

NAMIBIA — GENERAL POLITICS  
1983

OCTOBER — DEC.

Cape Times 1/10/83 (221)

# New SWA coalition

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — The road to SWA/Namibian independence was in the hands of the Namibian people and should not be hijacked by outside agencies, 15 of the territory's most prominent political parties said yesterday in a joint declaration

Officially launching the Namibian multi-party conference, the Swapo-Democrats, South West Africa National Union, Damara Council, Rehoboth

Liberation Front and 11 constituent parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said "The national interest of our country and the goal of national independence should guide our actions"

The coalition includes three of the leading black nationalist parties

A steering committee has been established to draw up an agenda for the conference, which will begin meeting as soon after October 11 as possible

# Koevoet trained to kill — NCO

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — Members of the special police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, are trained as "killing machines" and are taught to show "no mercy" to members of Swapo's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)

This emerged yesterday when evidence given in camera to the Windhoek Supreme Court was released to the press by Mr Justice Johan Strydom

Mr Justice Strydom ruled on Wednesday that evidence in mitigation of sentence by the commander of Koevoet

and a Koevoet group commander, Warrant Officer George Norval, at the trial of two of their men be censored before being released

Jonas Paulus, 28, was found guilty of murder, rape, robbery with aggravating circumstances and attempted murder and Paulus Matheus, 22, was found guilty of rape, attempted murder and robbery

The evidence released yesterday was given by Warrant Officer Norval on Wednesday and Thursday, while Brigadier Hans Dreyer will testify in camera when the hearing — postponed until Novem-

ber 22 so Paulus can undergo psychiatric observation — resumes

Warrant Officer Norval said in evidence that Paulus, who was in his fighting group, was a first class fighting man and "very aggressive"

Paulus was found guilty of murdering Headman Robert Amunwe on January 2 this year in what the court described as a "rape and robbery expedition"

Warrant Officer Norval revealed that the main military and police base in the Ovambo war zone, Oshakati, regarded as a "quiet area", was frequently the scene of guerilla infiltrations

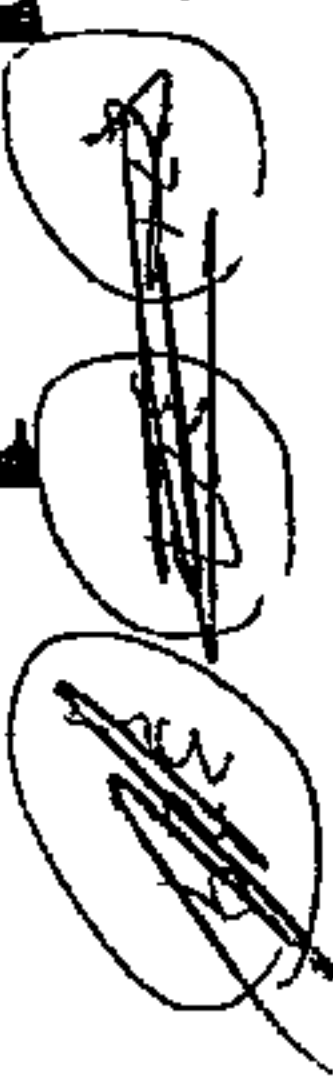
He said that Koevoet members were allowed to take their weapons home with them "because there have already been many of these people who work for Koevoet murdered around town"

The training Koevoet members received had as its main aim the "elimination" of guerillas, but there were strict orders against maltreatment of locals

The pro Deo counsel for Paulus, Mr Pierre Roux asked "Do the greater part of the population support Koevoet, or Swapo?"

Warrant Officer Norval replied "I cannot answer that"

# quest told detainee fell on steps



A blindfolded school teacher in a dugout at a court heard at day.

Keith Abrahams, said in evidence that he had received a report about the presence of Swapo insurgents near Namutuntu. The insurgents had been fed and given water at a kraal.

An informer had pointed out Mr Hamukwaya at Namutuntu Primary School. Mr Hamukwaya was then taken into custody in terms of security legislation, Provision AG 9.

They stopped near a river for interrogation. Mr Hamukwaya was "helpful to a point, but then clammed up." The teacher had divulged the names of a number of insurgents who had visited the kraal, Sergeant Abrahams said.

At the river Mr Hamukwaya's vest was removed and used as a blindfold. They had then left in a police vehicle. At the police base Mr Hamukwaya was led down the steps of an underground shelter by two other policemen when he slipped and fell to the bottom.

The steps, made of wood, were "worn and slippery". "I went to him and removed the blindfold and asked whether he was hurt, but he said 'no'." Sergeant Abrahams said.

Mr Hamukwaya declined food but accepted water. He had complained that he felt tired "and I told him to go to sleep," Sergeant Abrahams said.

The policeman said he had heard gurgling noises and had thought that Mr Hamukwaya was having a heart attack.

He had tried to revive the teacher by massaging his chest, but this had failed.

Evidence before the court was that Mr Hamukwaya could have died from brain haemorrhage caused by a head wound.

Yesterday's proceedings were marked by a spate of objections, arguments and counter arguments by counsel leading the legal team for the police, Mr IWB de Villiers, SC, and counsel leading the legal team for the Hamukwaya family, Mr Ian Farlam, SC.

Mr De Villiers contended that Sergeant Abrahams had the right to refuse questions which would incriminate him. The police-

man was warned at the beginning of proceedings that he could be charged at a later stage.

The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, allowed questioning to proceed but sustained an objection against questions concerning the circumstances of Mr Hamukwaya's fall in the police vehicle.

The case continues today

— Sapa



# ANC activists are 'asking too much'

Star 6/10/83

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A prominent black American congressman and civil rights leader has accused Swapo and ANC activists and supporters of making excessive demands of black US politicians

Congressman John Conyers's outburst came during a Washington forum organised by the Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation of the Peoples of Southern Africa

Mr Conyers, a Democrat from Michigan said black congressmen could not respond realistically to challenges brought to them by the anti-apartheid pres<sup>s</sup>ions

He pointed out that there were only 21 members of the congressional black caucus in a House of Representatives that had 535 members

"We have no hold on them except to exchange beautiful notions of freedom and rhetorical expressions of solidarity

"It is not that we are bad men and women, or too stupid to figure things out

"But someone has to understand the political pressures under which we are trapped"

He added "Until you do, we will be meeting here in agreement Your successors will be meeting with mine and we will all go down the tube together in agreement"

# Windhoek garage bombed

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — A filling station in Windhoek's elite Klein Windhoek suburb was wrecked by a 950g limpet mine at 4.53am yesterday.

Nobody was injured in the blast which destroyed three petrol pumps, badly damaged two others, and damaged the front of the

Klein Windhoek Garage

The night watchman at the garage, Mr Nehemia Ndjaranguru, was in the toilet when the bomb exploded. He ran out with his trousers around his ankles and raised the alarm.

Police and fire brigade units were on the scene within minutes of the blast and extin-

guished flames from the pump on which the mine had been placed.

The bomb was placed between one of the pumps and a steel girder, a modus operandi identical to that used on July 18 this year when another filling station, in Windhoek's main street, was also bombed.

The July bomb blast

was the first bomb to hit Windhoek since another filling station was blasted in 1979.

The July bomb was timed to coincide with the proclamation of the abortive State Council for the interim governing of SWA/Namibia.

However yesterday's bomb, the origin of which is still unknown,

seemed to have no motive, and police spokesmen refused to speculate on who could have been responsible.

A major disaster was averted as the pumps are fitted with safety valves that prevent flames from reaching the underground tanks, which hold thousands of litres of fuel.



our support for the accused. The trial as often as possible to once again show Supreme Court. It is important that people attend their case continues on March 28 in the Cape Town

Yet their spirit and unity remains as strong as ever.

Still these people sit at Pollsmoor Prison. They were originally detained in August 1980 and the case began 7 months later. Oscar Mpetha, 74, and the 17 others who still stand accused, have already sat an effective sentence of two-and-a-half years.

March 6 marked the second anniversary of the start of the marathon trial of veteran trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha and 18 other people on charges of 'terrorism' and alternatively, murder, following their alleged involvement in certain incidents sparked off by the 1980 bus boycotts.

**SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!**

# Limpet mine devastates Windhoek filling station <sup>(221)</sup> <sup>nom</sup> 6/10/83

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A filling station in Windhoek's elite Klein Windhoek suburb was wrecked by a 950g limpet mine at 4.53am yesterday

No-one was injured in the blast, which destroyed three petrol pumps and badly damaged two others. The shop window of the Klein Windhoek Garage was shattered and the canopy over the door and paintwork of a pickup

truck parked two metres away was damaged

The night watchman at the garage, Mr Nehemia Ndjanguru, was on the toilet when the bomb exploded. He ran from the toilet with his trousers around his ankles to raise the alarm.

"I ran outside and saw petrol pumps on fire. Fearing a further explosion, I ran across to the garage on the other side of the street and asked someone there to phone my boss," he said.

The owner, Mr Harold Wilkins, said police and fire brigade units were at the scene within minutes of the blast and extinguished flames from the pump on which the mine had been placed.

"Tenants living in a house I own behind the garage also raised the alarm and contacted me," he said.

He could not estimate damage, but indications were it could run to over R20 000.

The bomb was placed be-

tween a petrol pump and a steel girder, a method identical to that used on July 18 this year, when a filling station in Windhoek's main street was bombed.

The July blast was the first in Windhoek since 1979, when another filling station was blown up. The July and 1979 blasts occurred at stations under franchise from BP.

The July bomb was timed to coincide with the proclamation of the abortive State Council for the interim gov-

erning of SWA, but there seemed to be no motive for yesterday's bomb, the origin of which was still unknown.

Police refused to speculate on who might have been responsible.

Mr Wilkins confirmed that a disaster had been averted because the pumps were fitted with special safety valves to prevent flames from burning back into underground storage tanks, holding thousands of litres of fuel.

# UK film claims SA torture in Namibia

The Star Bureau 6/10/83

LONDON — A British TV documentary, "The Devil's Circle", screened on Channel 4 last night claimed that South African security forces in Namibia systematically beat, tortured and even murdered suspects.

It was claimed that the South African authorities were aware of the allegations but were doing nothing to stop them.

The film crew, headed by Mr Geoffrey Seed, visited the territory posing as tourists.

Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, said during the programme that he had personally told both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the former premier, Mr John Vorster, of the activities of a South African anti-insurgency squad called Koevoet, but nothing had been done.

The South African Government is to be given a chance to put its views in a future programme.

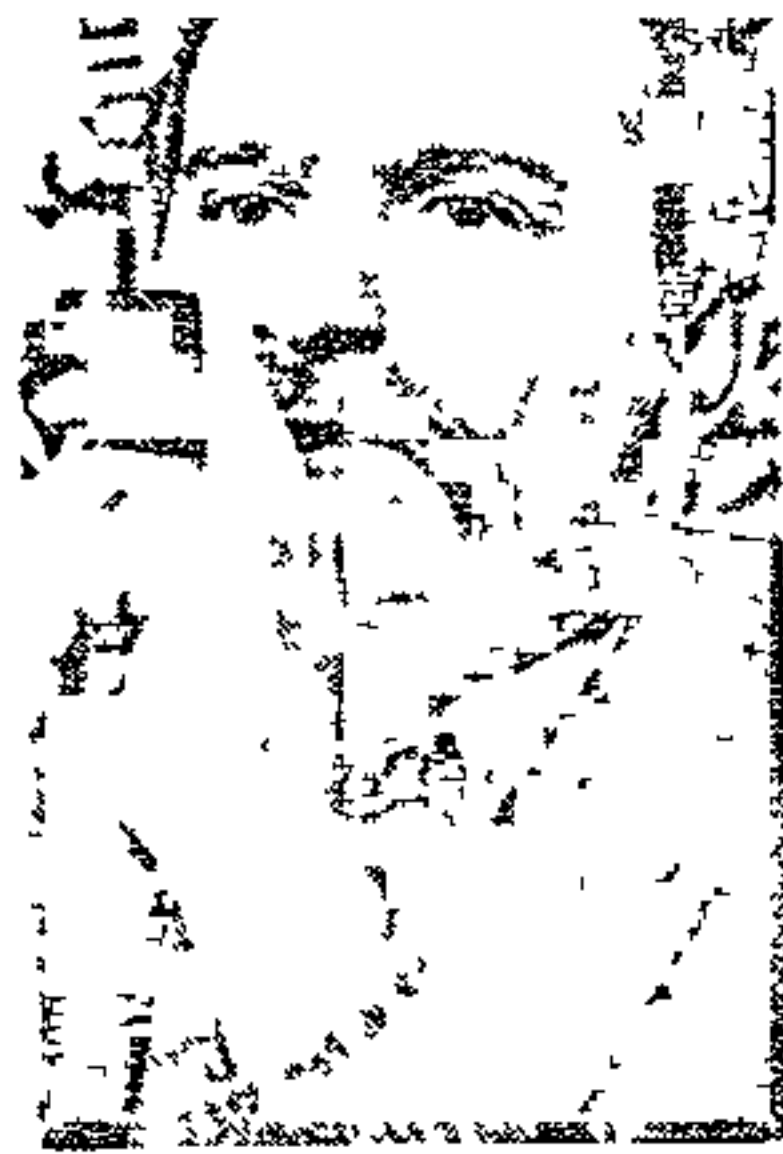


# Walesa

4pm state peace and freedom. A campaign for human rights was a campaign for peace, it said, and "Walesa's attempt to find a peaceful solution to his country's problems will contribute to a relaxation of international tension"

In making the award the committee followed notable precedents in choosing people struggling against regimes. Previous winners have included Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Albert Luthuli, president of the African National Congress

The literature prize will be announced today — Sapa-Reuter-UPI



Mr Lech Walesa

# CUBANS pledge support for Swapo

Copy Times 6/10/83  
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From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Cuba accused the United States of thwarting SWA/Namibian independence through "foul and brutal" tactics and told the United Nations that the only choice now was to step up support for Swapo

Only this alliance, accompanied by foul dilatory tactics and brutal pressures, has prevented the peaceful negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem," he told the Assembly

### 'Racist regime'

Lashing out at "linkage", he told the Assembly "There is no record in history of such prepotence, cynicism or total disregard for the decisions of this organization, which has unequivocally rejected this manoeuvre, aimed at perpetuating and extending the racist regime in the African continent."

It flatly rejected any deal linking a settlement to the withdrawal of its forces from Angola and it offered no compromise proposal

### SA forces

South African forces had been occupying parts of Angola for more than two years and their unconditional withdrawal had to be demanded "with ever increasing strength", Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca told the General Assembly

● The Cuban speech dealt at length with the Korean airliner tragedy, which it said was being used by the US to foster hatred and the arms race

The militant Cuban message came as the American press headlined reports of Moscow and Havana boosting their military support for the Luanda government in the face of major successes by Unita rebel forces

Mr Malmierca compared American outrage now with its silence when a Cuban airliner was blown up and Israel downed a Libyan airliner in the 1970s. He charged that last month's tragedy had its roots in the tensions caused by persistent American spy flights

### 'Efforts stalled'

Washington's diplomatic effort had stalled and failure was likely to be admitted by the end of the year, a report yesterday concluded

Nothing in the long Cuban speech to the UN Assembly suggested otherwise. Pretoria was assailed merely in passing as Mr Malmierca concentrated his onslaught on Washington

"While the world yearns for peace, the United States moves towards war," he charged. Reagan administration policies led only to "the peace of the graveyard"

Pledging Cuban support for "gallant" Swapo and the African National Congress' "stout and dauntless" fighters he heaped prime responsibility for the region's troubles on a US-South African "strategic alliance"

## Maties get Luther work

Staff Reporter

ONE of the first publications in history denouncing the Pope as the Antichrist has been acquired by the University of Stellenbosch.

The document, the "Passional Christi und Antichristi", by Martin Luther, was printed in Wittenberg in 1521 — the year Luther was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic church

It is one of only four such printed works left.

According to the university's chief librarian, Mr F du Plessis, — who was instrumental in obtaining the document — the other three are in libraries and museums in West Germany

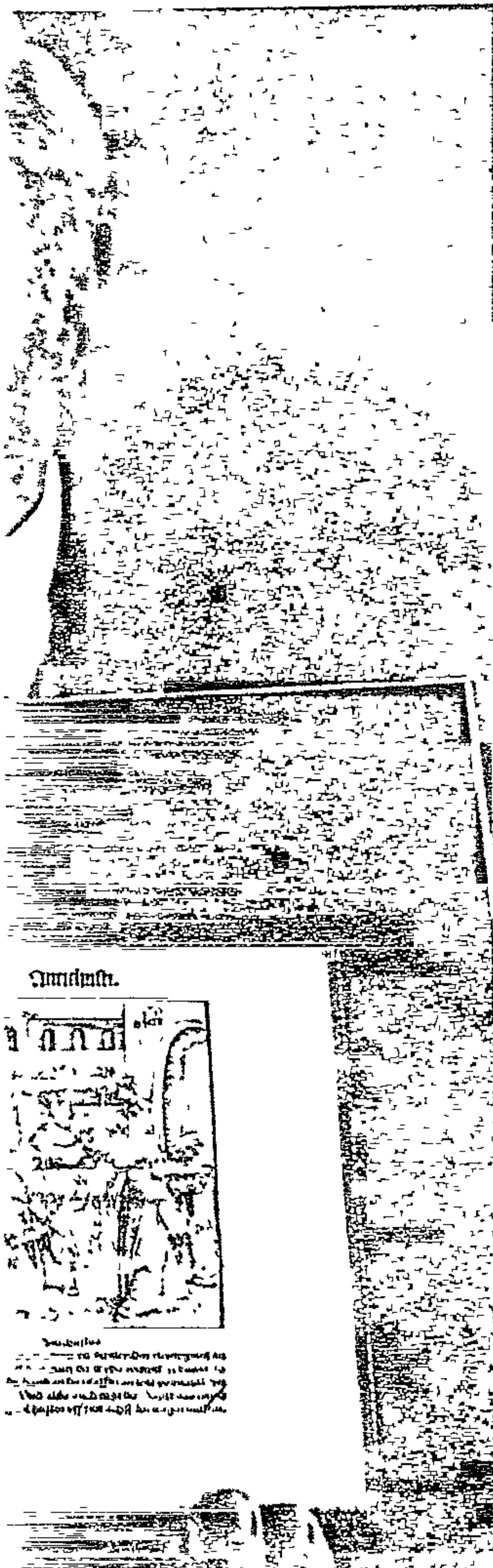
Mr Du Plessis said the "brochure" was brought into South Africa by a German family in the 1950s

He said its authenticity had been double-checked.

The illustrations — by Hans Cranach, who died in 1537 — depict the life of Christ on one leaf, while on the other there is a parody of the life of the Pope

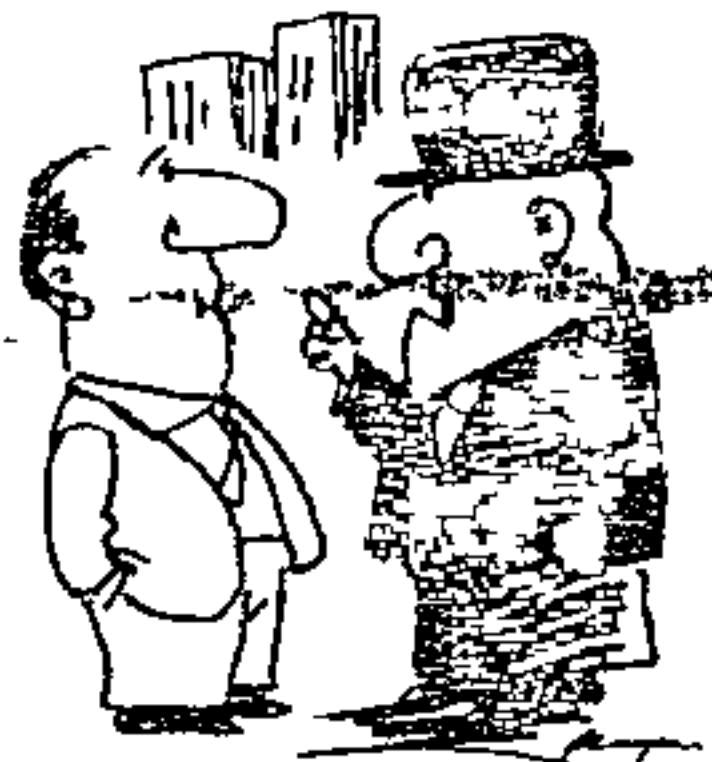
Its historical importance is two-fold

While the work by Luther heralded the birth of Reformation and Protestantism, the illustrations in the brochure ushered out an important era in the history of printing — namely, the predominant use of woodcuts in illustrating books.



Mr F du Plessis, with the 'Passional' has been bought by the university.

### crack of dawn



"Maggie Thatcher's a Conservative, but she's a blerry left-wing, liberal conservative!"

### BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$392,87
FT index (close)	707 80
RDM 100	932,50



# Forensic experts dispute man's fall

RUNDU, Namibia — Forensic experts at a Rundu Inquest Court yesterday agreed it was unlikely a police detainee could have slipped and fallen on his back down the entire length of a staircase

But they conceded there could have been other possibilities to account for a police version of how the detainee had fallen to his death

The court was hearing evidence on the death of a Kavango teacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, who died in Namibia on November 18 last year, hours after being taken into custody

According to earlier evidence, Mr Hamukwaya (33) had been picked up at Namutuntu Primary School in western Kavango by a special police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet

Police were investigating the presence of Swapo guerillas in the vicinity of Mr Hamukwaya's kraal. The insurgents had reportedly been given food and water at the kraal

Mr Hamukwaya was pointed out to police by an informer and was detained for questioning in terms of security legislation

The police detachment took him to a secluded spot on the Kavango river bank for questioning

He was blindfolded with his vest and driven to a police base at Nkurenkuru where, escorted by two policemen, each holding an arm, he had allegedly fallen down seven steps at a dugout

A Koevoet section leader, Sergeant Norman Keith Abrahams, was warned by the court at the commencement of proceedings on Tuesday that he could face criminal charges and that he had the right to refuse to answer questions which could incriminate him

He said Mr Hamukwaya had slipped on the first step and landed with the back of his head on the bottom step, with his feet away from the stairs

The chief-state pathologist in Pretoria, Professor Johan Laubscher, said today an autopsy had shown several lesions on Mr Hamukwaya's body. The marks had been caused by abrasions, bruises and contusions

Apart from bleeding on the brain, there had also been extensive subcutaneous haemorrhage in the lower back. About 500 ml of blood had drained from the injury

Professor Laubscher said that if the Mr Hamukwaya had slipped as claimed there should have been traction marks on his back sustained as he slid down the steps

But having examined the stairs, he thought it more likely that someone would stumble and fall forward headlong down the stairs

If he had slipped it was likely the fall would have been confined to one or two steps

Professor Laubscher conceded, in reply to a question by police counsel, that the circumstances of the fall could have been different if one of the police escorts had retained his grip initially on Mr Hamukwaya's elbow

A pathologist instructed by the Hamukwaya family, Dr Tony Harrison, of Johannesburg, said he found it "impossible to understand why the deceased did not have any linear abrasions on his back if he slid down the seven stairs"

It was also peculiar that there had been no occipital lesions on the back of the head

Dr Harrison said the extensive bleeding under the skin in the lower back had occurred about six hours before death. It was difficult to say whether the injury had been sustained at 4 am that day, as it was unlikely Mr Hamukwaya would be awake at that hour

The case proceeds today — Sapa

# Killing machines

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The police allege that Koevoet's task is purely to counter Swapo guerrilla activity, and that it is primarily due to Koevoet's effectiveness that the war is remaining at a low intensity

A group commander of a Koevoet unit, Adjutant-Officer George Norval, told the Windhoek Supreme Court last month that Koevoet members were trained almost exclusively as "killing machines"

Legal counsel in the case, Mr Pierre Roux revealed to the court that it was customary for Koevoet members to carry T-shirts with slogans

One slogan reads: "I'm Gonna Go Out To Kill Something Today."

Convicted murderer and former Koevoet fighter Jonas Paulus told the court that Koevoet members were paid bounties of between R100 and R300 for each Swapo guerrilla they killed.

It is said that several Koevoet members are actually captured Swapo fighters who have been "turned".

Estimates of the number of "turned" guerrillas range from 10 percent to as high as 50 percent

The reason for the apparent ease with which these fighters change allegiances is said to be money. The starting salary of black Koevoet "special constables" is said to be about R400 — a lot of money in a society starved of industry and work

The bounties paid for dead insurgents is also a great incentive

Koevoet now operates in Owambo, Kavango and the Herero-populated Kaokoland regions

Each group is made up of 50 SWA/Namibians from the particular tribal region, headed by four white South African — and lately SWA/Namibian — policemen.

Adjutant Officer Norval told the court last month that Koevoet was more effective against guerrillas than the Rhodesian forces had been because Koevoet travelled in vehicles, making the unit more mobile.

It is an open secret that Koevoet is used against Swapo far more than conventional army units in northern SWA/Namibia

It is a matter of pride for Koevoet fighters to charge into a firefight, disregarding enemy fire, in death-defying manner.

A source closely associated with Koevoet told me: "They are expendable, and that is why they are trained like that. Even so, we lose very few of our own men"

The white commanders might not be so expendable, but even they are expected by their men to perform fearlessly in battle.

The tensions are many for these rough, unshaven figures. And after-hours fights between them and military or civilian personnel over a careless word are legion in the operational area. And when you fight one Koevoet member, you fight them all, as group bonds are very strong

Koevoet kills are not normally released, but in May last year, police reporters from

South Africa were told that Koevoet killed 511 guerrillas in 1981, and 120 in the first five months of 1982. In those 17 months, the unit lost only 15 fighters

The unit was started under the command of Brigadier Hans Dreyer, former Security Police chief of Natal, in 1979 as operation "K"

It was a development out of security police intelligence gathering operations.



Hans Dreyer, commandant of Koevoet.



unit moving out on operations.

pending against Constable with the shooting of in Owambo bottle store

the many allegations of against Koevoet, police picture of the unit is not



# Death-defying k

From PETER HONEY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Koevoet means "crowbar" in Afrikaans. In SWA/Namibia there are people — especially Swapo — who associate the word with death. It is the code-name for the South African Police's counter-insurgency unit which is officially credited with 82 percent of

Swapo guerrillas killed in the current conflict in northern SWA/Namibia.

Its supporters consider it possibly the most ferocious and effective counter-insurgency unit in the history of Southern Africa's many guerrilla wars.

Many other people — including civilians and clergymen in the territory's Owambo and Kavango regions — regard its members with fear and hatred.

In the tiny town of Rundu, on the Okavango River border with Angola, an inquest is under way into the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, whose family alleges he was beaten by his Koevoet captors before he died, of brain haemorrhage.

The police contend he died of injuries received when he fell down seven steps in an underground bunker in a Kavango police base.

Last month two Koevoet "special constables" were found guilty of several crimes — one of murdering an elderly Owambo villager, the other of attempting to murder a woman and both of rape and robbery.

All of these crimes were committed in one night of violence as the two men, Jonas Paulus and Paulus Matheus, went from kraal to kraal in search of "girls and money".

No one tried to stop them because a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Owambo prevents anyone but Koevoet (and Swapo guerrillas) from moving in the region at night.

When an ordinary policeman tried to arrest Paulus three days later, the Koevoet policeman tossed a handgrenade at him, hitting the arresting officer on the chest. The explosive failed to go off.

When he finally succeeded in arresting Paulus, Adjutant Officer Simeon Nghoshi was commended for bravery and listed for a medal.

"I am afraid (Koevoet) will kill me," officer Nghoshi told the Windhoek Supreme Court.

He told the court that he would not reveal all he knew of Koevoet because in doing so he would be "heaping burning embers" on his head.

"Everywhere I go they will swear at me or kill me," he said.

The policeman said Koevoet members were allowed to take their weapons with them when they went off duty. This often led to violence in the black townships.

A source closely associated with Koevoet told me that if the unit's black members were disarmed when off duty they were sitting ducks for reprisals from people opposed to the group or even Swapo guerrillas

In July, a Windhoek court granted an urgent interdict restraining two Koevoet members from molesting or threatening an Owambo businessman.

The businessman, Mr Salomon Kandjolomba, said Constable Karel Hamakali had threatened to shoot him because he had made disparaging remarks about Koevoet.

w/k ARGUS  
**KOEVOE  
NAMIBIA  
TOUGHER  
FIGHTER**



Brigadier Hans Dreyer of Koevoet



Anti-terrorist unit member

Charges are pending against Hamakali in connection with a Mr Moses Aron in an operation in August last year.

In response to the brutality levelled against him, he claims that the true picture is being reflected.

(221) VCOA 8/10/83

# Ban that paper, demand women

Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The women's section of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in South West Africa has demanded that both the Administrator-General and the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) take steps to ban the controversial weekly SWA newspaper, the Windhoek Observer.

The conference of the Synodal Women's Service has also written to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to ask that he re-ban the Rocky Horror Picture Show, due for release in SWA soon.

Mrs Beatrice Mentz of Outjo wrote to Mr De Klerk asking for the film ban, although Outjo does not have a cinema.

She received a four-page reply from him in which he explained why the film had been unbanned and that objectionable sections had been excised.

Mrs Frances Theron of Walvis Bay said she had tried to have the Windhoek Observer banned in the town, but distributors had refused to do so.

The conference particularly objected to the nude women who appear on the back page, and occasionally on the front page. The Observer is now threatening to publish the nudes in full colour.

In response to a question whether the scrapping of the Immorality Act in SWA had led to increased prostitution, the head of the local vice squad, Inspector Johann Folscher, replied. "Prostitution in the so-called red light districts is being fought with regular patrols. Prostitution now seems to have moved into the privacy of flats and hotel rooms."

Delegates also objected to the lowering of moral standards among the youth, among whom sleeping with the opposite sex had become "something to boast about".



# Newsman granted visa to SA 24 hours too late

By IAN HOBBS  
London Bureau

LONDON — Mr Ken Ashton, president of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), last night finally and angrily abandoned his hopes of visiting South Africa

Mr Ashton, head of the 104 000-member union represented in 26 countries, was scheduled to fly to Cape Town on Thursday to address the weekend congress of MWASA, the black Media Workers Association of South Africa

He had applied for a visa on September 20 through the South African Embassy and Consular Offices in London, advising them of his planned departure date

He said October 6 was the latest possible departure

date to be able to meet a tight schedule

He was not granted the visa in time and had to cancel his visit

But yesterday — 24 hours too late for his plans — the South African Embassy phoned him and said he had been granted a visa

Mr Ashton said "This behaviour is absolutely appalling I will be lodging formal complaints to the South African Foreign Minister

"I was due to go to South Africa to represent the IFJ, as their president, not as a working journalist"

The South African Embassy issued a statement yesterday which said that while Mr Ashton had filed an application for a visa on September 20 "it is very well known that

applications by and media people are sued immediately they have to be in South Africa and, on circumstances, a number of weeks for tion"

The statement Ashton had received of invitation to go to Town from MWASA August 31 and therefore time must have elapsed between his receiving and his application for

Mr Ashton said "it was invalid He said there was admiration for the achieved by South African journalists "This we read that 23 years have been charged peaceful demonstrat

# Police chief ordered probe

RUNDU — The District Commissioner of Police in Kavango had ordered an investigation into the death in detention of schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, an inquest court in Rundu heard yesterday

The court is hearing evidence on the death of Mr Hamukwaya who died in South West Africa last November, hours after he had been picked up for questioning by a special police counter-insurgency unit, code-named Koevoet.

According to earlier evidence, police had been investigating reports that Swapo insurgents had been given food and water in the vicinity of Mr Hamukwaya's kraal at Namutuntu in western Kavango

Mr Hamukwaya was detained for questioning in terms of Security Proclamation AG9

A section leader of Koevoet, Sergeant Norman Abrahams, told the court that Mr Hamukwaya, who was blindfolded, had slipped and fallen, heels first, to the bottom of a flight of seven stairs at a dug-out at a police base at Nkurenkuru

He had landed on his spine on the floor with the back of his head on the bottom step

A short while later he died of brain haemorrhage, according to a pathologist's report.

In evidence yesterday, the investigating officer in the case, Detective Warrant Officer L Colman said he had been instructed by the District Commissioner of Police of Kavango to investigate the death of Mr Hamukwaya — Sapa

# Children defy traffic for cats' eyes jewels

London Bureau

LONDON — Youngsters here have started a killer craze by digging up "cat's eyes" to make jewellery, an education chief warned yesterday

The warning comes from Mr Paul Sykes, principal of Castle Donington Community college, near Derby, who has warned his pupils of the dangers

He said youngsters took the eyes out of the blocks left at the roadside by workmen and now he had reports of youngsters sitting in the middle of roads prising out cat's eyes

"I fear someone will be killed in the not too distant future unless this craze is stopped I understand they are dashing out into the middle of the road, during gaps in the traffic," he said

# They vacuum around ideal

By DIANNA GAMES

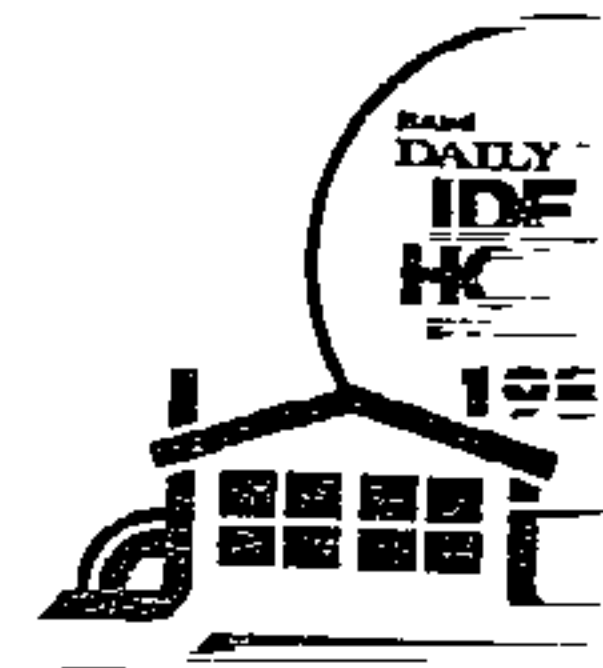
HAVE you ever tried to vacuum your lawn?

A lawn ideal for vacuuming, suitable for any surface and easy to move when you change house is on display at the 25th Rand Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition at Sunninghill Park

In fact you can find everything from paper plate holders and foot massagers to exotic furniture and portable washing machines at the exhibition

Apart from the nine luxury homes on display at this year's show — which opened to the public yesterday — there are 125 exhibition stands displaying every sort of home improvement imaginable

The number of highly-developed radio-controlled security devices on show reflect the city's ever-escalating crime rate



SUNNINGHILL

There are heat-sensitive alarms, activated by temperatures over 100 degrees, which allow you to leave your car

Business was good day and many viewed the weather look at the show

Two of the houses built by M R Duff Construction and Daconstruction

# Woman wrestles with robber

Crime Reporter

A WOMAN grappled valiantly with a robber to save a R5 840 payroll in Ophurton, Johannesburg, yesterday but the man managed to overpower her and jump, with his loot, into a light delivery van which then sped off

Mrs Irmgard Hoffman, 40, of West and Meyer Properties, Borman Road, Ophurton, told police she had fetched the money from a local bank, drove back to her company and was attacked while getting out of her car

The robber snatched at the payroll but she wrestled with him in the street

He eventually overpowered her and escaped with the money, she said

Booyens detectives are investigating

In another holdup yesterday an Eastgate company employee was robbed of his company van containing curtain material worth R9 000

Mr Simon Lekobo, 38, of Manmark Fabrics in Dartfield Road, Eastgate Ext 13, told police that six men, two armed with guns and two with knives, held him up outside the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg hijacked his van and forced him to get out when they reached Noordgesig

The men then roared off with the R14 000 van and the curtain material inside it

Brixton Murder and Robbery squad detectives are still searching for the robbers and the vehicle

# Lesotho arm cache found

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A cache of arms and ammunition discovered at Khutha on the outskirts of Maseru was reported yesterday



# Kaunda files nomination for next presidential term

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda, watched by about 3 000 people, yesterday filed his nomination papers for the October 27

mounted a major campaign to avoid the embarrassing implications of a poor turnout or only a marginal vic-

# MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the

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opposed the proposed constitution because it was not based on the will of the majority, it excluded Africans completely and was an attempt to co-opt a small number of coloured and Indian people as junior partners in apartheid

The minimum demands of the people were full political rights in a unitary South Africa, a universal franchise, adequate and equal provision of housing, education, health and other services, and the abolition of influx control, the Group Areas Act and all other apartheid legislation

"We believe the challenge facing us extends beyond voting on November 2 Opposition to the constitution does not end with the referendum, but must be continued with ongoing campaigns and organisation," it said.

(Report by Anton Harber 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

sion that English-speaking whites were not a people

Mr John Malcomess, MP (PFP Central), said the NP had now shown its true feelings about English-speaking South Africans — and in a deceitful way

"To their own people, the Nationalist leaders are denying English-speaking whites form a people while Afrikaners do

(Report by F F Nuttall 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth)

# IN BE WON

No 715 — so up it goes to R10 500 NOTE. Jackpot No 716, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg in the foyer of the Rand Daily at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 sets) The closing date for Saturday Jackpot 1983 The solution and winners' names will For rules to Jackpot No 716 see Page 15

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Court told of fear in the wake of the SAP's deadly Koevoet men who get paid a bounty for every Swapo kill they make

# The 'killing machines'

By Peter Honey, Argus Foreign Service

WINDHOEK: Koevoet means "crowbar" in Afrikaans. In Namibia there are people — especially Swapo — who associate the word with death

It is the code name for the South African Police's counter-insurgency unit which is officially credited with 82 percent of Swapo guerillas killed in the current conflict in northern Namibia.

Its supporters consider it possibly the most ferocious and effective counter-insurgency unit in the history of southern Africa's many guerilla wars.

Many other people — including civilians and clergymen in the territory's Owambo and Kavango regions — regard its members with fear.

Allegations of torture and atrocities have been levelled against Koevoet members in the past.

In the last three months, however, this image has found expression in Namibia's law courts. In the tiny town of Rundu, on the Okavango River border with Angola, an inquest is underway into the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, whose family alleges he was beaten by his Koevoet captors before he died of brain haemorrhage

The police contend he died of injuries received when he fell down seven steps in an underground bunker in a Kavango police base.

Last month two Koevoet "special constables" were found guilty of several crimes — one of murdering an elderly Owambo villager; the other of attempting to murder a woman. Both were convicted of rape and robbery

All of these crimes were committed in one night of violence as the two men, Jonas Paulus and Paulus, went from kraal to kraal in search of "girls and money".

No one tried to stop them because a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Owambo prevents anyone but Koevoet (and Swapo guerillas) from moving in the region at night.

When an ordinary policeman tried to arrest Paulus three days later, the Koevoet policeman tossed a handgrenade at him, hitting the arresting officer on the chest. The explosive failed to go off.

When he finally succeeded in arresting Paulus, Adjutant-Officer Simeon Nghoshi was commended for bravery and listed for a medal.

"I am afraid (Koevoet)



□ LEFT: Koevoet unit members out in the bush RIGHT: Brigadier Dreyer, commander of the SAP's Koevoet unit

## QUOTE

□ It is customary for Koevoet members to carry T-shirts with slogans. Two of these slogans were: 'If you have them by the balls, their hearts and minds will follow' and 'I'm gonna go out to kill something today'

— From court proceedings

will kill me," Officer Nghoshi told the Windhoek Supreme Court.

He told the court that he would not tell all he knew of Koevoet because in doing so he would be "heaping burning embers" on his head.

"Everywhere I go they will swear at me... or kill me," he said.

The policeman said Koevoet members were allowed to take their weapons with them when they went off duty. This often led to violence in the black townships.

In July, a Windhoek court granted an urgent interdict restraining two Koevoet members from molesting or threatening

an Owambo businessman.

The businessman, Mr Salomon Kandjolomba, said constable Karel Hamakali had threatened to shoot him because he had made disparaging remarks about Koevoet.

Charges are pending against Constable Hamakali in connection with the shooting of a Mr Moses Aron in an Owambo bottle store in August last year.

In response to the many allegations of brutality levelled against Koevoet, police claim that the true picture of the unit is not being reflected.

The police say that Koevoet's task is purely to counter Swapo terrorist activity, and that it is pri-

marily due to Koevoet's effectiveness that the war is remaining at a low intensity.

A group commander of a Koevoet unit, Adjutant-Officer George Norval, told the Windhoek Supreme Court last month that Koevoet members were trained almost exclusively as "killing machines".

Legal counsel in the case, Mr Pierre Roux, disclosed to the court that it was customary for Koevoet members to carry T-shirts with slogans.

Two of these slogans were "If you have them by the balls, their hearts and minds will follow" and "I'm gonna go out to kill

something today"

Convicted murderer and former Koevoet fighter Jonas Paulus told the court that Koevoet members were paid bounties of between R100 and R300 for each Swapo terrorists they killed

Koevoet now operates in Owambo, Kavango and the Herero-populated Kaokoland regions.

Adjutant-Officer Norval told the court last month that Koevoet was more effective against terrorists than the Rhodesian forces had been because it travelled in vehicles, making it more mobile.

It is a matter of pride for Koevoet fighters, both black and white, to charge

into a fight, disregarding enemy fire, in death-defying manner.

The tensions are many for these rough, unshaven figures. And after-hours fights between them and military or civilian personnel over a careless word are legion in the operational area.

And people in the region say that if you fight one Koevoet member, you fight them all, as group bonds are very strong.

Koevoet kills are not normally released, but in May last year, reporters from South Africa were told that Koevoet killed 511 terrorists in 1981, and 120 in the first five months of 1982

In those 17 months, the

unit lost only 15 fighters.

The unit was started under the command of Brigadier Hans Dreyer, former security police chief of Natal, in 1979 as "Operation K".

It was a development out of security police intelligence-gathering operations

SWA  
221  
inquest  
told of  
AK47  
links

RUNDU — Black policemen of Koevoet, a special police unit, were usually issued AK47 rifles for field operations in northern Namibia, an inquest court in Rundu heard this week.

The same weapons were being used by Swapo insurgents, this was said at the inquest into the death of Mr Jona Hamukwaya, last November 18. He had died within hours of being detained at the Nkurenkuru police base. According to medical evidence there were several lacerations and other injuries on Mr Hamukwaya's body. Police were investigating reports that Swapo insurgents had been fed and given water in the vicinity of Mr Hamukwaya's kraal, the court heard.

A Koevoet section leader, Sergeant Norman Abrahams, was cautioned at the beginning of the proceedings that he and two other Koevoet members, Sgt Alberto Scioatti and Constable "Spook" Gouws, were suspects in the case and could be held responsible for Mr Hamukwaya's death.

In evidence Constable Phillip Kriel said that on November 18 he and Sgt Abrahams picked up Mr Hamukwaya at Namuntutu primary school in western Kavango, close to the Angolan border. The area was described as "red" and infested with Swapo insurgents.

He was escorted by two policemen to a dugout, formerly used as a cannon, where he allegedly slipped and plunged head first down a set of seven steps.

Mr Hamukwaya's undershirt was removed and used as a blindfold. He was put in an armoured police vehicle, but fell over a chest of mortar bombs in the vehicle. Const Kriel said he heard from Sgt Abrahams, soon after their arrival at the police barracks, that the schoolteacher was dead — Sapa



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After Dr Wayte made a preliminary examination, police said that four-month-old Samantha and Gabrielle died from natural causes but an inquest would be held and further tests on the bodies made in the next few days

A police spokesman said it was too early to say if the babies succumbed to the mysterious and worldwide cot death syndrome which kills some 2 000 infants a year in Britain

The Connellys have one other child, Josephine (3)

The twins had had separate rooms from birth so that they would not keep each other awake

— Associated Press

# 'Ripper' police may be sued

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The mother of the Yorkshire Ripper's last victim may take legal action against West Yorkshire police after the Press Council's condemnation of a Sunday newspaper for publishing the memoirs of the county's former Chief Constable, Mr Ronald Gregory

Mrs Doreen Hill, whose daughter Jacqueline (21), was Peter Sutcliffe's 13th victim, complained to the council after the Mail on Sunday published the memoirs in June

The council said the buying of the memoirs was "a deplorable example of cheque-book journalism"

# Koevoet men at inquest

Jan 221  
10/10/83

RUNDU — Three police bush fighters have been warned by a Rundu inquest court that they could be held criminally responsible for the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya

The men cautioned are Sergeant Norman Abrahams, Sergeant Alberto Sciocatti and Constable Spook Gouws

The court was told that Mr Hamukwaya (33) was picked up for questioning by a special Security Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, at Namutuntu in remote western Kavango near the Angolan border on November 18 last year

Sergeant Abrahams, a Koevoet section leader, said he had received information that Swapo insurgents were being fed by civilians near Mr Hamukwaya's village

After the schoolteacher was taken into custody, he and a white Koevoet policeman, Constable Phillip Kriel, went to a secluded spot on a river bank where Sergeant Abrahams questioned Mr Hamukwaya

"No assaults took place at the river," Constable Kriel said in a sworn statement

The hearing continues tomorrow — Sapa  
● See Page 11

# UK police suspect sex killer

LONDON — Police with heat scanners moved into Epping Forest, on London's eastern outskirts today, searching for a four-year-old girl whose clothes were discovered in a hollow tree stump seven months after she disappeared from her home

As the search for Marie Payne was stepped up, police said they feared she was the victim of a sex killer who has struck twice before

Police linked Marie's disappearance with the murders of Susan Maxwell (11) in July last year and Caroline Hogg (5) a year later

All three were abducted in the open, near their homes and on Friday afternoons. The bodies of Susan and Caroline were found near highways — Associated Press

# Dutch, French pay most tax

LONDON — Of eight industrialised countries, the Netherlands and France imposed the highest income tax on average earners, a report in the Sunday Times said yesterday

A table, produced by British tax officials and published in the newspaper, claimed that a single person paid 43 percent of his earnings in tax in France and 42 percent in the Netherlands

The highest tax rate for a married man with two children was the 33 percent imposed in the Netherlands

Japan imposed the highest tax rate of the eight nations on the highest earners — 88 percent on incomes of R363 255 or more, compared with 60 percent in Britain, the report said

The table's tax rates for an average worker were

- Married man with two children Netherlands 33 percent, Sweden 25 percent, West Germany 24 percent, Britain 20 percent, Italy 19 percent, Japan 17 percent, United States 16 percent, France six percent

- Single person France 43 percent, Netherlands 42 percent, West Germany 37 percent, Sweden 35 percent, Britain 32 percent, Italy and United States 24 percent, Japan 22 percent

The Sunday Times said the table was apparently calculated to refute a widespread belief that British income tax rates were among the world's highest — Associated Press

# New light thrown on UFO ball

LONDON — A newspaper's claim that a UFO landed in Britain in a ball of red light was yesterday dismissed by a rival publication which said the reflection was from a lighthouse

The mass-circulation News of the World claimed a week ago that the UFO had three beings inside it in silver suits when it landed in 1980 in a forest near the USAF Bentwaters base in Suffolk

The Sunday People, however, quoted an officer for the state-run Forestry Commission as saying

"The flashing light from the Orford Ness lighthouse can be seen through the trees from the hill where the site is, it appears to be practically at ground level" — Associated Press

# Breytenbach: Suicide to return

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

PARIS — To return to South Africa would be "suicidal", author Breyten Breytenbach told an estimated 12 million French television viewers at the weekend

He was speaking on French TV's leading literary

its blacks — 120 to 150 are executed each year," he said

"Very little is known within South Africa about this aspect of prison life. The details are hushed up

"One terrible feature of the procedure is that the executioner himself hands the condemned man notice of his hanging, seven days beforehand

"These seven days are just hell. The blacks in prison are in a union"

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Cape Times 10/10/87

# Koevoet: Court hears of fighters' 'loyalty'

RUNDU — Field operatives of the special police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet were extremely loyal to one another, a Rundu inquest court has heard

The inquest is being held on a Kavango school teacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, who died in detention

A witness said the police insurgency fighters in northern SWA/Namibia were bound by an oath of secrecy not to divulge details of Koevoet's operations

He told the court that the counter-insurgency strategy was two-pronged — the gathering of information, and extermination based on collated intelligence. To combat insurgency in the region, Koevoet employed skilled interrogators as well as "spe-

cialists extermination"

According to evidence, detachments of Koevoet roamed the SWA/Namibia operational area in Casspir armoured personnel carriers in search of Swapo guerillas

There were usually two or three white policemen commanding between 30 and 40 black Koevoet policemen on patrols

Black combatants of Koevoet often carried AK-47 rifles, the same weapons used by Swapo

The guerillas infiltrated western Kavango by leaving their base camps in Angola and crossing the border into SWA/Namibia through Owambo

Court officials earlier this week travelled along a dusty bush in

in mine-resistant Casspirs to carry out inspections on location in the "Red" area

Lawyers and specialist medical witnesses from Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town shared "rat packs" with bush-hardened policemen

The packs contained high-energy chocolate bars, glucose, canned food, tea, coffee and soup

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in the region, but some of the vehicles ferrying the lawyers were delayed by mechanical faults and arrived back at Rundu well after dark, to the concern of the representative of a Windhoek firm of attorneys, Mr Hartmut Ruppel — Sapa



# SAP's Koevoet force is deadly crowbar in Namibia

The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Koevoet is Afrikaans for crowbar. In Namibia it means death, destruction and near-animal ferocity.

Koevoet is the code-name for the South African Police counter-insurgency unit which is officially credited with 82 per cent of Swapo guerrillas killed in northern Namibia.

Its supporters consider it the most ferocious and effective counter-insurgency unit in the history of Southern Africa's many guerrilla wars.

Many other people — including civilians and clergyman in the territory's Owambo and Kavango regions — hate it.

Brigadier Hans Dreyer his force is used more than conventional troops in northern Namibia



**Allegations of torture and atrocities** have been levelled against Koevoet members in the past. In the last three months, however, that sinister image has found expression in Namibia's law courts.

In the tiny town of Rundu, on the Okavango River border with Angola, an inquest is under way into the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, whose family alleges he was beaten by his Koevoet captors before he died of a brain haemorrhage.

Last month two Koevoet "special constables" were found guilty of crimes, one of murdering an elderly Owambo villager, the other of attempting to murder a woman and both

of rape and robbery.

All of these crimes were committed in one night of violence as the two men, Jonas Paulus and Paulus Mathews, went from kraal to kraal in search of "girls and money".

When an ordinary policeman tried to arrest Paulus three days later, the Koevoet policeman tossed a handgrenade at him, hitting the arresting officer on the chest. The grenade failed to explode.

After succeeding in arresting Paulus, Adjutant-Officer Simeon Nghoshi was commended for bravery and listed for a medal.

"I am afraid (Koevoet) will kill me," Adjutant-Officer Nghoshi told the Windhoek Supreme Court. He said he would not

reveal all he knew of Koevoet because in doing so he would be "heaping burning embers" on his head.

Charges are pending against Constable Karei Hamakali in connection with the shooting of a Mr

## The South African-trained Koevoet fighters in Namibia have won for themselves a dreaded name for alleged atrocities and brutality.

Moses Aron in an Owambo bottle store in August last year.

In response to the many allegations of brutality levelled against Koevoet, police claim that the true picture of the unit is not being reflected.

The police say Koevoet's task is purely to counter Swapo guerrilla activity,

and that it is primarily due to the unit's effectiveness that the war has remained at a low intensity.

A unit group commander, Adjutant-Officer George Norval, told the Windhoek Supreme Court

last month that members were trained almost exclusively as "killing machines".

Legal counsel Mr Pierre Roux said it was customary for Koevoet members to have teethruts with slogans like "If you have them by the balls, their hearts and minds will follow" and "I'm gonna go

out to kill something today".

Convicted murderer and former Koevoet fighter Jonas Paulus told the court that members were paid bounties of between R100 and R300 for each Swapo guerrilla they killed.

Sources said several Koevoet members are captured Swapo fighters who have been "turned".

Estimates of the number of "turned" guerrillas range from 10 to 50 percent.

The reason for the apparent ease with which the fighters "turn" is said to be money. The starting salary of black Koevoet "special constables" is about R400 — a lot of money in a society starved of work.

Koevoet now operates in Owambo, Kavango and

Kaokoland. Each group is made up of 50 Namibians from the particular tribal region, headed by four white South African — and lately Namibian — policemen.

It is an open secret that Koevoet is used against Swapo far more than conventional army units in northern Namibia.

It is a matter of pride for Koevoet fighters to charge into a firefight, discharging enemy fire, in a death-defying manner.

A source said, "They are expendable and that is why they are trained like that. Even so, we lose few men."

The tensions are many for these rough, unshaven figures. After-hours fights between them and mili-

tary or civilian personnel over a careless word are legion in the operational area.

Koevoet kills are not usually released, but in May last year police reporters from South Africa were told that Koevoet killed 511 guerrillas in 1981 and 120 in the first five months of 1982. In those 17 months, the unit lost 15 fighters.

The unit was started under the command of Natal's former security police chief, Brigadier Hans Dreyer, in 1979 as Operation K.

Now Namibians fear South Africa is sowing the seeds for a civil war as they utilise more and more locals in the fight against Swapo.



# Namibia talks: call for SA <sup>(221)</sup> to bend <sup>10/10/83</sup>

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Namibia settlement negotiations that South Africa and Angola were conducting through the good offices of Cape Verde have become bogged down in mistrust, according to Cape Verde's President Aristide Pereira

Mr Pereira said in an interview published here at the weekend that the talks broke down when Swapo launched a new military incursion into Namibia from Angola earlier this year

"The climate of mistrust is installed between the parties involved, which does not facilitate the re-start of negotiations," he said

"The issue is how to convince both parties involved that they both need peace"

Mr Pereira gave the interview to editors of the Washington Post during his recent visit to Washington

He said that when the South Africans and Angolans met on Cape Verde last December "the meeting accomplished something very positive"

Cabinet Ministers from both sides had discussed problems in the region, established a climate of mutual trust and agreed to meet again

Delegations from the two countries met again in February but the negotiations broke down because of the Swapo incursion.

Describing South Africa as the key Government in the Namibian settlement effort, Mr Pereira said Pretoria's friends — an apparent reference to the US — should try to exert influence to get Pretoria to bend.

# 3 Koevoet men told they may be blamed

RUNDU. — Three police bush fighters have been warned by a Rundu Inquest Court that they could be held criminally responsible for the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya

The hearing continues today. Sergeant Norman Abrahams, Sergeant Alberto Sciocatti and Constable Spook Gouws were told they could refuse to answer questions that would incriminate them.

Mr Hamukwaya, 33, was picked up for questioning by the special Security Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, at Namutuntu in remote western Kavango, near the Angolan border, on November 18 last year.

Sgt Abrahams, a Koevoet section leader, has said he received information that Swapo insurgents were being fed by civilians in the vicinity of Mr Hamukwaya's village.

He said he dismissed black Koevoet members in the patrol with him after he had taken the schoolteacher into custody in terms of security legislation.

Accompanied by a white Koevoet policeman, Constable Phillip Kriel, the group went to a secluded spot on a river

bank near Namutuntu Primary School, where Sgt Abrahams questioned Mr Hamukwaya. Const Kriel turned his back on the detainee and his custodians, walked about 120m away and stared across the Kavango River at Angola.

"No assaults took place at the river," Const Kriel said in a sworn statement handed into the court.

But he admitted in cross-examination by Mr Ian Farlan, SC, for the Hamukwaya family, that he had not witnessed the interrogation, which lasted about 30 minutes.

Const Kriel's statement would have misled a "paper inquest", and consequently could have influenced a decision by the SWA Attorney-General on whether to prosecute, Mr Farlan said.

Mr Hamukwaya's wife, Mrs Katriena Nehemia, 32, said her husband had left for school as usual on November 18.

Later that day, she went down to the river to draw water. She heard thumps as though someone was being beaten up. Next she heard screams and recognised her husband's voice.

The screams became fainter, but when she went to investigate she saw three black Koevoet policemen coming towards her and she ran away.

Counsel for the police, Mr I W B de

Villiers, SC, asked why she had told the police in a sworn statement handed into court that she had not heard any screams and that she had not been near the river that day.

She said she had been afraid that if she told an investigating detective of the SWA Police Force the truth, a Koevoet patrol would return "and kill me as they killed my husband".

It often happened that Koevoet detachments visited the village to inquire after the whereabouts of Swapo guerrillas.

"If one says there have been no Swapo, they (Koevoet) beat you. If you say there have been insurgents, they take a spoor but come back and beat you anyway," she said.

According to earlier evidence, Mr Hamukwaya was blindfolded with his vest after the interrogation at the river and taken in a Casspir armoured vehicle to a police base at Nkurenkuru. In the Casspir, it is alleged, he fell over a chest containing mortar bombs.

At the police base he was escorted by two policemen to a half-sunken dugout where he is alleged to have slipped and plunged feet first down seven stairs. It is alleged he died half an hour later. — Sapa

RMM 1/11/83 (221)

## Inquest told of raid on SWA villagers' kraal

RUNDU — The inquest court at Rundu, inquiring into the death of a police detainee Mr Jona Hanumkwaya, yesterday appointed a new interpreter for a Kangwali-speaking witness

Following an objection to the court, the previous interpreter said he was not fluent in the Kangwali dialect and asked to be excused

The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that evidence of the witness, Mrs Katriena Nehemia, be led over again in full

Mrs Nehemia was the wife of Mr Hanumkwaya, 33, a Kavango schoolteacher who, it is alleged, died after he had been taken into custody in northern South West Africa on November 18 last year. She began giving evidence on Saturday

Mrs Nehemia said on the day before her husband's death policemen wearing camouflage uniforms arrived at their kraal and questioned the residents about the presence of Swapo guerrillas. She told the court three

black members of the police unit, Koevoet, hit Mr Hanumkwaya with the butts of their rifles

The next day she went down to the river to draw water and heard her husband scream. She saw a number of policemen, but when she tried to go nearer three men approached her and she ran away.

Mrs Nehemia was told by children her husband had been taken away.

On December 13 last year, she was questioned by a SWA policeman who took down her statement

She was crying and told the investigating officer she could not write. She signed the statement with a cross

Mrs Nehemia said in cross-examination by counsel for the police, Mr I W B de Villiers, SC, that she was not sure whether more policemen had beaten her husband at the kraal the day before he died

The hearing continues — Sapa

CAPL TIMES 12/10/83 (221) (29) (30)

# Koevoet responsible for detainee's death

RUNDU — Unidentified Koevoet policemen caused the death of a Kavanga detainee, Mr Jona Hamakwaya, 33, an inquest court here ruled yesterday

The cause of death was intra-cranial bleeding after a head injury

According to evidence before the court, a detachment of Koevoet, a special security police counter-insurgency unit, detained Mr Hamukwaya for questioning at Namutuntu in northern SWA/Namibia on November 18 last year

The police were looking for Swapo insurgents who had reportedly been given food and water by villagers in the area

## Blindfolded

Under the command of Sergeant Norman Abrahams, the police arrived at Namutuntu Primary School in Caspir armoured vehicles and took Mr Hamukwaya to a secluded spot on a river bank

Sergeant Abrahams

told the court he had ordered the other members of the Koevoet detachment to leave him alone with the deceased while he interrogated him at the river

He had blindfolded Mr Hamukwaya with his undershirt and had loaded him into a Caspir which took the group to Nkurenkuru. At the police base at Nkurenkuru, Mr Hamukwaya had been escorted by two policemen to a dugout previously used as a canteen

At the head of the stairs to the dugout Mr Hamukwaya had slipped and plunged heels first down the seven steps

He had landed with his spine on the floor and the back of his head on the bottom stair. A short while later he had died

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, sitting with a forensic pathologist, Professor T Schwuer, said yesterday there had been a mis-

conception that Mr Hamukwaya had died primarily of water on the lungs

The actual cause of death was a head injury which had given rise to subdural haemorrhage. It was a form of slow bleeding

"The probable cause of death was a head injury with aspiration of the stomach content"

Death had been caused by an unlawful act or omission by certain members of Koevoet who could not be identified, the court ruled

## Screaming

According to earlier evidence, a number of women — including Mr Hamukwaya's wife — had gone to draw water at the river when they heard screaming which became fainter and eventually stopped

The court found their evidence was not irreconcilable with medical evidence



# Koevoet men caused captive's death — court

RUNDU — Unidentified Koevoet policemen caused the death of a Kavango detainee, Mr Jona Hamukwaya (33), a Rundu inquest court has ruled

The cause of death was intracranial bleeding through a head injury

According to evidence before the court a detachment of Koevoet, a special SA Security Police counter-insurgency unit, detained Mr Hamukwaya for questioning at Namutuntu in northern Namibia on November 18 last year

The police under the command of Sergeant Norman Abrahams took Mr Hamukwaya to a secluded spot on a river bank.

Sergeant Abrahams told the court he had ordered the other members of the Koevoet detachment to leave him alone with Mr Hamukwaya while he interrogated him at the river

He then blindfolded Mr Hamukwaya with his undershirt and put him in an armoured vehicle which took the group to

Nkurenkuru At the police base at Nkurenkuru Mr Hamukwaya was escorted by two policemen to a dugout

At the head of the stairs to the dugout Mr Hamukwaya had slipped and plunged feet first down the seven steps.

He had landed with his spine on the floor and the back of his head on the bottom stair A short while later he had died

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, sitting with a forensic pathologist, Professor T Schwuer, said yesterday there had been a misconception that Mr Hamukwaya had died primarily of water on the lungs

The actual cause of death was a head injury which had given rise to subdural haemorrhage It was a form of slow bleeding

"The probable cause of death was a head injury with aspiration of the stomach content."

Death had been caused by an unlawful act or omission by certain members of Koevoet who could not be identified, the court ruled. — Sapa



# SWA Catholics <sup>(221)</sup> back Hurley's <sup>Mercury</sup> claims of torture <sup>12/10/83</sup>

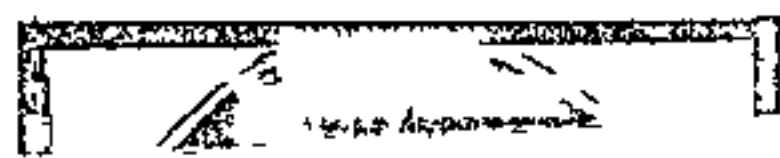
Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK—The Catholic Church in South West Africa has given its full backing to statements made recently on the war in the territory by the Archbishop of Durban and chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley

In a statement at the weekend the policy-making body of the Namibian Catholic Church, Belipase, said of Archbishop Hurley 'We are aware that his voice is the voice

of the whole Roman Catholic community in Southern Africa'

Referring in particular to allegations of torture in South West Africa made by the Archbishop and also contained in the now-banned SACBC's Report on Namibia — and that the South African Defence Force was seen as an 'army of occupation' — the South West African church lent him its 'wholehearted support' Archbishop Hurley is facing possible charges under both the Defence Act and Police Act for some of his allegations that were also contained in the banned report



221 12/10/83

# Law men tackle the court crisis

By TONY WEAVER

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — In an attempt to reduce the costs involved in court cases and to relieve the workload on South West Africa's tiny legal fraternity, the Law Society of SWA has asked that attorneys be allowed to appear in the Supreme Court in the capacity of advocates

Because of the overworked state of local advocates, 31 advocates had to be flown into the territory from South Africa between January and June 27 this year — involving an additional cost of between R500 and R600 for each appearance

The society recommends that all practising attorneys be allowed immediate access to the Supreme Court, and that the following laws apply to newcomers

- An attorney who has quali-

fied with a BA LLB degree should be allowed to practise in the Supreme Court immediately after completing articles and passing his or her practical exam

- Attorneys who do not have an LLB should be entitled to appear in the Supreme Court after practising as a qualified attorney for five years.

- An advocate with five years minimum practical experience should be allowed to practise as an attorney without having to serve articles or pass practical exams prescribed for attorneys

- An advocate with less than five years experience must enter articles and pass the exams

The report recommends that the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk, be asked to pass the necessary legislation to bring the recommendations into practice

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# Editor faces jail for refusal to reveal source

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau 3/10/88

WINDHOEK — The stormy petrel of the Windhoek Press, Mr Hannes Smith, faced the prospect of jail today for refusing to tell a court who gave him a story about a consignment of alleged illicit whisky seized by police last year

Mr Smith was giving evidence in the Supreme Court where Windhoek's Receiver of Revenue, Mr Johannes Lubbe, and a businessman, Mr Werner Rogl, faced six charges of trading in liquor without a licence

Windhoek police seized more than 500 cases of whisky in December last year

Mr Smith's newspaper, the Windhoek Observer, was first with the news last December and, yesterday, Mr Lubbe's defence counsel, Mr Etienne du Toit, wanted to know where the editor had obtained his information about the case

When Mr Smith declined to name his source, Mr Justice Ken Bethune, presiding, warned him that he could be ordered to reveal his source

## 'Lucan' yields fingerprints

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A beer glass from which a man alleged to be Lord Lucan drank in a Newlands restaurant figures in an investigation headed by Brigadier Dries van den Heever, Chief Criminal Investigation Officer for the Western Cape

Fingerprints have been obtained from the glass

A man reported having seen Lord Lucan dining in Cape Town last week. Police received the glass and details of a credit card used to pay for the meal

Lord Lucan is wanted for the murder of his children's nanny in 1974

● A senior official at Scotland Yard said that although they were interested in the alleged Lucan sighting they were taking no action at present. He would not say whether they had been in touch with South Africa over the matter

Shortly before the case resumed today, Mr Smith said in an interview that he was prepared to go to jail rather than reveal his source

"I have my suitcase packed — pyjamas, underwear and socks," he said

"I will never disclose my source — over and out. It would send shudders through everyone who has ever trusted the confidentiality existing between a newsman and his source

"I have not even bothered to ask my informant whether he would be prepared to identify himself to the court

"I know he wouldn't and I don't expect him to. I know that this sort of thing is all part of the risk of being a newsman," Mr Smith continued

He said he did not believe the information wanted of him would have any bearing on the case

Mr Smith is still serving the remainders of several suspended sentences imposed on him nearly two years ago for publishing stories in contravention of the Defence and Pornography Acts

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and a referendum yes vote.

DR T

on attack

DR T

Dr Treu



A FEW months ago when, yet again, light was flickering at the end of the interminable Namibia tunnel, Southern Africa briefly captured imaginations in Washington beyond the tiny coterie whose job or fixation it is to study that region.

The word was out, put there by officials in whispered asides, that National Security adviser William Clark — nay, more the President himself — were getting excited about the prospect of a settlement and (always assuming Pretoria either knows or cares that SWA exists) a politically potent foreign policy victory.

The elements, we were told both publicly and privately, were all in place.

Negotiations, save for the odd undotted i, were complete. Let only the final chock be knocked from beneath the keel, and the process would slide majestically to fulfilment.

Events, unfortunately, have intervened. More accurately, pre-existing reality has been discovered. The manner in which the Namibian holy grail was going to be captured, should it need restating, was thus Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos would agree to a "calendario" — or timetable — for the withdrawal of the 20 000 or so Cuban troops currently defending his regime against Unita, its South African backers and sundry lesser nuisances.

Pretoria would then play its part in the schedule and, in simultaneous phase with the Cuban departure, end its support for Dr Jonas Savimbi, remove its troops from Southern Angola and shortly thereafter — under United Nations Resolution 435 — from Namibia itself.

The expectation that President dos Santos would accept the calendario was feverish enough by late May that Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was said to have his bags packed ready to carry the good news to South Africa.

The optimism had several premises. first, that the Reagan Administration's "dialogue" with Luanda and its refusal to talk to Unita, combined with the prospect, if not the promise, of badly needed Western economic aid, had somehow enhanced the influence of the MPLA's "moderates" over that of its "hard-liners"

Second, that President Dos Santos would put the interests of his shattered country over those of his cadres and reach out for an accommodation with Dr Savimbi

Third, that Unita was not as militarily and politically powerful as its fans — supposedly egged on by individuals in the South African Government — claimed

Fourth, that the Soviets, who presumably have some interest in the preservation of their Southern African satraps, would weigh the risks and costs and finally conclude that, if President Dos Santos wanted them out — as, we were told, he did — they should comply gracefully in line with United States wishes

Well, the weeks lengthened into months, Dr Savimbi continued to flourish and still no answer from Luanda

President Dos Santos, unmoved by United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's August visit, appeared if anything to harden his public position Namibian independence first, then Cuban departure

In terms of everything settled thus far between Dr Crocker and Pretoria, an obvious impossibility.

And so it stands. La luta continua, as, meffably, does the "dialogue"

The prognosis is scarcely more promising. The war, barring some startling and unlikely intervention by either the Soviet Union or South Africa, is deadlocked

Aside from his home base, Cuando Cubango, Dr Savimbi still controls very little real estate

Emulating those of the Viet Cong, his hit and run tactics are designed merely to deny territory to his opponent.

He may have won a pitched battle, at Camagamba, but, according to sources here, it was only with South African logistical support.

Dr Savimbi cannot, by himself, bring enough force to bear to take Luanda.

# Reagan set to switch tactics on SWA

221

BSA

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13/10/83

**From SIMON BARBER in Washington**

The Soviets, meanwhile, appear to be forgiving the MPLA just enough of its debts and providing it with just enough munitions to keep on going

Peace — effectively an admission of defeat — is not in their interest, neither, given that it would probably mean having to take on South Africa, is winning

Do not confuse reports of 10 shiploads of Russian arms arriving in Luanda with escalation or evidence of impending "total onslaught"

The new supplies are a pin-prick compared to the size of the theatre, and were clearly intended to boost morale rather than fighting capacity.

Consider, instead, what Moscow has to gain from keeping things ticking over no Namibia settlement, growing impatience in Black Africa with United States diplomacy and further credence to the notion that Washington is in bed with Pretoria

For Dr Crocker, the outlook is bleak. Domestically, the credibility of "constructive engagement" — having depended substantially on the achievement of an SWA solution — is being severely undercut, and the chances that Congress will enact at least portions of the tough anti-South African measures now before it accordingly increased.

The policy may be sound, but there is as yet no concrete, politically exploitable, evidence to prove it.

Yes, there still may be a settlement in President Reagan's first term, but almost no one is placing bets

Even the truest of State Department believers concede their simply isn't time Pretoria is powerless to move before November 2, and would almost certainly be unwilling to move after the start of the United States election season next February

Why risk giving the game away before Mr Reagan's re-election is assured?

Finally, a pair of predictions

One if the deadlock persists, the Reagan Administration is going to have to blame someone

It is not going to blame itself, nor will it accuse President Dos Santos.

For all the rhetoric about "linkage," the United States is not saying that he is responsible for Namibia's independence

That leaves Pretoria

Two: the indications are as yet no larger than a man's hand, but look for Washington to shift increasing responsibility for SWA over to Mr Perez de Cuellar and the United Nations

The Administration was very high on the Secretary General's trip to Southern Africa, and higher still on his finding that (to quote a recent State Department guidance): "South Africa has made clear the issue of the Cuban troop presence in Angola must be resolved"

Why shouldn't the United Nations take the heat for a change?

# Namibians sceptical of new conference

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Five years ago there would have been enthusiasm, even confidence, for a new initiative by Namibia's major non-Swapo political parties.

There would have been public debate, political movement, newspapers would have been hammer-and-tongs at each other, people would have discussed it in the streets

Instead, as the five central motivators move resolutely towards a multi-party conference to discuss the territory's future, they are being regarded with bored scepticism — in places where they are being regarded at all

## PRIME MOVER

Only the DTA's newspaper, *Republikein*, is bubbling with enthusiasm. But, then, the DTA is one of the prime movers of the conference — along with Swanu, Swapo-Democrats, Damara Council and the Rehoboth Liberation Front

Public indifference is partly due to ignorance of what it is all about and partly because Namibians think they have seen it all before.

There was the Turnhalle, then the DTA and the National Assembly, the Ministers' Council

and, more recently, the stillborn State Council.

The only thing that seems to have survived has been apartheid, through the constitutionalised ethnic second-tiers — no matter that some of their primary functions are soon to be returned to central government.

For anyone who had hoped that the DTA and its governmental accoutrements would be a viable opposition to Swapo, this public indifference towards the multi-party conference (MPC) idea should be lamentable because the MPC looks like everything the DTA should have been but wasn't

It isn't based on ethnic divisions. It includes more politicians with national, rather than tribal, potential. And it is not setting out to be a political alternative to Swapo

Prime movers in the MPC say they have convinced DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge that independence through UN Security Council Resolution 435 is the prime goal of the conference

If this is so — and the DTA is prepared to go for it along UN lines — the aims of Swapo and of the MPC are the same.

Assuming the conference holds to this line, its only real difference from Swapo lies in approach

Swapo believes the only way

to make South Africa grant internationally-recognised independence is through armed conflict

The MPC believes it can do the same by gathering public support and calling South Africa to account for its dictum "The people of the territory must decide"

This is the crux of the difference. Swapo believes that it is futile to try to get South Africa to relinquish its hold on the territory through consultation

Swapo also rejects the MPC because it does not, at this stage, look like becoming strong enough to provide a means for pressuring South Africa

And, also, Swapo still has the international community behind its armed struggle

## FAILED

On the other hand, the MPC leaders say Swapo has failed to bring Namibia to internationally recognised independence. Now they want to try it their way

The leaders say they are confident the MPC can be built into a strong popular movement and that, eventually, Swapo will not be able to continue to ignore it

"There is no Namibia National Front," says Mr Mudge, referring to a failed attempt at political unity three years ago.

"This time we are going to get it right"

His colleagues, Swanu leader, Mr Moses Katjuongua, and Swapo-Democrats president, Mr Andreas Shipanga, acknowledge privately that they will lose popular support initially.

But they are putting their political futures on the line in the belief that they can build the MPC into a movement strong enough to pressure South Africa into agreeing to implementation of Resolution 435 — Cubans or no Cubans in Angola

There is a slim outside chance that they could succeed, if they could show South Africa they had enough grassroots support either to threaten Swapo's unofficially acknowledged role of majority party in the territory, or to act as a strong opposition after independence

But many observers believe this is wishful thinking as the MPC has no means of building up popular support among people whose primary aim is to see South Africa out



# All gloom again in the SWA tunnel

A FEW MONTHS ago when, yet again, light was flickering at the end of the interminable South West Africa tunnel, southern Africa briefly captured imaginations in Washington beyond the tiny coterie whose job or fixation it is to study that region.

The word was out, put there by officials in whispered asides, that National Security Adviser William Clark, nay, more, the President himself, was getting excited about the prospect of a settlement and (always assuming Peoria either knows or cares that SWA exists) a politically potent foreign-policy victory.

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## Reality

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Unfortunately reality has been discovered.

The manner in which the South West African holy grail was going to be captured, should it need restating, was this: Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos would agree to a 'calendar', or timetable, for the withdrawal of the 20 000 or so Cuban troops currently defending his regime against Unita, its South African backers and sundry lesser nuisances.

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phase with the Cuban departure, end its support for Dr Jonas Savimbi, remove its troops from southern Angola and shortly thereafter, under UN resolution 435, from South West Africa itself. The expectation that President dos Santos would accept the calendar was feverish enough by late May that Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was said to have his bags packed ready to carry the good news to South Africa.

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## Not strong

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## Not promising

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The prognosis is scarcely more promising. The war, barring some startling and unlikely intervention by either the Soviet Union or South Africa is deadlocked.

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Washington  
Letter

Simon Barber



on going Peace — effectively an admission of defeat — is not in their interest neither, given that it would probably mean having to take on South Africa, is winning.

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## No evidence

The policy may be sound but there is as yet no concrete, politically exploitable, evidence to prove it. Yes, there still may be a settlement in President Reagan's first term, but almost no one is placing bets. Even the truest of State Department believers concede their simply isn't time. Pretoria is powerless to move before November 2, and would almost certainly be unwilling to move after the start of the US election season next February. Why risk giving the game away before Mr Reagan's re-election is assured?

Finally a pair of predictions.

1 If the deadlock persists the administration is going to have to blame someone. It is not going to blame itself, nor will it accuse President dos Santos. For all the rhetoric about 'linkage' the US is not saying that he is responsible for South West Africa's independence. That leaves Pretoria.

## Indications

2 The indications are as yet no larger than a man's hand, but look for Washington to shift increasing responsibility for SWA over to Mr Perez de Cuellar and the UN. The administration was very high on the Secretary-General's trip to southern Africa, and higher still on his finding that (to quote a recent State Department guidance) 'South Africa has made clear the issue of the Cuban troop presence in Angola must be resolved'. Why shouldn't the UN take the heat for a change?



SWA (221) won't see torture film 13/10/83

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK. — The South West African Broadcasting Corporation yesterday rejected a challenge that it screen a controversial television documentary on alleged torture in the territory saying it was unable to show the film because of the cultural boycott against South Africa and SWA.

But the producer of the film, "The Devil's Circle" Mr Geoffrey Seed, said in London yesterday that "I would be delighted if they screened the film, and I have checked — there are no legal impediments in their way whatsoever".

The challenge to SWABC was made last Friday by Mr David Pieters, editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, who said: "There is only one audience in this whole wide world who can best judge the merits or demerits of the famed BBC documentaries — the people of this country — the films were shot in yesterday that two top officials from the office of the Administrator-General had flown to London with the express purpose of seeing the film, screened on Britain's Channel 4 on October 5.

However, Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, director of government liaison, denied he and the director of the AG's office, Mr Sean Cleary, had travelled to London only to see the film.

"It was a routine visit which included stops at our missions in Bonn, Washington and London, and it just so happened that this thing came out just at that point," he said.

The film, which has graphic interviews with alleged victims of torture at the hands of the South African Defence Force and the police, has caused a major storm in the United Kingdom, with the South African Embassy in London demanding the right of reply, slating it for not mentioning Swapo atrocities and for several factual inaccuracies.

Windhoek-based journalists saw the film at a private screening on Tuesday night, and agreed that apart from four minor factual inaccuracies, material in the film coincided with information on alleged torture flooding in from all parts of the territory.

Mr Seed said yesterday he acknowledged there were factual mistakes regarding troop strengths of South African forces in the territory and that three other minor mistakes had been made. "But before we distribute the film internationally, we will correct the errors," he said.

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FIVE years ago there would have been enthusiasm, even confidence, for a new initiative by South West Africa/Namibia's major non-Swapo political parties

There would have been public debate and political movement, newspapers would have been hammer-and-tongs at each other, people would have discussed it in the streets

Instead, as the five central motivators move resolutely towards a multi-party conference to discuss the territory's future, they are being regarded with bored scepticism — that is, in places where they are being regarded at all

It is only really the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance newspaper, *Republikein*, which is bubbling with enthusiasm. But then the DTA is one of the prime movers of the conference — along with Swanu, the Swapo Democrats, the Damara Council and the Rehoboth Liberation Front

The public indifference is partly due to ignorance of what it is all about, and partly because SWA/Namibians think they've seen it all before

### Only survivor

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The only thing that seems to have survived has been apartheid, through the constitutionalised ethnic second-tiers — no matter that some of their primary functions are soon to be returned to the central government

For anyone who had hoped the DTA and its governmental accoutrements would be a viable opposition to Swapo, this public indifference towards the multi-party conference (MPC) idea should be lamentable, because the MPC looks like everything the DTA should have been but wasn't

It is not based on ethnic divisions, it includes more politicians with national, rather than tribal potential, and it is not setting out to be a political alternative to Swapo

Prime movers in the MPC say they have convinced the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, that independence through the United Nations Security Council's resolution 435 is "the prime goal of the conference"

If this is so, and the DTA is prepared to go for it along United Nations lines (and there is still scepticism here), the aims of Swapo and of the MPC are the same

Assuming the conference holds to this line, its only real



Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. "The MPC (multi-party conference) is no Namibia National Front."

difference from Swapo then lies in approach

Swapo believes the only way to induce South Africa to grant internationally-recognised independence is through armed conflict, the MPC believes it can do the same by gathering public support and calling South Africa to account for its dictum "The people of the territory must decide"

This is the crux of the difference between Swapo and the MPC. Swapo contends it is futile to try to induce South Africa to relinquish its hold on the territory through consultation — that failed in the 1950s and 1960s, and, the organisation believes, it is unlikely to succeed now

### 'No NNF'

Swapo also rejects the MPC because it does not at this stage look like becoming strong enough to provide a means for pressurising South Africa

Thirdly, Swapo still has the international community behind its armed struggle

On the other hand, the MPC leaders say Swapo has failed to bring SWA/Namibia to internationally-recognised independence, and now they want to try it their way

The leaders say they are confident the MPC can be built into a strong popular movement, which eventually Swapo will not be able to continue to ignore

"This is no Namibia National Front," says Mr Mudge, referring to a failed attempt at political unity three years ago. "This time we are going to get it right"

### On the line

His colleagues, the Swanu leader, Mr Moses Katjuongua, and the president of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, acknowledge privately that they will lose popular support initially

But they are putting their political futures on the line in the belief that they can build the MPC into a movement strong enough to pressurise South Africa into agreeing to the implementation of resolution 435 — Cubans or no Cubans in Angola

There is a slim outside chance they could succeed if they could show South Africa they had enough grassroots support to either threaten Swapo's unofficially acknowledged role of majority party in the territory or act as a strong opposition after independence

But many observers believe this is wishful thinking on the MPC's part, as it has at this stage no means of building up its popular support among people whose primary aim is to see South Africa leave the territory

### Conundrum

The conundrum is: How does South Africa help them gain support when South Africa's very involvement will kill any hope of popular support?

So far the MPC leaders are going about it the hard way with small political meetings at grass roots level

Last weekend they held their first joint public meeting under a tree in eastern SWA/Namibia, with about 100 attending — a humble beginning, but nevertheless a start

This week senior functionaries of the five central groups come together to decide on a time, venue and agenda for the first sitting of the conference

The use of party functionaries is designed to avoid the inevitable personal differences which so many of the territory's political leaders would have if they came together

### Running the ball

For example, The MPC would dearly want the SWA National Party and Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA to join, but the SWA Nats want only tribal leaders to come together and Mr Kalangula simply couldn't stand to be at the same table with Mr Mudge and Mr Shipanga

What about the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk?

He is still smarting from the failure of his State Council concept, but a spokesman from his department believes there is still hope that the MPC will materialise into something related to a new interim government

"At this stage we're just watching," he said. "The parties have the ball right now and they appear to be running with it, but if they drop it we want to be there to pick it up"

PETER HONEY of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Windhoek on the move towards a multi-party conference in the territory

# Public apathetic to new initiative

SWA/NAMIBIA

Argus 13/10/83

221



# SWA urged to show TV 'torture' film

Cape Times  
13/10/83  
221

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK — The SWA Broadcasting Corporation yesterday rejected a challenge to screen a television documentary on alleged torture in the territory.

They said they were unable to show the film because of the cultural boycott of South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

But the producer of the film "The Devil's Circle", Mr Geoffrey Seed, said from London yesterday that he would be "delighted" if they screened the film "I have checked and there are no legal impediments in their way".

It was reliably learnt yesterday that two top officials from the office of the Administrator-General had flown to London with the express purpose of seeing the film, screened on Britain's Channel 4 on

October 5.

However, this was denied by Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, Director of Government Liaison, who said the visit had been "routine".

The film, which includes interviews with alleged victims of torture at the hands of the South African Defence Force and the police, has caused a storm in the UK. The South African embassy here has demanded the right of reply, slating the film for not mentioning Swapo atrocities and for several inaccuracies.

Windhoek-based journalists saw the film at a private screening on Tuesday night, and agreed that apart from four minor factual inaccuracies, material in the film coincided with information on alleged torture flooding in from all parts of the territory.

Many of the people interviewed by the team were known to the journalists.

Mr Seed said yesterday that he acknowledged that there were factual mistakes regarding troop strengths of South African forces in the territory and that three other minor mistakes had been made.

"But before we distribute the film internationally, we will correct the errors."

He said he would be "delighted" if the film was screened in SWA/Namibia, "provided it is shown in full and no changes are made to the commentary".

The challenge to SWABC was made on Friday by Mr David Pieters, editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, who said "There is only one audience who can best judge the merits or demerits of the famed BBC documentaries — the people of this country in which the films were shot."

"Let's see those documentaries screened here in Namibia, and let the people judge them on the basis of their own experience and understanding."

The chairman of the SWABC board, Mr Piet Venter, said yesterday "If the programme became available, we would certainly evaluate it, but we cannot get it because of the Equity ban on films coming here."

He could not be reached for comment after Mr Seed said he would love to have the film screened here.



## Railways Museum under fire

# Outcry in SWA over 'theft' of cultural relics

221 ROOM 14/10/83

By TONY WEAVER  
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A treasure hunt in South West Africa by the South African Railways museum has sparked off angry reaction from local historians and newspaper editors.

They have accused various South African institutions of "cultural imperialism" and "outright theft"

A team from the museum has been visiting the territory and said it was "very happy" with its haul, which yielded a "rich find" in antiques and historical railways relics

A top local historian, Mr Justus Greebe, who is the author of books and pamphlets on Windhoek's rich heritage, even approached the State legal adviser, Mr J Harmse, for advice on ways of stopping the "theft"

He was told nothing could be done as technically all railways property in SWA belonged to the SA Transport Services.

In a spirited attack on the "raiding party" from the railways museum, the editor of the English-language daily newspaper the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr David Pieters, called the removal of historical objects "cultural imperialism"

"Antiques from the German Eisenbahn era, including a clock, a bell, post box, furniture, and an old fire engine from Walvis Bay were all carted back to be sealed in glass cases

helping to boost the number of tourists visiting the far-away museum (in Johannesburg)," he wrote in his weekly column Momentum

Mr Pieters concluded that "one gets the nasty suspicion that someone is trying to salvage as much of the historical treasure in time before the Red Flag is raised over SWA House — why else the sudden haste?"

The Windhoek Observer, Windhoek's weekly English-language newspaper, said under a headline "Thieving hand does not even spare the few cultural objects", that

"While Namibians worry about their political future, their past is being removed from under their feet, and like diamonds and other natural wealth, much of our historical and cultural heritage, too, goes to the Republic of South Africa"

The Observer article added there was widespread concern about the famous group of 81 meteorites which fell near Gibeon in the south — only 33 were left in the country

One consolation is that just outside Swakopmund stands an old steam engine which was proclaimed a national monument after standing in the desert for almost 90 years

It was ordered from Germany in 1896 to carry goods from Swakopmund, but became stuck in the sand, refusing to move

It is now named "Martin Luther", after the famous speech in which the theologian said "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise"

And there Martin Luther will stand, defying all South African attempts to move it

# Koevoet (221) dislodges E. Post 15/10/83 landslide of court cases

By DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — In their "hearts and minds" struggle to prise out civilian support for Swapo's guerillas in Namibia, the crack security force unit code-named Koevoet (crowbar) has dislodged an avalanche of court cases over its head

The record so far reads in headlines across local news pages "Death in detention", "Koevoet man convicted", "Koevoet criminals convicted", and "Koevoet caused teacher's death"

In two of the three most recent trials involving the security police, Koevoet members were found responsible for civilian deaths

They were reputed to be responsible for 80% of the kill rate on Swapo

In June the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled a Kaokoland farmer died in security police detention in the dusty far north-western town of Opuwa two years ago

Relatives and co-detainees have since filed damages suits for R148 000. Summons has been served on three security policemen, the Minister of Police and the Administrator-General of the territory

In August Koevoet Constable Karel Hamakali was fined R60 for illegally pointing a firearm at Owambo businessman Mr Salamon Kandjalomba, whose urgent application restraining the constable from threatening him again was granted. Const Hamakali was previously convicted for culpable homicide in 1973

Last month two Koevoet constables were convicted on 10 charges including murder, armed robbery, attempted murder, and rape. And this week a formal inquest court at Rundu, Kavango, found that unknown Koevoet members had caused the death of local schoolteacher Mr Jonas Hamukwaya, 33 — the second detainee death confirmed in a Namibian court

Mrs Hamukwaya is suing the Ministers of Police and Defence and the Administrator-General for R84 000

This suit is one of 18 served since May

Former detainees, relatives, and civilians are claiming a total of R419 500 as a result of security force actions

A docket has been opened on Const Hamakali for allegedly shooting a former guerilla outside a night club in Owambo last year

Three Koevoet policemen are facing culpable homicide charges following the death of another Kavango detainee, Mr Kadumo Katanga

In camera evidence led in mitigation of sentence on the two Koevoet constables convicted on the 10 charges — Jonas Paulus and Paulus Matheus — made macabre reading when it was released to the Press in Windhoek last month



THE administration of South West Africa Namibia has had to increase General Sales Tax by 1%, with another 1% forecast for early next year, because, as the Administrator-General explained. "The Government is going through difficult times as a result of a shortage of funds combined with rising government expenditure."

GST will now be 7% compared with the 6% of South Africa

Dr Willie van Niekerk's explanation has reaped an immediate backlash from public figures, whose immediate response has been "If our massive government machinery, which doesn't work anyway, is costing so much, then dismantle it immediately."

But the administration clearly has no plans afoot to dismantle the 10 ethnic governments, the central government and the proliferation of local governments — and therein lies an uncomfortable parallel for South Africans

If the new Constitution for South Africa is implemented, the structure of government in the Republic will begin to closely resemble the structure of government in SWA

And since the system of ethnic government for SWA was introduced by the then A G, and present Minister of National Education and Sport, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in 1980, SWA has been saddled with a bloated government machinery and spiralling government debt

A cartoon in the Cape Times on October 5 would have had locals chuckling with an uncomfortable feeling of "we've seen this one before" had it been re-printed here

A Tony Grogan cartoon in the Cape Times on October 5 — reproduced in Windhoek — would have had locals chuckling with an uncomfortable feeling of "we've seen this one before" had it been re-printed here

Of course, the Grogan cartoon did not include the cost to South African taxpayers of subsidising the "independent homelands" and "self-governing states" — if it did, he could just as well have drawn a cartoon of the SWA political set up

The similarities between the system here and that en-



# A SWA parallel for South Africans?

From TONY WEAVER in Windhoek

visaged under the new Constitution in South Africa are so close that it has reinforced the view widely held here that SWA is being used as a sociological and political laboratory for South Africa

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, regarded as one of the "brains" in the South African Cabinet, was almost single-handedly responsible for drawing up administrative decree AG 8, the

innocent-sounding Administrator-General proclamation No 8 which introduced the concept of "own affairs" to the territory

There are very few differences between the "own affairs" contained in the new Constitution and the "ethnic administration" of SWA

The central government, run by the office of the A G, is responsible for what would be

classified as "common affairs" in South Africa's new blueprint — functions like defence, foreign affairs, police and prisons, posts and telecommunications and tertiary education

And the 10 ethnic governments — the Bushmen or Khoisan people refused their own administration — run their own affairs

These include education up

to the training of primary school teachers, pensions, social welfare, public works, agriculture, health, and so on

In the remarkably short space of time since A G 8 was introduced, government spending and national debt has spiralled, to the point where 70% of the gross domestic product is swallowed up by the many-headed Hydra of government

The central government's Department of Finance has no fiscal control over the ethnic authorities, and is constantly bailing them out of

trouble — the latest attempt to salvage the government being the sales tax increase

SWA, with a total population of under one million people — said to be the sparsest in the world after Outer Mongolia — has almost 50 000 civil servants — and there are desperate shortages in almost all departments

This has led to what has been called the "National disease", rampant corruption, often non-existent record-keeping and massive foul-ups resulting from in-

competent planning has cost the territory of rand

With the separation of ethnic governments has the separation of amenities apartheid in disguise, under the credo of "self-determination"

This has led to the situation where, for example, an ultra-modern, massive hospital complex in Keenauasi has been built at a cost of millions — and is reserved for whites only

The hospital has an average daily bed occupation of eight

A columnist in a newspaper recounted the story of a man classified "coloured" who struggled for days to get a pair of spectacles from the State eye clinic

When he had eventually sorted out all the bureaucracy and managed to finally get a doctor, he filled out forms and asked to be given his pair of glasses

The bureaucrat behind the counter told him he had to go to an optometrist in town because "we don't give spectacles to coloureds, only to Ovambo, Hereros and Damaras"

The senior superintendent of the State Hospital, Dr van Lill, said after the incident "This is a big violation. It is the duty of the patient himself to know where to go. And in any case, these coloureds, one knows what race they are"

Then of course, there's the matter of the A G who runs the territory as virtual one-man government

Apart of course, from "own affairs" his role bears an uncomfortable resemblance to that of the worst-option scenario which critics of the constitution sketch when they talk of the "strong-man". The president could play South Africa

Earlier this year, the A G dissolved the Ministers' Council, the closest thing SWA had to a parliament, with a stroke of a pen. In times of crisis, might the South African president do the same?

But it is in the multiplicity of governments and state departments which manage to run SWA that parallels for South Africa all too uncomfortably

South Africa could be on the road to what is derisively called "one man government," should a majority be returned on November 2

(Report by Tony Weaver 108 City Kaiser Street Windhoek)

15/10/83  
221  
RDM



221

IN THEIR hearts and minds struggle to prise out civilian support for Swapo's guerrillas in Namibia, the crack security force unit code-named Koevoet (crowbar) has dislodged an avalanche of court cases over its head.

The record so far reads in bold headlines across local news pages 'Death in detention', 'Koevoet man convicted', 'Koevoet criminals convicted', and 'Koevoet caused teacher's death'.

In two of the three most recent trials involving the security police, Koevoet members were found responsible for civilian deaths.

They are reputed to be responsible for 80% of the kill rate on Swapo.

In June the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled a Kaokoland farmer died in security police detention in the dusty far north-western town of Opuwa two years ago.

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In August Koevoet Constable Karel Hamakali was fined R60 for illegally pointing

# Cases mount against the 'killing machines'

DAVID PIETERS reports from WINDHOEK on the Koevoet affair

a firearm at Owarambo businessman Mr Salomon Kandjalomba, whose urgent application restraining the constable from threatening him again was granted.

Const Hamakali was previously convicted for culpable homicide in 1973.

Last month two Koevoet constables were convicted on 10 charges including murder, armed robbery, attempted murder, and rape.

And this week a formal inquest court at Rundu, Kavango, found that unknown Koevoet members had caused the death of local schoolteacher Mr Jonas Hamukwaya,

35 — the second detainee death confirmed in a Namibian court.

Mrs Hamukwaya is suing the ministers of Police and Defence and the Administrator-General for R84 000.

This suit is only one of 18 served since May. Former detainees, relatives, and civilians are claiming a total of R419 500 as a result of security force actions.

Koevoet features prominently in these. Other criminal cases are pending. A docket has been opened on Const Hamakali for allegedly shooting a former guerrilla outside a night club in Owarambo

last year.

Three Koevoet policemen are facing culpable homicide charges following the death of another Kavango detainee, Mr Kadumo Katanga.

In-camera evidence led in mitigation of sentence on the two Koevoet constables convicted on the 10 charges — Jonas Paulus and Paulus Mathews — made macabre reading when it was released to the Press in Windhoek last month.

Koevoet's Commanding Officer, Brigadier Hans Dreyer, went to Windhoek for the trial

He was accompanied by the convicted men's commander, Sergeant-Major George Norval, who gave evidence in camera on the activities of Koevoet's "killing machines" — as he described his men.

For the defence Mr Pierre Roux asked about the T-shirts in popular fashion among the death squad's men, most of whom are black.

Sgt-Major Norval was aware of a T-shirt bearing a vulture with the slogan, "T'm gonna go out to kill something today".

But another version bearing the slogan, "If you have them by the balls their hearts and minds will follow" was unknown to Sgt-Major Norval.

Sgt-Major Norval testified to basic discipline amongst his men — even in the heat of the moment when following up warm tracks of insurgents around civilian kraals.

Sgt-Major Norval was unaware of widespread fear inhibiting the people from saying "bad things" about Koevoet.

Adjutant Officer Simeon Nghosi, the police detective who was nearly killed trying to arrest the two, testified differently.

He told the court he feared for his life if he should reveal "too much".

If he did "they will curse me or kill me", he told the court.

# Army medics plan for SWAZI

18/10/83  
221  
WJ

By PETER KENNY  
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The office of the Administrator-General of South West Africa has put forward a plan for the army to take over effective control of all medical services in war-torn Owambo.

But the plan is apparently meeting stiff resistance from a number of quarters in the area, especially nursing staff.

The aim is for an army medical officer to take over the post of Director of Health in Owambo and as medical superintendent in the busy Oshakati Hospital. The medical services in the area would apparently be supplemented by a further 16 doctors.

The executive committee of the Owambo Ethnic Authority, which controls health services at present, is understood to have reacted to the proposal, but has made no comment to the Press.

According to a report in the Windhoek Advertiser yesterday a memorandum of the proposal was given to the Owambo ethnic administrator chairman, Mr Peter Kallangula, and his MEC for Health, Pastor Heita, at a meeting with the Administrator-General, Dr Wille van Niekerk, last Tuesday.

The memorandum apparently threatened to cut off funds to the administration for Owambos, thereby relieving them of effective control of medical services, if they did not agree to the plan.

One Owambo official is believed to have said that recent reports of bubonic plague in Owambo had been exaggerated to facilitate the army takeover.

A spokesman for the Owambo Administration said that of the 17 doctors in the Oshakati area, seven were army doctors.

The Air Force also provides a back-up ambulance service in the region so that the military already has strong medical services.

The Roman Catholic Church and the Finnish Mission with the Evangelical Church of Owambo (ELOC) have numerous hospitals and clinics in Owambo.

A Roman Catholic spokesman in Windhoek said this was a matter for the bishop to comment on, while the head of ELOC, Bishop Klephas Dumeni, said he could not comment at this stage.

Some people fear this might be a step to force more missionaries out of the area. Many of the authorities believe RC and Lutheran churchmen are too favourably disposed to Swapo.

A spokesman for Dr Van Niekerk said last night that he would be out of town until Wednesday.

221 (274) ROOM  
191 107 83

# Defoliant to protect main road in Kavango war zone

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The escalation of the war in the Kavango region of South West Africa has led the authorities to begin a bush clearing operation which will leave the main road stripped of all vegetation for a width of 300m on either side of the road

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force, but he said he could not give fuller details at this stage as a statement was being prepared on the issue

The bush clearing opera-

tion follows a series of incidents in the Kavango war zone, and is designed to lessen the danger of security force vehicles being ambushed by guerrillas of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing

The clearing operation will cut a 600m swathe right across the area, as more than 110km of roadside bush will be cleared between the entrance to Kavango and its capital town Rundu, on the Angolan border

Once the bush has been cleared, it is believed a potent poison will be soaked into the ground to prevent the

bush from re-establishing itself

The Kavango war zone has become one of the hottest areas in the bush war since it was "activated" by Swapo over a year ago

A similar defoliation programme was undertaken in the Owambo war zone some years back, and the main tarred road between the Oshivello stock control point and Oshakati has been cleared for a width of about 100m

However, the bush in the Kavango region is far thicker than in Owambo, and it is thought this has led to the clear strip being increased to

300m in width

In addition to the anti-ambush clearing, the tarred roads in the war zones are built of double thickness tar, as a precaution against the laying of landmines

A further precaution being taken in Owambo is the erection of a massive electrified fence along the perimeter of the Etosha Pan Game Park, stretching from Oshivello to well into the Andoni Plains

It is believed the bush clearing contract has been awarded to the South African based construction company, LTA, which has sub-contracted it



# Detention death: 'Not guilty' plea

CARL TIMES  
19/10/83

RUNDU — Four members of a special SA security police counter-insurgency Unit, code-named Koevoet, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of a Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudimu Katanga.

Mr Katanga died in detention in northern SWA/Namibia on November 18 last year.

The accused are Sergeant Johannes Enslin, Special-Sergeant Johannes Shikongo, Special-Constable Jonas Kuvita, and Special-Constable Nikodemus Kuduva.

A neighbour of Mr Katanga, Mr Raimbert Mbasi, said that on November 18 he and Mr Katanga had crossed the Kavango River into Angola to chop wood and cut reeds.

Mr Mbasi had an axe with him and Mr Katanga a machete.

They heard a shot and Mr Katanga said he had seen soldiers.

"We were afraid and decided to look for a different place to cross the river back into Kavango," he said.

On the SWA/Namibian side of the river, about five policemen wearing camouflage uniforms ran up to them and began beating them with their fists.

"When I fell, they

kicked me', he said. They were then taken in a police Caspir armoured vehicle and driven to their kraal, after Mr Katanga had been blindfolded at the river.

The two men were questioned, and Mr Mbasi was taken to search for firearms.

A little while later police returned with Mr Katanga to the kraal, where they had been beating him with sticks.

He was finally struck a heavy blow and fell over backwards.

There was no water in the kraal and the police emptied their water bottles on Mr Katanga.

"But that did not help, he just lay still. Blood was coming out of his mouth."

Mr Katanga was eventually taken away in a Caspir armoured vehicle. Mr Mbasi had not seen him again.

Mr Mbasi said there had been a large number of black policemen and he could not say with any certainty who had beaten Mr Katanga.

In reply to a question by the defence counsel, Mr Mbasi said he had not seen any white policemen hitting Mr Katanga.

The court adjourned until this afternoon, to enable it to conduct inspections on location this morning — Sapa

## UCT dean joins call for men at college

Education Reporter

THE FACULTY of Education at the University of Cape Town has added its voice to calls for the Provincial authorities to open the doors of the Cape Town Teachers' College (CTTC) to men.

Earlier this week the dean of the faculty, Professor Michael Ashley, confirmed that the faculty board had authorized him to write to the authorities.

A motivated letter would be sent this week "putting the case for opening the college to men" in view of the shortage of English-speaking male primary teachers.

● On Monday the South African Teachers' Association (Sata) met with the MEC in charge of Education, Mr Willem Boucher, the Cape Director of Education, Mr H A Lambrechts, and the deputy director in charge of teachers' colleges, Mr J Fourie, to discuss the issue.

They have declined to disclose the outcome of the talks until Mr Boucher has met with the CTTC council, but a statement released by Sata yesterday did say that the Sata delegation was "pleased with the progress made at the interview".

have listened to 20 minutes of rather biased political waffling and I am interested in what goes on in other parts of South Africa and world events'

Disgusted with TV last night, Mr C Bean of Glencairn said "Half the news was taken up with a minister and other party leaders speaking on the referendum. Now News Focus as well I dread to see what Dallas offers"

Jennie Levin of Rondebosch said "Where is Knight Rider which the SABC promised to bring back in September I wish they could get CHiPS back"

Tracey Barnett of Constantia wished that Facts of Life would make a comeback. "Video 2 is also a lovely programme and very interesting. Popshop should be much longer with nice songs and Carl Kukulius should come back instead of Cedric Samson"

Dorian Berry gave Mr B Newstad of Kenilworth "a pain in the posterior" John McEnroe's suspension of 21 days should have been 21 years and lastly the "stuff SATV has been dishing up is considerable rubbish and poppycock"

Mrs D Greenberg of Sea Point said she couldn't eat her supper because the sight of two sweaty boxers and blood flying put her off "SATV is getting beyond a joke. The programmes are terrible," she added.

Mrs D C Johns of Constantia thoroughly enjoyed watching Flinkdink but would have enjoyed it more if there were English sub-titles. "Afrikaans plays should have English sub-titles for the thousands of tourists and English-speaking people," she said.

● If you would like to comment on television programmes or on any television issues, ☎ 24-2233 ext 216 tonight

Too late for classification

LOST

JACK RUSSELL puppy in Newlands. Answers to "Robbie" Reward. Phone 61 8619

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott and M P Acott sub-editing and headlines of political material by A J Moth, W C Odendaal and E I Zinn. Cartoons by A Grogan, all of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town

- 6 00. News
- 6 14. Sportvision A programme for presented by Kim Shippey
- 6.51. Midweek People, places and news Produced by Norman B
- 7.30. Nobody's Perfect What's On This Hart fights against the clock to time-bomb ticking away under at San Francisco's famed Candle baseball stadium His partner Dempsey, has to come to his
- 8.00 Nuus
- 8 28 Weer
- 8 35 Nuus Fokus A look at events in
- 8 45 Marion Three bulls die one after They were all heavily insured so sent to investigate She makes discovery
- 9 44. Kunskaleidoskoop 1 Balanchine's being performed in South Africa for time There is an interview with Patricia Nearie, who is producing for Capab, and excerpts from the 2 Dr Henriette Roos chats to Prof Kannemeyer about his new book tory of Afrikaans literature
- 10 09 Die Mens se Erfenis Turkye We bul and Fairy-tale Valley
- 11.06 Nuus
- 11 21 Oordenking. The Rev B Fourie

TV2

- 6 32. Tik-Tak
- 6 37. lintsomi Zasantabelanga (The pha Ebusika The Murnin family look rooms in the fields after the rain.
- 6 47 Bathathu Emgqeni (Three in a programme Produced by B Joffa
- 7 00 Indaba (News)
- 7 10 Jikelele (Magazine Programme). In Zasha Musical entertainment From Koos Hattingh
- 9 00. Izindaba (News)
- 9.27 Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather)
- 9 29 Iphunga Elimnandi/Ezenkolo

TV2 review

EVER since the hilarious comedy Isididi disappeared from the screen early last month, the evenings have never been the same. However, although it is difficult to judge any series on its first two episodes, from what was seen of the newly-introduced Umfo kaMkhize, I have no doubt that the coming nights will be most enjoyable.

Baba Matiwana has proved to be a television script writer of immense talent. The interesting thing about this series is that it is a fast-moving drama based on a fanatical horse-racing gambler who is also a private investigator helping to solve kinds of crime. The casting, features some leading TV personalities, is the highlight of this series.

The only gripe about the surrounding are not at all similar to those associated with this type of production. The parent/child relationship series welcome returning in which Simpson's act, was artistic and superb.

JOE

## Runaway bulldozer hits 1

Crime Reporter

A WOMAN was seriously injured when a bulldozer went out of control on a farm in the Wolseley district on Monday, left the road and ploughed the house in which she was sitting.

A police spokesman said yesterday the runaway bulldozer had demolished a wall of the house. The accident occurred on the farm, Estate, owned by Mr Wilhelm Lategan.

The wall had collapsed on the woman, Mrs Trina Swart, who received serious leg injuries. The driver of the bulldozer, Mr Headmole, was not injured.

19/10/83 (221) RDM

# Denied he was 'spy', killed by bayonets

Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A Kavango teacher died a horrifying death in March when he was repeatedly bayoneted by unknown assailants, who accused him of being a spy for the Security Forces.

In inquest papers filed in Windhoek from the Rundu Magistrate's Court, it was revealed that Mr Sulevi Haingura, a teacher at Namugundu, was bayoneted to death by three men dressed in drab green uniforms.

They accused him of being a "puppet supplying information to the Boers", his 23-year-old widow, Mrs Elma Haingura, told the magis-

trate, Mr A P J Kotze

Mr Haingura, 25, was accused by the men of receiving money and two rifles from the "Boers", which he denied. They then proceeded to search his house.

This was done, but no firearms were found.

The men stole his salary, a radio, sleeping bag, some of his wife's dresses and Mr Haingura's shoes, then tied him up with electric cable.

He was then bayoneted repeatedly as he begged with the men to shoot him, as his wounds hurt him terribly, she said.

He then fell silent and the assailants fled, she said.



(221) ~~224~~

2 The Cape Times,

20/10/83

## SA forces to use defoliant

WINDHOEK — South African forces would use a powerful defoliant spray to eliminate vegetation along a strategic road in an attempt to protect troops from guerilla ambushes, military officials here said yesterday

They said bulldozers and a poisonous defoliant would be used to clear a 600-metre swathe of bush along a 110km tarred road.

Similar bush-clearing operations were carried out on a road in the neighbouring Ovambo war zone three years ago. — Sapa-Reuter

UN

wool and ordered the man to stand with his back to a tree I was tying his hands behind him when Pieter shot him in the head

"We went to Ermelo where Pieter met a man who we gave a lift to

"At an isolated spot Pieter said to me 'Help me to get this fat bliksem out of the car'

"Pieter held the man at gunpoint and said 'Give me your Help-U card', and the man handed it over

"He refused to tell Pieter the card's number, and tried to hit Pieter, who shot him

**'Very scared'**

"I was very scared after seeing what he did to the three men

"Later in Vryheid at the United bank, Pieter filled in a R400 withdrawal slip against a bank account of one of the dead men

"I withdrew that money, and later another R400 at the United bank in Dundee

"Pieter never left me alone I often wanted to run away and go to the police but I was afraid and knew he would kill me He was with me until our arrest," the statement ended

Mr D de Villiers, appearing pro deo for Miss Phillips, said he would not contest the admissibility of the statement, but would lead evidence to show its contents were concocted as a result of a love pact be-

\*\*\*\*  
To page 4



**'Myth' holds lesson for PM**

KNYSNA — South Africa had to "make better music" for its people than the communists or its enemies could, the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, said last night

He told a packed town hall in Knysna that the Greek mythological tale of Orpheus held a lesson for South Africa

The Prime Minister said Orpheus had outwitted the island women who lured sailors to their death with beautiful music, by making "better music" on board his ship

"We too must have better music in South Africa than the communists make

"We must have better music in South Africa than those who want to destabilize this country

"We have a chance to make a start on November 2"

The future should not be approached with hatred and prejudice, and "we can't live in fear either", Mr Botha said

(Report by Pierre Claassen, Nedbank Centre, Strand St, CT) — Sapa

**SA 'firm' on Cuban troops, UN told**

NEW YORK — South Africa's United Nations Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, firmly told the Security Council early today SWA/Namibia would not gain its independence until Cuban forces were withdrawn from Angola

"The position of the South African Government on this question is that it will not be possible to put into practice any settlement plan unless a clear agreement is reached on Cuban withdrawal," he said

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa is irrevocably committed on this issue Firm agreement will have to be reached on the fundamental requirements of Cuban withdrawal, and a commitment will have to be obtained from the Angolan Government regarding the implementation of such an agreement."

Speaking during the opening session of a council meeting called by African states, he said there was "irrefutable evidence Swapo and Fapla forces are becoming increasingly integrated, and the Fapla

forces are advised by Cubans"

Before he addressed the 15-member council, African representatives had condemned linkage of the UN independence plan with the presence of Cubans in Angola, but Mr Von Schirnding said "The presence of 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola is not a figment of South Africa's imagination It is a fact It takes a great deal of wishful thinking to deny that this connection exists"

He said Swapo operated from Angola with active Fapla and Cuban support

"The relevance of the presence in Angola of the Cuban forces is therefore indivisible from the efforts to put an end to conflict in the area and establish long-term peace in the region

"It is absurd to deny that the introduction of surrogate forces of the Soviet Union into Southern Africa is not a cause for the gravest concern, not only to South Africa and South West Africa, but to all the countries of the region" — Sapa-Reuter

CAPR TIMES  
21/10/83  
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**'ist' in chase shootout**

gun-alleged-old Hill-cc after-in a Dur-yesterday. eventually Constable plough-ugh a ter-children, jump out was two young when a car

drew up outside the house Thinking it was a friend, she opened the door to be confronted by a fair-haired man aged about 20

He asked to use the telephone but once inside produced a knife and grabbed the woman She was slashed across the face with the tip of the knife while her terrified child stood nearby

The man allegedly raped her in the hall and then ran out and drove off.

Constable Marshall, 24, spot-

ted the gunman's car immediately after hearing a police radio alert. When he gave chase, the fugitive overtook a bus on the wrong side of the road and started firing shots into the air.

Constable Marshall followed at about 140kph.

"Outside the King George V Hospital I tried to force him off the road. He was right beside me and he turned and pointed the gun at me," the constable said

"I ducked The van was skid-

ding all over the road. The bullet went through the wind-screen right where my head had been

"I managed to catch up with him again and I fired a shot which hit the back of his car

"There were kids crossing the road outside a school He drove straight at them They scattered everywhere I could not drive on in case I hit them, and he got away"

Police said a number of cars were stopped but no arrest had been made — Sapa

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# 'Reprimand' in Koevoet trial

RUNDU, SWA/Namibia — A Koevoet section-leader, Sergeant Marius "Jumbo" de Villiers, was reprimanded and discharged after being convicted in the Rundu Magistrate's Court today on a charge of assaulting a Kavango tribeswoman, Mrs Hilda Petrus.

The court acquitted him on a second charge of assaulting a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Cleopas Petrus, by attaching wires from a field radio to his earlobes and shocking him.

According to the evidence, Koevoet, a special SA security police counter-insurgency operation, arrived at the Mrs Petrus's kraal in northern SWA/Namibia on March 18 this year.

The policemen were following five Swapo insurgents, whose fresh tracks came to an end among cattle spoor near the kraal.

The police suspected that the insurgents were hiding out in the kraal.

They circled the settlement with police Caspir armoured vehicles and when the inhabitants of the kraal ignored an order to leave, De Villiers went inside.

### 'Other sources'

He was waving a stick in all directions.

He did not know whether he had struck any of the residents, who left the kraal.

Mrs Petrus said she had been hit four times with the stick.

Initially, she had not intended to lay a charge, but was persuaded to do so by "other sources".

The Koevoet visit to the kraal had been essential, the magistrate said.

"Nevertheless, action against terrorists is not all that matters in this case," Mr Kotze said.

The magistrate said that a conviction on his record would be punishment enough.

If he persisted with such conduct, he would be severely punished.

Mr Kotze said the State had failed to

prove that De Villiers had applied electric shocks to Mr Petrus through electrodes attached to his earlobes.

According to earlier evidence, De Villiers had clipped wires from a radio to Mr Petrus.

De Villiers had told him that the device would "scramble his brain" unless he told the truth about the whereabouts of certain Swapo insurgents.

There was no evidence to suggest that Mr Petrus had suffered electrical shocks.

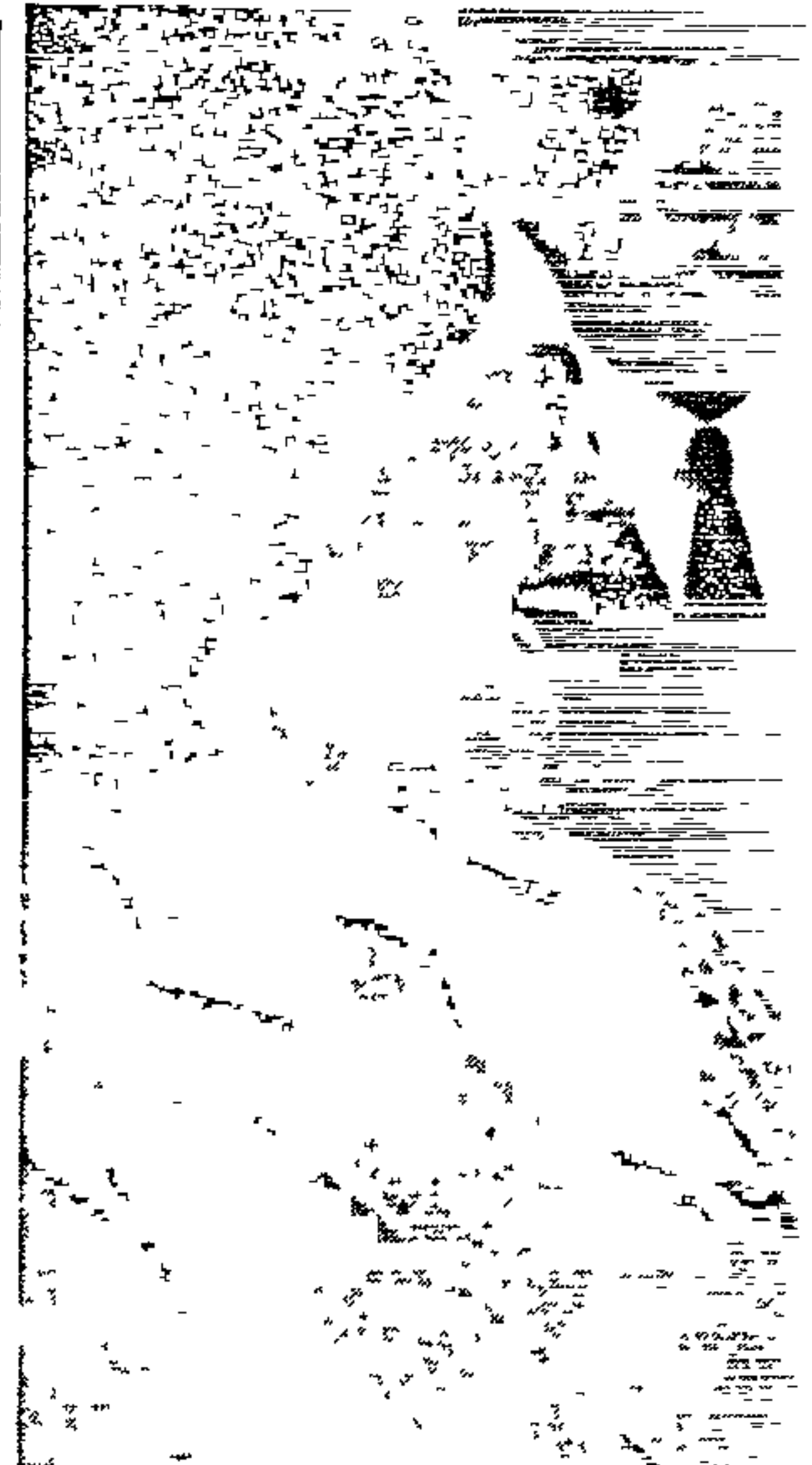
Yesterday the defence counsel conceded that Mr Katanga had died on November 18 while being driven to Rundu.

The defence would also admit that the body had not been damaged while transported to Pretoria for an autopsy.

The prosecutor, Mr G van Pletzen, warned a witness, Mr Shiguna, that he could be charged with perjury if his evidence contradicted a sworn statement made to police last year. Mr Shiguna said he could not remember whether Mr Katanga had been kicked while lying on the ground.

Mr Van Pletzen had started reading to the court an alleged sworn statement by Mr Shiguna when defence counsel objected.

The magistrate, Mr Kim Kotze, upheld the objection. — Sapa



Mrs Coretta Scott King, Senator King's widow, at a press conference in Washington during the annual public holiday.

## Martin Luther King

WASHINGTON — The United States Congress has approved a bill creating a holiday honouring Dr Martin Luther King for his struggle to gain equality for blacks.

The historic 78-22 Senate vote on final passage was witnessed on Wednesday from a crammed gallery by Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights leader killed by a sniper in 1968.

She rubbed tears from

her eyes during a call that would mark the first day, the first of a black, to be observed on the third of each January, 1986.

The House representatives voted on August 2 by a vote.

Fierce opposition was led by conservative Republican Senator Jesse

**Cape Town**  
 No. 100  
 1600  
 Coffee House  
 Transvaal  
 CS3/R

### Too late for classification

#### DEATHS

**IMMANUEL** — (nee Arendse) Sunnie our beloved cousin, passed away suddenly October 19 1983 at Groote Schuur Hospital. Too good in life to be forgotten in death. Mourned by her cousins (Ulster) Ria, Hannie, Sally and Sena.

# PUBLIC MEETING

ADVERTISEMENT

## Shelters hit were 'deco'

Labour Reporter

WESTERN Cape Administration Board officials backed by a contingent of police armoured vehicles tore down a number of shelters, erected by squatters as a result of a demolition raid on Crossroads yesterday.

According to "bed camp" squatters, they have been subject to almost daily raids and evictions over the past few months, no one was allowed to stay in the shelters, which were made of sticks, bricks and rags.

Dr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the WCAB, said 19 shelters had been destroyed in Crossroads. It was impossible to establish whether all the structures were dummies.

The squatters, who have come to be known as "refugees", moved this week from the outskirts of Crossroads where many have

# Court told of Koevoet kicks, blows

RUNDU. — About 12 members of Koevoet, the SWA police counter-insurgency unit, compelled a Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudimu Katanga, to run from kraal to kraal in northern SWA in front of a Casspir armoured vehicle in November last year, the Rundu Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Mr Katanga was beaten with sticks and clubs while running, until he fell down.

Efforts to revive him failed and he later died.

Sergeant Johannes Enslin, Special Sergeant Johannes Shikongo, Special Constable Jonas Kubita and Special Constable Nicodemus Kuduva, all of Koevoet, have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide.

According to earlier evidence, Mr Katanga and a neighbour had crossed into Angola to cut poles and reeds for their huts. They were stopped for questioning when they returned to SWA.

A Koevoet member at the time, Mr Paulus Shiguna, told the court yesterday that he and other Koevoet policemen had been waiting at a Rurapa shop for the return of another Koevoet contingent which had gone to intercept a number of civilians who had crossed into Angola.

Mr Katanga and his neighbour, Mr Rambert Mpasí, arrived in a Casspir vehicle at the shop where two of the policemen, wearing camouflage uniforms, had kicked Mr Katanga in the stomach.

At Mr Katanga's car, "the de-

ceased said he wanted to show the police where a rifle was hidden," Mr Shiguna said.

"All the huts were searched but there was no rifle"

Mr Katanga was taken by the arms to a Casspir and forced to run about 10km in front of the vehicle.

Armed with sticks and clubs, Sgt Enslin, Const Kubita and Const Kuduva ran immediately behind Mr Katanga, followed by others.

No rifles had been found at the next stop, "but the deceased said we should go to the next kraal, perhaps we will find a rifle there"

The search yielded nothing and Mr Katanga sat down when he came out of the kraal. "He was exhausted," Mr Shiguna said.

Const Kuduva hit Mr Katanga with part of an ox yoke and ordered him to get up and show the police where the rifle was, the court heard.

Mr Katanga fell over and Const Kubita poured water over him, but he did not revive.

At the outset of proceedings on Tuesday, defence counsel Mr J A Liebenberg said the accused would deny that they had done anything to cause or contribute to the death of Mr Katanga.

But when the court resumed yesterday, Mr Liebenberg said the defence would concede Mr Katanga had died on November 18 while being driven to Rundu by Sgt Shikongo.

The defence would also admit the body had not been damaged in transport to Pretoria for an autopsy.

The case continues today — Sapa



By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's bush war is taking on a "Rhodesian" character as Swapo concentrates more of its guerilla campaign away from the barren stretches of Owambo to the densely-bushed Kavango region.

"The entire western Kavango is rotten (with Swapo) and we get no co-operation from the local population," a Koevoet (special police counter-insurgency unit) member, later convicted of assaulting a Kavango villager, told a magistrate this week.

Sergeant Marius 'Jumbo' de Vilhiers' case was one of four inquest and criminal cases concerning the war in Kavango which made the pages of local newspapers this week.

At the same time, it was learned that saboteurs blew up the sole Swawec power line to Rundu, plunging the tiny Kavango capital into darkness for several hours on Tuesday night.

This week the SWA Territory Force made its first official statement on the security reasons for defoliating 300 m on either side of a 135 km stretch of main road between Grootfontein and Rundu.

War activities in the Kavango this year — although still at a low guerilla level — indicate that the region can already be considered a "second front".

A striking difference between the wars in Rhodesia and Namibia has been the defence force's success in motorised mobility, air attack and the fact that the

guerrillas have been prevented from operating permanent military bases.

The dense foliage of the Kavango, however, drastically reduces the security forces' mobility, forcing the soldiers and police units to patrol on foot in many areas and providing cover for guerrillas against air strikes.

Until the middle of last year, Swapo's activities in Kavango were aimed almost exclusively at politicisation of civilians.

Then a Grootfontein insurance salesman was ambushed and killed while driving to Rundu on the main tar road.

The security forces instituted more regular convoys and imposed a mid-afternoon to dawn curfew on the road.

Recently a large truck detonated a landmine.

Explaining the reasons for defoliating such a broad swathe of natural vegetation along the

Force spokesman said told journalists yesterday "It has become apparent from Swapo's recent actions that the Murram Gate-Rundu road is enjoying higher priority and importance in their onslaught against the local population."

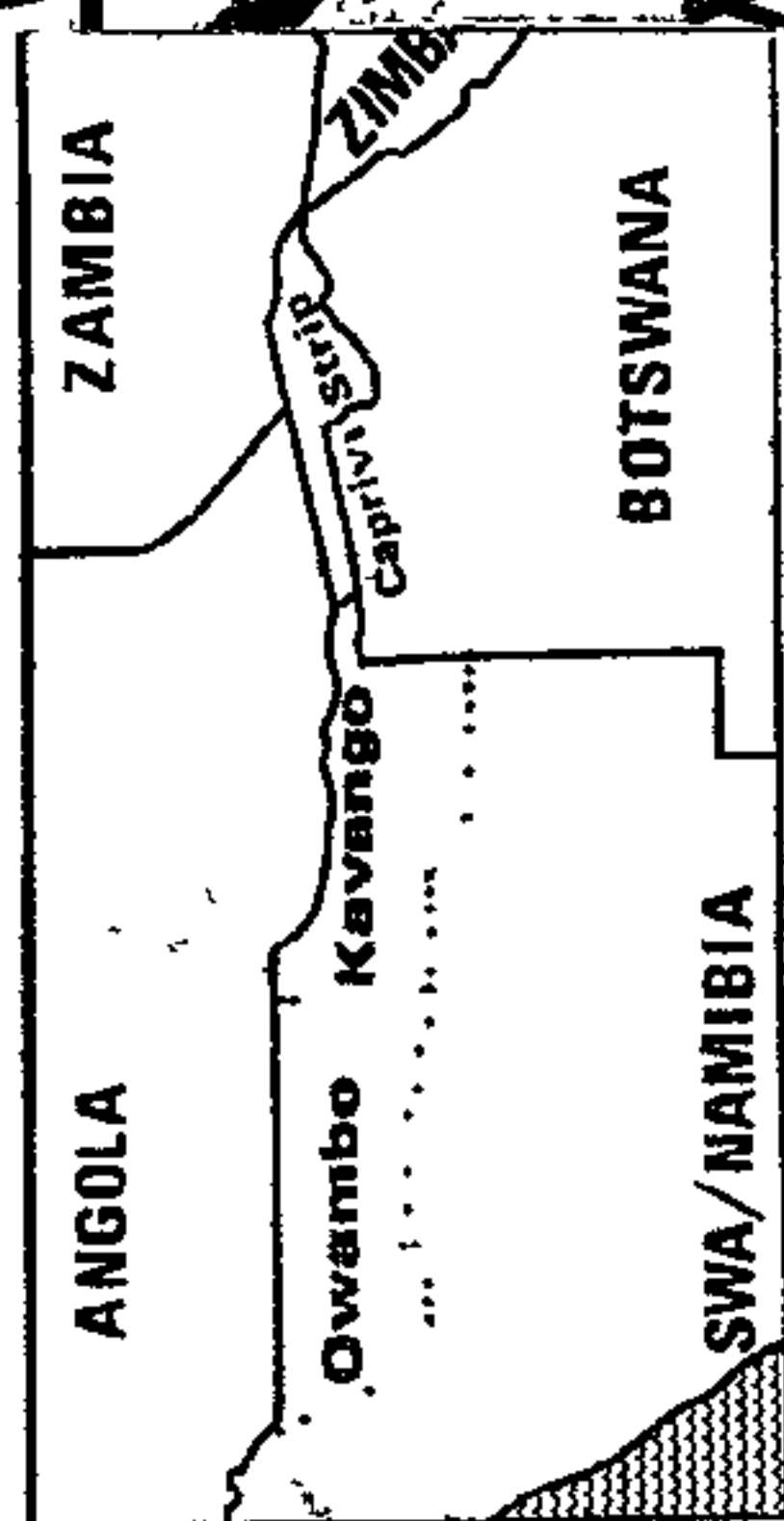
Security force operatives say the Kavango, with its tall teak trees and lush sub-tropical vegetation, is far more difficult for security forces to control.

The vegetation reduces visibility and forces most patrols, which in Owambo might have been motorised — to go on foot. While official military statistics indicate the war in Owambo is at one of its lowest ebbs since the region became active after the Angolan civil war in 1975, attention is increasingly focussed on neighbour Kavango.

Of the 1 600 guerrillas said to have infiltrated the territory, only about 300 were killed — and several reached the Kavango from which they have never been dislodged. Last month about 100 insurgents, in two groups, entered north-eastern Owambo from Angola, and instead of moving southwards, they immediately moved in the direction of Kavango to cache their arms and supplies — presumably for the regular mass incursion expected early next year.

Meanwhile the accounts of inquest courts — events on the increase in the Kavango — reveal the tragic deaths of four tribal civilians. In both incidents unidentified fighters carrying semi-automatic rifles looted the kraals after gunning down some of the occupants. "We want R2 000 or your blood," demanded one of the men from a primary school teacher after they had shot dead both her parents.

# Namibian bush war turning very 'Rhodesian'





# It's no longer 'a sort of Wild West' to play in

Argus Africa  
News Service

SOUTH AFRICA has held on to its League of Nations mandate of South West Africa for more than 60 years — the last eight of them illegally, as far as the World Court is concerned

In all this time the territory has lain, beautiful and virgin, a kind of Wild West for South Africans to play in and then pack up and go

Anyone who still regards South West Africa as little more than a kind of fifth province of South Africa might be in for a shock if they visited the territory now

home when they've had enough

But things are changing and it might be that the chickens are coming home to roost

There is a growing wave of nationalism here — call it "Nami-

bianism" — which is rippling out across the broad sector of the population as each day goes by without a sign of a settlement

This should be an uncomfortable sensation for anyone concerned about the relationship between an independent Namibia and its powerful southern neighbour

## Catalyst

But it does seem that South Africa is the unwitting catalyst in the unification of SWA/Namibia — something it was unable to do through the Turnhalle, the DTA or the National Assembly

The only problem is that this sense of unity is growing out of a feeling of frustration and hate for "the occupier"

Several years ago you could have said "Oh yes, but those are all Swapos who believe that"

Now you can find that attitude in many spheres of the society, from the sorghum fields to the shoe shop on the corner

## Public outcry

Take, for example, the recent public outcry over the news that several railways artefacts and heirlooms dating back to German colonial times had been removed to the railways museum in Pretoria for safekeeping

"Why," it was asked publically, "can we not have our own museum keep those relics?"

One newspaper headline remarked "The thieving hand does not even spare the few cultural objects"

Then there were the sober-suited businessmen who gathered to discuss South Africa's political and economic



policy towards the territory and came away muttering "This is the rape of a nation", and "South Africa is institutionalising corruption"

Another example is the local response to the controversial British television documentary which alleged security force atrocities against SWA/Namibians

## Reaction

It caused heated reaction from South Africa, but a Windhoek newspaper remarked "There is only one audience in this whole wide world who can best judge the merits or demerits of the famed BBC documentaries — the people of this country in which the films were shot"

The case is not whether these critics are right in their attitudes towards South Africa, or not

But they have to be accepted as authentic voices of a growing number of SWA/Namibians who feel their plight is being ignored by the world community, and who resent a "foreign power" making decisions for them

They are not ignoring South Africa's positive contributions to the territory, it's simply that they consider them to have been their right, and in the desire for self-determination, such details are hidden

They know that independence is likely to be little more than a neo-colonial set-up, as things stand now

The territory is inef- fably bound economically, strategically and, to a far lesser degree, culturally to South Africa

There are no border posts, mining exports

leave the territory unchecked, practically all products in the shops come from the south, and people look to South Africa for their economic stimulation

Also SWA/Namibians and South Africans, fight side by side on the border

But more and more Namibians are asking who is the enemy

It is in this light that there are moves afoot to bring several political parties together — not to oppose Swapo, but rather to try for the same ends through other means

There is much scepticism about the plans, and there is also doubt whether South Africa will be able to keep aloof from the developments for much longer

The question is what remains but increasing polarisation, should the current initiatives fail-



# Six parties <sup>(221)</sup> in Namibia <sup>8 Feb</sup> name the day <sup>27/10/83</sup>

**The Star Bureau.**  
WINDHOEK — The multi-party conference of political groups trying to decide on a joint strategy for Namibia's future is to hold its first sitting in Windhoek on November 12.

The six participating parties —

Swanu, DTA, Swapo-Democrats, Rehoboth Liberation Front, Damara Council and Mr Hans Rohr's NPLF — decided on the date at a meeting at Otjwarongo this week.

Each political group will have up to 33 representatives — a clear accommodation of the DTA's 11 ethnically defined parties which have been a problem in preliminary talks with other parties.

Members of the conference say the door remains open to participants from other political groups in the territory.

So far, a group of 11 minor parties have come out against the proposed conference.

There are signs that the SWA National Party is divided in its approach to the conference. The conservatives, under the party's deputy leader Mr Jannie de Wet, are strongly opposed to participation.

It is still not certain whether the conference will be open to the public so that, if it should fail in its objectives, parties will not be able to blame one another for causing the breakdown.

It is believed that the conference's aim will be to reach consensus on a strategy for the territory's constitutional future and then to take this to the Administrator-General.

It is possible that the conference could then develop into a national convention aimed at revising the interim constitution — something similar to the defunct State Council plan of the Administrator-General.

Internal parties have been at pains to stress that the conference is a development arising out of the initiative of the political parties themselves.

# Majority support Swapo - priests

27/10/83

By SAM MABE

AN INTERNATIONAL delegation of Anglican priests yesterday said it was difficult to say whether it was Swapo or the South African Defence Force dressed in Swapo uniform who committed atrocities in Namibia.

The delegation, appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and invited by the Bishop of Namibia, the Right Rev James Kauluma, was giving a report of their findings at a Press conference held at Khotso House in Johannesburg.

The delegation said that from what had been said by the cross-section of people they spoke to, it was quite clear that the great majority of Namibians supported Swapo and that some whites were troubled by their consciences about what was going on in the territory.

Church people in Namibia were also disturbed by the introduction of guns into the churches while services were going on. The guns, they told the delegation, were put on the altar and the services were stopped while the identification of certain people was carried out in the church.

The delegation said one army officer had expressed concern over reports the delegation had made to him about allegations against the armed forces.

People interviewed by the delegation were people of considerable depth and integrity and they had made a great impact on the delegation when giving an account of life in the territory.

The delegation had also had conversations with the Administrator-General and his staff and spent a day with the SADF in the war zone. The schedule of the delegation was well advertised and was open to all who wished to meet with them.

The majority of those who spoke to the delegation were Swapo people; many of whom are Christians who are referred to as "Sons and Children of the Church". This, said the delegation, was a strong comment against what was generally propagated about Swapo.

The delegation, which had been in Namibia from October 14 to October 24, is expected to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Place today.

One journalist accused the delegation during the Press conference of being biased in favour of Swapo. She said, "What about the terrorists who kill our farmers?"

OPENING 6 PM



# Atrocities in Namibia admitted, say clerics

The South African Defence Force told a group of Anglican churchmen on a recent visit to Namibia that its forces had occasionally posed as Swapo guerillas and that this had led to civilians being beaten and even killed, it was claimed today.

Mr Terry Waite, an assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury, told a Press conference in Johannesburg that a selection of specific allegations had been put to the SADF, among them accusations that soldiers and members of the Koevoet special police unit, wearing Swapo uniforms, had "intimidated" civilians during house to house calls



Mr Terry Waite

## SAP says it will not condone any Namibia atrocity

A spokesman for the SA Police division of public relations said yesterday the police would not condone any atrocity (wandaad) by any unit or members of a unit of the police in Namibia

Colonel J Venter was commenting on allegations made yesterday at a news conference in Johannesburg by Mr Terry Waite, an assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury who instigated an investigation by the Anglican Church into conditions in Namibia

"Should there be allegations of atrocities by members of the SA Police these will be thoroughly investigated and justice will be permitted to take its course," Colonel Venter said

Colonel Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said recent court cases in Rundu which had involved members of the police force underlined what Colonel Venter had said — Sapa.

"This was admitted by the SADF and we were told 'In guerilla warfare this type of activity occurs'," said Mr Waite

"The South African officers acknowledged that some atrocities on its part had taken place and they produced a list of convictions during the past 12 months," said Mr Waite, who was a member of the group which visited the territory between October 14 and October 24

Another member of the group, the Rev Charles Cesaretti, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, said the group was told that these incidents occurred during the night curfew in northern Namibia when civilians were uncertain as to who was knocking at their doors

"In these cases people could not distinguish between the South Africans and Swapo," Mr Cesaretti said

The group of six clerics, which included two bishops, said they found the local population opposed to the presence of South African forces

Mr Waite claimed that the majority of the people supported Swapo

"If claims by South African forces that they are building confidence for independence are true, then they have a very strange way of going about it," he said

"The local population sees the SADF as an aggressive force which divides people and, in some cases, causes distress and harassment," said Mr Waite

The group rejected claims by South Africa that Swapo was a Marxist organisation. It described many of its men as "our sons — Christian men fighting for the liberation and independence of Namibia".

The group — from Britain, the United States, Japan and South Africa — also met representatives of the United Nations Contact Group — Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada — to discuss progress in the independence negotiations — Sapa.

# Swapo incidents played down by media — claim

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo atrocities against civilians in Namibia are played down by the media while similar accusations against the security forces are highlighted, the SWA territory force has alleged

The eight-page document was released by the territory force in response to an allegation by the Anglican Bishops' delegation which recently visited Namibia

The territory force suggests the allegation by the delegation's spokesman, Mr Terry Waite, that a territory force officer confirmed that members of the security forces donned Swapo combat uniform and committed atrocities, was a "misunderstanding"

"The officer did, however, provide the delegation with information relating to a court case in which two members of the defence force appeared and evidence relating to so-called pseudo operations was lead," the territory force says

This information had been intended to illustrate that this type of action was not condoned by the territory force — the two men were subsequently sentenced to 15 and five years' imprisonment respectively

The territory force released the full text of the document which was also handed to the Anglican delegation. The document "atrocities and intimi-

dation involving 383 civilians, which it alleges were carried out by Swapo in Namibia in the first nine months of this year

The list details landmine incidents killing 15 people and injuring 28, the murders of 65 civilians and the abduction of a further 275

In comparison, the territory force says, acts of 'misconduct by our forces against the local population are contrary to military discipline, orders and instructions issued by headquarters at all levels'

All reports of misconduct are immediately investigated and if evidence exists, the troops responsible are brought to trial "before either courts martial or civilian courts"

The territory force lists 11 court cases involving 18 members of the defence and territory forces who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging in length from six months to 20 years

Referring to atrocities allegedly committed by Swapo, the territory force comments "Naturally very little prominence has been given to these atrocities by the media and humanitarian organisations

"Accusations against the security forces are normally vague and based on hearsay. The accusations normally appear in the media as part of a propaganda campaign before, if at all, they are reported as a formal complaint to the security forces"



# SADF 'admitted to posing as Swapo'

CAPL-TIME 27/10/83

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JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force admitted to a group of Anglican churchmen on a recent visit to SWA/Namibia that its forces had on occasion posed as Swapo guerillas, and that this had led to beatings and even killings of civilians, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Terry Waite, an assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury, told a press conference in Johannesburg that a selection of specific reports of allegations had been put to the SADF, among them accusations that soldiers and members of the Koevoet special

police unit dressed in Swapo uniform had "intimidated" civilians.

"This was admitted by the SADF and we were told 'In guerilla warfare this type of activity occurs,'" said Mr Waite.

"This 'activity' resulted in beatings and even killings," Mr Waite said.

"The South African officers acknowledged that some atrocities on its part had taken place and they produced a list of convictions during the past 12 months," said Mr Waite, one of the group which visited the area between October 14 and October 24.

"We were told by the SADF that when a sol-

dier is caught committing a crime, the case is investigated, but as local people were reluctant to provide information, it was often difficult to secure a conviction," he said.

Mr Waite addressed a news conference in Johannesburg after leaving Windhoek at the conclusion of a 12-day visit to the territory by a delegation of high-ranking Anglican clergy.

The church dignitaries visited SWA/Namibia at the instruction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to compile a report on the situation facing the church and its congregations in the territory.

Another member of the group, the Rev Charles Cesaretti, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, said the group was told that these incidents occurred during the night curfew in northern SWA/Namibia.

"We were told of cases where South African forces were dressed in Swapo uniforms," Mr Cesaretti said.

## 'Strange way'

"In these cases people could not distinguish between the South Africans and Swapo. We were also told that this manoeuvre was reflected on both sides," Mr Waite added.

The group of six, which includes two Bishops, said they found the local population opposed the presence of South African forces in the territory.

Mr Waite claimed that most people supported Swapo.

"If claims by South African forces that it is building confidence for independence are true, then they have a very strange way of going about it," he said.

The group, which intends to issue a report on its visit, said meetings with a broad cross-section of the community revealed that there was "absolute opposition to the ethnic government".

# SWATF replies to 'propaganda'

WINDHOEK — Acts of misconduct by the military against civilians in SWA/Namibia were contrary to standing orders issued at all levels, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement here last night.

Reports of maltreatment by soldiers were promptly investigated and if evidence existed, they were brought to trial.

The SWATF was responding to allegations by the special adviser on foreign affairs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr Terry Waite.

"In a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign against the security forces, the security forces are continually being accused of committing atrocities," the SWATF said in a document released to the media last night.

"Swapo's atrocities, on the other hand, are not given the same prominence and an incorrect picture of the situation is presented."

The document listed reported Swapo atrocities committed against civilians from 1979 to September this year as well as SADF and

SWATF soldiers who had been brought to trial and convicted of offences including murder and rape.

According to the SWATF document, 303 civilians had died in landmine blasts caused by Swapo, while 366 civilians had been killed by insurgents.

A total of 1341 civilians had been abducted by Swapo while 513 people had sustained injuries in Swapo-laid landmine blasts.

"Very little prominence has been given to these acts by the media and other organizations," the SWATF said.

"It is accepted that in a war situation the local population are scared of both sides and that formal complaints regarding atrocities will not be forthcoming."

Nevertheless, accusations against the security forces were usually vague, "based on hearsay evidence and normally appear in the media as part of a propaganda campaign before, if at all, being reported as a formal complaint to the security forces" — Sapa.

## 'Swapo our sons'

"Very few people we met agreed with it and many regard it as an imposition of the Republic of South Africa."

It rejected claims by South Africa that Swapo was a Marxist organization. It described many of its men as "our sons" — Christian men fighting for the liberation and independence of Namibia.

The churchmen from Britain, the United States, Japan and South Africa also met representatives of the United Nations Contact Group to discuss progress in the independence negotiations — Sapa.

# Police 'won't condone any atrocity'

JOHANNESBURG — The police would not condone any atrocity (wandaad) by any unit or members of a unit of the police, a spokesman for the South African Police Division of Public Relations, Colonel J Venter, said yesterday.

He had been asked to comment on allegations made at a news conference here by Mr Terry Waite, an assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury who instigated an investigation by the Anglican Church into conditions in SWA/Namibia.

"Should there be allegations of atrocities by members of the South African Police these will be thoroughly investigated and justice will be permitted to take its course," the colonel said.

In his comment, Colonel Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said recent court cases in Rundu, which had involved members of the police force, underlined what Colonel Venter had said — Sapa.



# Internal SWA (221)

## parties give Mercury 28/10/83 UN a mouthful

**Richard Walker**

NEW YORK—Internal South West African parties gained the ear of the Security Council for the first time ever yesterday, and used the opportunity to accuse the United Nations of gross bias and 'neo-colonialist arrogance'.

They also took a side-swipe at South Africa and the five-power Western contact group and accused them of jeopardising 'any and every attempt' at a settlement.

The attack was made under the auspices of the Western five — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — who had cables from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Labour Party's Mr Barney Barnes issued as a council document during yesterday's seventh day of debating the territory's independence prospects in the wake of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit there.

Previously, all internal party attempts to be heard by the council had been stalled, lately with Western agreement.

A message from DTA president Kuaima Riruako complained that the Security Council, as much as the General As-

sembly, was guilty of pro-Swapo bias. Until the UN, the Western five and South Africa radically changed their attitudes towards the 'true representatives' of the territory's people, they would jeopardise every attempt to achieve the settlement they claimed to seek, his message asserted.

Mr Barnes complained that only Swapo had been allowed to address the council in the five years since it voted to oversee independence elections — even though the council had listened to bodies such as the ANC and PAC, as well as virtually every nation.

### Linkage

'What extraordinary form of neo-colonialist arrogance is this, which determines that certain Namibians shall be heard while others still have no voice?' Mr Barnes asked.

The council is likely to vote today on an African proposal to set December as a deadline for South Africa to seal the settlement plan by naming its choice of election system.

The African draft also seeks formal council rejection of any linkage between a settlement and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

# No 'posing' as Swapo terrorists

Windhoek Bureau

28/10/83

THE South West Africa Territory Force has denied telling a group of Anglican churchmen that members of the Security Forces regularly 'posed' as Swapo terrorists.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg Mr Terry Waite, assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury, said the SWATF admitted its forces posed as terrorists, adding they had said 'In guerilla war this type of activity occurs.'

"This 'activity' resulted in beatings and even killings," Mr Waite said.

In a statement yesterday, the SWATF denied the allegation and stated that the impression gained by the group of churchmen arose from a 'misunderstanding'

'A spokesman for the SWATF, however, did provide the delegation with information relating to a court case which ended in February.

'During this case, in which two members of the South African Defence Force appeared, evidence relating to so-called pseudo operations was led.

"This information was mentioned to the delegates to illustrate that this type of action is not condoned by the SWATF and the men were subsequently brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to 15 years' and five years' imprisonment respectively'

A document handed to

the delegation, detailing alleged Swapo atrocities and misdeeds against civilians by Security Force members, was also made available to the Press yesterday.

It says that 'in a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign against the Security Forces, the Security Forces are continually being accused of committing atrocities. Swapo's atrocities, on the other hand, are not given the same prominence and an incorrect picture of the situation is presented to the general public'

Journalists based here are angry about an appendix that lists alleged atrocities committed by Swapo against the local population.

'Naturally little prominence has been given to these atrocities by the media and other humanitarian organisations,' the document says

## Civilians

The appendix lists 19 alleged actions against civilians by Swapo terrorists since June this year. According to newspaper records only two of these incidents were disclosed to the Press

A third incident was confirmed by the Territory Force only after inquiries by journalists.

According to the document, since March last year, in 11 court cases, 18 members of the Security Forces were sentenced to a total of 111 years' imprisonment for atrocities against civilians including murder, rape, arson, culpable homicide, and attempted murder

'Of the 111 years, 21 were suspended

'Since January, according to the document, Swapo terrorists have murdered 65 civilians. In addition, 15 civilians have been killed and 28 injured in landmine blasts and 275 civilians have been abducted to Angola



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# SWA war tactic 'ruins ecology'

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Concern among conservationists in South West Africa is mounting over the destruction of bush in the Kavango war zone, where military authorities are clearing bush from a strip of land along the main tarred road

The SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement last week that the strip, 110km long and 600m wide, was being cleared to protect local people and military

personnel from Swapo ambushes

The Namibia Wildlife Trust (NWT) released a statement yesterday in which it accused the military of doing "irreparable damage" to the ecology in the Kavango

"It appears that a hasty decision was made and that the public had not been adequately informed of all aspects concerning this matter," the trust said

The Kavango war zone has become one of the hot spots in the 17-year-old bush war since it was activated by

Swapo just over a year ago

In a recent court hearing, Sergeant Jumbo de Vilhiers, of the special police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet, said the Kavango was "rotten" with guerrillas and "we get no cooperation from the local population,"

The wildlife trust said yesterday that although the SWATF had promised that 10 to 12 trees per hectare would be left standing, "wind erosion has already begun the process of further destroying those kilometres cleared"

"Has provision been made for the prevention of erosion?" the statement asked

It added that the military had a duty to inform the public why "the drastic destructive steps, so seriously damaging to our flora, have been taken"

Sources in the SWA Department of Nature Conservation yesterday alleged that despite assurances that the wood stripped from the land would be used productively, it was simply being stockpiled and burnt at the side of the road

# SATS truck blown up by SWA landmine

WINDHOEK — A cattle truck of the South African Department of Transport Services triggered a landmine on the tarred road to Rundu, in north-eastern South West Africa, yesterday

The SWA Territory Force (SWATF) reported that the incident happened at 7am, 2.5km from the Mururam police control gate into Kavango

The landmine was placed on the sur-

face of the tarred road at a section where the clearing of bush next to the road had not been completed

The truck was badly damaged but there were no reports of casualties

"This incident once again emphasises the necessity for the defoliation project," the SWATF said

Conservationists in SWA have said

they are concerned the removal — for security reasons — of bush in strips 300m wide on both sides of the road to Rundu, would disturb the ecology

The SWATF appealed to road users to drive with caution and to avoid objects lying on the road

The landmine explosion was the second since the road to Rundu was tarred — Sapa

# Business pair guilty of fraud

WINDHOEK — Two Windhoek businessmen, Eric Luff and Charles Ward, were each sentenced to 18 month's imprisonment, with a further 18 months suspended, on three charges of fraud by the Wind-

hoek Supreme Court yesterday

They were also fined a further R1 000 (or 12 month's jail) on two additional charges of fraud

Luff, 53, and Ward, 54, ori-

ginally faced 28 charges arising from the supply of certain goods to the government in 1980 and 1981

Mr Acting Justice Hendrik Nel, of Cape Town, granted the two men leave to appeal

against convictions on the two lesser charges, but refused leave to appeal on the other three charges

The men were released on bail pending a decision by the appeal court. — Sapa

# Chris likes to climb solo

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Solo climber Chris Lomax regards scaling Table Mountain's vertical faces and overhangs without any equipment as an exhilarating "privilege"

An experienced international mountaineer, who in July saw his best friend Greg Lacey fall 150m to his death in the French Alps, Chris is quick to shrug off the even greater dangers of solo climbing

"Solo is the most pure and cleanest form of climbing," he says "It's a privilege for me, but one I exercise only occasionally

I'm not looking for trouble "The idea of falling off a rockface and dying does crop up — usually just before a solo climb — but I find that it helps me concentrate harder"

Chris, 23, startled experienced mountaineers around the world when he started climbing difficult faces solo at 16

Witnessing Greg's death on the snow-covered slopes of Le Droittes near Chamonix, France, had not effected his love for Alpine climbing, Chris said

"Greg and I had climbed together for 10 years His death shattered me, but I don't blame it on the mountain I blame it on life

"That morning, we were both nearly killed by a rockfall," Chris explains, "but we had reached the summit and were coming down a relatively easy slope when Greg fell

"It was like a man, who has worked hard his whole life, getting run down by a car on the first day of his retirement I had never seen Greg climbing so well but I guess his time had come."

A documentary on solo and rope climbing, with Chris as one of the climbers, will be screened on TV1 tonight at 6 30pm

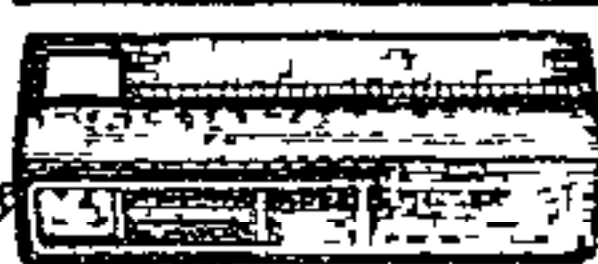
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# Tough

London Bureau

LONDON — The British Government is preparing to give selected police officers SAS-style weapons training, it was reported yesterday

Ministers were alarmed by the grave deficiencies exposed by a mistaken identity police shoot-out in central London early this year

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# Plague and measles kill eight

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK.** — Six children have died of measles and two adults of bubonic plague in South West Africa this month, according to the State Health Service.

Twenty-six children are being treated for measles in Windhoek and 78 cases of bubonic plague have been reported in the Owambo war zone since the beginning of October.

The latest deaths from bubonic plague have raised to seven the number of deaths since March this year, while 436 cases have been reported in the same period.

In September alone, 105 cases of plague were reported in Owambo.

Dr A Hitzeroth, head of environmental health in the State Health Service, confirmed yesterday that the cases of bubonic plague were still confined to Namibia's most densely populated area, the 30km stretch between Ondangwa and Oshakati, housing a quarter of

Namibia's population and thousands of national servicemen and police.

Health authorities blame the outbreak on rats, bearing plague-infested fleas, seeking water close to human settlements because of the drought.

They also point to the rapid growth of squalid squatter camps housing internal refugees from the war, and the breakdown of health services in the region as the war intensifies.

One encouraging trend is that the number of plague cases reported is dropping, and things seem to be under control.

Dr Hitzeroth added that so far no cases of pneumonic plague, a killer disease mutated from bubonic plague, and which is extremely infectious and has no cure, had been reported.

He said the measles outbreaks could not be classified as an epidemic as, although it was "a nasty disease for children", it was a common-place disease in Namibia and cases occurred regularly throughout the territory.



# Unita is squeezing Swapo southward

By Peter Honey  
Argus Foreign Service

**WINDHOEK** — Angola's Unita resistance movement has established a military base in the "no-man's land" between Namibia's Owambo border and the southern Angolan town of Ngiva.

Unita's presence in the area is its first return to Angola's southern Cunene province in force since Cuban-backed MPLA troops forced the rebels to retreat eastwards into Cuando-Cubango in 1975.

It is reliably learnt that Unita guerilla fighters are now openly manning the Angolan checkpoint on the main road between Namibia and Angola. It is understood the Unita base was established at Namacunde, 10 km north of Oshikango and Santa Clara, in July.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said "We also have intelligence that Unita is active north of Owambo."

Until now Unita's activities along the Namibian border were

restricted to the Angolan territory north of the Caprivi and Kavango tribal regions.

Their presence so far west along the border has been predicted by some observers who expected Unita to grab the opportunity of filling the "gap" left by constant security force action in southern Angola.

The appearance in Owambo and Kavango of about 900 "regular" Swapo fighters in February and March this year showed there are still several hundred Swapo guerillas constantly on the move in the border zone. It is clear South African-controlled forces adopted a far more casual approach to the border since Operation Protea in August 1981, when Swapo's forward bases near Ngiva and Xangongo were destroyed and the guerillas were forced to retreat to about 250 km north of Namibia's border.

The attacks on the two Angolan towns also sent Angolan Fapla forces on the retreat, and Xangongo and Ngiva are out of Angolan control even now, more than two

years later.

A territory force spokesman said yesterday that there was no tactical relationship between the Unita forces and security forces along the Owambo border.

The state of the bush war in Owambo is at one of its lowest ebbs since Swapo began operating mainly out of Angola in 1975.

The Unita presence is also likely to put added pressure on Swapo fighters operating out of southern Angola, and it could have a dramatic impact on the expected mass incursion by Swapo early next year.

A SWATF spokesman has already predicted that Swapo will try to make next year's thrust towards Namibia's "white" farming regions even bigger than the one this year.

The first fully-trained fighters should be ready in December, he said.

About 1 600 fighters were involved in the thrust this year. Security forces beat back the attack, killing more than 300.

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# SWA police held in clamp on dissidents

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29/10/83

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Members of the SWA Police, top civil servants, teachers, and a priest are among more than 50 people detained by Security Police in a massive crackdown in the Kavango war zone in the past two weeks

More detentions are expected as Security Police conduct a huge witch hunt for people allegedly involved in Swapo activities

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said there was an investigation into the possibility that Swapo forces have infiltrated the territory force

The head of the SWA security police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, yesterday confirmed the detentions and that among the detainees were special constables attached to the SWA Police

The SWA Security Police fall under the authority of South African Police Headquarters in Pretoria

Col Strydom said he could give no further details of detentions at this stage, as investigations were still continuing, and more news would be available early next week

Most of those detained were from Western Kavango, which was described earlier this month by Sergeant Jumbo de Vilhiers of the Koevoet special police unit as being "rotten" with Swapo guerrillas

He added that Security Forces got "no co-operation" from the local population

Among those confirmed as being detained are Mr Regemus Siwaye, a government paymaster, Mr Gideon Nestor, chief accountant in the Kavango Administration, Mr Romanus Kandjumi, a school inspector, Mr Nimrod Muremi, a forestry officer, Mr Jako Kangayi, a schoolteacher from Nkurenkuru, and the Rev Johannes Sindano, a priest of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambokavango Church

Also known to have been detained are Mr Penty de Celestino, a male nurse, Mr Paulus Sikindo, a driver, Mr Josef Kandjumi, a labourer, Mr Malakiya Muremi, a driver, and Mr Gosbert Sikerete, a stock controller with the First National Development Corporation

Most of the detentions took place on October 19, and were carried out by Lieutenant Egberth Sikerete and Constable Siteke Sipirangi of the Windhoek Security Police, assisted by Constable Johannes Hausiko of Rundu Police

Some of those detained last week were also held in a mass clampdown on resistance to the Security Forces in November last year

At least six of the detainees were taken by Security Police to Grootfontein, according to information given to relatives who made inquiries at a police control point 135km south of Rundu

The whereabouts of the others is not known

A member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, Mr Kosmos Kalat Makanga, and five businessmen and farmers from the region are still being held by police after being detained over two months ago



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**Rifkind trip  
to focus on  
SWA talks**

LONDON. — The British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, will discuss South West Africa during visits to Angola, Zimbabwe, and South Africa in the next two weeks, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

Mr Rifkind, who watches African affairs for the British Government, will leave London for Angola on Monday and go on to Zimbabwe on Wednesday and to South Africa on Saturday.

Mr Rifkind wanted to hear the views of people in Southern Africa on the problem of independence for SWA and relations between South Africa and its black neighbours, officials said.

Britain is a member of the UN contact group set up to try to bring about independence for SWA.

It was incorrectly reported earlier Mr Rifkind would arrive in Zimbabwe on Saturday and in South Africa on November 8 — Sapa-Reuter

# Seized Swapo guerrilla (221) 'infiltrated SWA forces' 1/11/83

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — One of the 50 detainees being held by Security Police in the Kavango war zone is a Swapo guerrilla who infiltrated the South West Africa Territory Force.

And a landmine which blasted a South African Transport Services cattle truck in the area last Wednesday was planted by guerrillas helped by a Bushman employed by the SWA police.

Those are the latest dramatic developments in the Kavango as Security Police continue their massive witchhunt into alleged Swapo activities in the area.

Colonel Sarel Strydom, head of the SWA Security Police, confirmed yesterday that a member of 202 Battalion, the crack unit composed mainly of Kavango-speaking Namibians, had been detained.

Asked whether he could confirm that the man was a Swapo guerrilla "who had infiltrated the SWATF and had fought in sensitive operations against Swapo," he replied "Correct."

The man was a driver, he said, adding that so far only one SWATF man had been de-

tained, contrary to reports from Rundu that at least one other soldier had been taken into custody.

However, a spokesman for the SWATF said yesterday "I can categorically deny that any men from 202 Battalion are involved in the detentions."

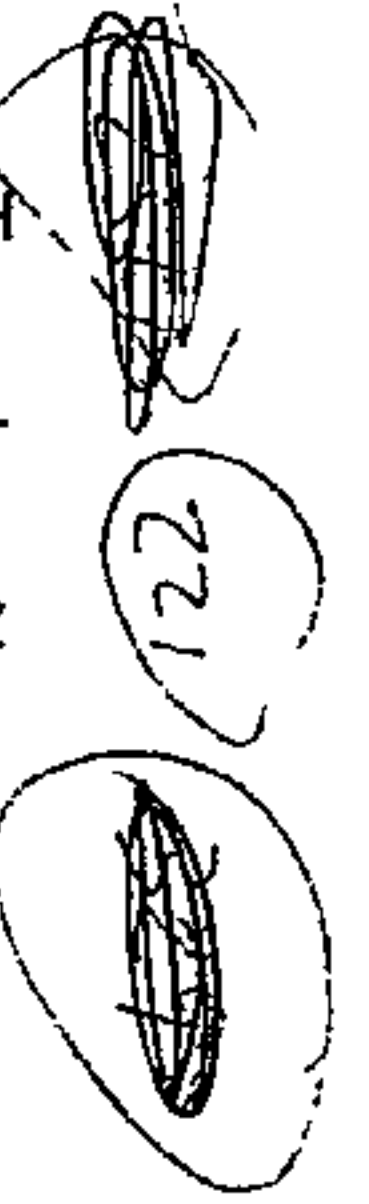
Colonel Strydom said the man, originally thought to be a Bushman tracker, was a labourer employed by the police. However, Bushman employees of the police are routinely used as trackers when necessary, returning to their normal jobs once they have completed a patrol or operation.

The latest revelations follow shock disclosures on Friday that top civil servants, including the chief accountant of Kavango, Mr Gideon Nestor, had been detained in connection with alleged Swapo activities.

The chief secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Fanie Enslin, said yesterday from Rundu, capital of the Kavango "It looks as if there has been a massive escalation in support for Swapo."

"I don't want to say that all the people detained are Swapo or Swapo sympathisers, but it is a worrying situation."





# Swapo man infiltrated SWATF

**From TONY WEAVER**  
**WINDHOEK** — One of the 50 detainees being held by security police in the Kavango war zone is a Swapo guerrilla who infiltrated the South West Africa Territory

And a landmine which blasted a South African Transport Services cattle truck in the area last Wednesday was planted by guerrillas who were helped by a Bushman

employed by the SWA police.

These are the latest developments in the Kavango as security police continue their massive probe into alleged Swapo activities in the area, which has already seen about 50 people detained in the past two weeks.

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unit composed mainly of Kavango-speaking Namibians, had been detained.

Asked whether he could confirm that the man was a Swapo guerrilla, he said "Correct."

The man was a driver, he said. He said so far only one SWATF man had been detained, contrary to reports from Rundu that at least one other soldier had been taken into custody.

A spokesman for the SWATF yesterday said

"I can categorically deny that any men from 202 Battalion are involved in the detentions."

He added: "We deny any allegations that a Bushman employed by the police was involved in (last Wednesday's) landmine blast."

Colonel Strydom said the man, originally thought to be a Bushman tracker, was a labourer employed by the police. However, Bushman employees of the police are

routinely used as trackers when necessary.

It was disclosed on Friday that top civil servants, including the chief accountant of Kavango, Mr Gideon Nestor, had been detained in connection with alleged Swapo activities.

At least two special constables employed by the SWA police have been detained for the same reasons. Colonel Strydom said yesterday there was "a

strong possibility that more people will be taken into custody — our investigations are progressing."

He said there were no plans "at this stage" to detain permanently employed SWA policemen, and that they would not yet expand the investigation to include other parts of the country.

According to reports, the Bushman detained allegedly took a group of

Swapo guerrillas to the main Rundu road and showed them the best place to plant the landmine, which was detonated while lying on top of the road surface.

The Chief Secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Fanie Enslin, said from Rundu, capital of the Kavango, yesterday that "people here are getting pretty worried" "It looks as if there has been a massive esca-

lation in support for Swapo. I don't want to say that all the people detained are Swapo or Swapo sympathizers, but it is worrying."

It was particularly disturbing, he said, that at least two special constables and "one, maybe more so far as we know, members of 202 Battalion are being held", as these were the people assigned to protect civilians against guerrilla ac-

# Koevoet killer sent to jail

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — A member of the controversial police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, has been sentenced to nine years' jail for murder and two counts of attempted murder.

Josef Simion, 28, gunned down a colleague and threw a handgrenade at villagers near the Ovambo war zone capital of Oshakati on January 23 this year.

Jailing Simion for seven years on the murder charge and two years on the charges of attempted murder, Mr Justice Chris Mouton said the courts would not tolerate trigger-happy people running around the war zone.

The Supreme Court heard how Simion hurled a smoke bomb behind a cuca shop (pub) where a group of children were playing, after an argument and fight with friends at the shop.

A man called Lazarus accompanied Constable Augustu Chiale to Simion's hut, where they asked him why he had thrown the smoke bomb.

Simion shouted at them: "Go away from my house before I kill you all"

He ran into his hut, grabbed his R1 rifle and began firing.

Simion then shot Constable Chiale in the neck, partially shattering his brain. A bystander, Mr Jose Francisco Junior, was shot in the leg.

He had earlier told the court that "as I tried to run into the nearest house, Simion threw a handgrenade at me. It exploded, and shrapnel cut into me".

One of the neighbours sent for an ambulance, but hospital personnel were too scared of becoming involved with Koevoet to come out to remove the dead and wounded.

Instead, police came to the rescue.

The Simion case is the sixth case involving Koevoet members before the SWA/Namibia courts in the past two months.

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# Report on SWA slated

London Bureau

LONDON — A Swapo spokesman in London has dismissed as "South African Government propaganda" a report on South West Africa written by a Conservative MP, Mr Martin Stevens, which is to be submitted to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today

The report claims that "Apartheid is not a feature of life" in South West Africa and that "ill-treatment does regrettably take place from time to time But it is by no means institutionalised"

Mr Stevens led a four-man delegation to SWA. Expenses were paid by the Namibia Information Service, a London based public relations firm whose director is Sir Trevor Lloydhughes, Press Secretary of Sir Harold Wilson when he was Prime Minister.

The Swapo spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, said yesterday that the Namibia Information Service was funded by the South African Government through the Administrator-General of Namibia. Four offices had been set up

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MOM 4/11/83  
simultaneously in London, Washington, Bonn and Paris in mid-1980

Mr Manning described Mr Stevens's report as "incoherent" and a "mish-mash"

The purpose of all-expenses-paid trips like the one on which Mr Stevens went, he said, was to "generate propaganda for South Africa in Britain"

"It is nonsense to say that Apartheid is not a feature of life in Namibia," said Mr Manning. "Everybody knows it exists there"

Mr Stevens was accompanied on the visit by another Conservative MP, Sir Dudley Smith, and two Labour peers, Lord Paget and Lord Molloy. An attempt to recruit Labour MPs for the trip failed.

Lord Molloy has dissociated himself from Mr Stevens's report, accusing the delegation of going to SWA "to vindicate South Africa"

Mr Stevens, in the report, advocates a South African military victory over Swapo, or an armistice, and suggests that South West Africa should remain a South African protectorate for the next 10 years.

# Koevoet member jailed for 9 years for murder

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A member of the controversial police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, has been sentenced to nine years jail for murder and two counts of attempted murder.

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Mr Justice Chris Mouton, in jailing Simion for seven years on the murder charge and two years on the charges

of attempted murder, said the courts would not tolerate trigger-happy people running around the war zone.

The Supreme Court heard how, after an argument and fight with friends at a bar, Simion had hurled a smoke bomb behind it while a group of children were playing.

Constable Augustu Chiale and a man called Lazarus later went to Simion's hut. Simion shouted "Go away from my house before I kill you all".

He ran into his hut, grabbed his R1 rifle and began firing.

A shot hit Constable Chiale in the neck, partially shattering his brain. As he collapsed, the grenade he was holding exploded.

A bystander, Mr Jose Francisco Junior, who was shot in the leg, told the court "As I tried to run into the nearest house, Simion threw a hand grenade at me".

One of the neighbours sent for an ambulance, but hospital staff were too scared of being involved with Koevoet to come out to remove the dead and wounded. Police had to do this instead.



CAPE Times 4/11/83

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# Tory report on SWA attacked by Swapo

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — A Swapo spokesman here has dismissed as "South African Government propaganda" a report on SWA/Namibia written by a Conservative MP, Mr Martin Stevens, which is to be submitted to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today.

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Mr Manning described Mr Stevens's report as "incoherent" and a "mish-mash". The purpose of all-expenses-paid trips, like the one on which Mr Stevens went, he said, was to "generate propaganda for South Africa here in Britain".

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Mr Stevens was accompanied on the visit by another Conservative MP, Sir Dudley Smith, and two Labour peers, the right-wing Lord Paget and Lord Molloy. An attempt to recruit Labour MPs for the trip failed.

## Dissociated

Lord Molloy has dissociated himself from Mr Stevens's report, accusing the delegation of going to SWA/Namibia "to vindicate South Africa". He claims the delegation "never spoke to more than three or four blacks on the whole tour".

Mr Stevens, in the report, advocates a South African military victory over Swapo, or an armistice, and suggests that SWA/Namibia should remain a South African protectorate for the next 10 years.

"On the issue of independence," he said, "we recommend a policy of masterly inactivity."

A mixed response in SWA

WINDHOEK — Political leaders in SWA have greeted with mixed response the overwhelming "yes" vote in the referendum

A DTA spokesman said the Government should now be able to move ahead with SWA independence "more easily"

The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said South Africa should be able to give more attention to the SWA issue

A SWAPO spokesman said "Now that Mr Botha has most whites behind him, I think he will continue to stall implementation of United Nations Resolution 435"

The leader of SWANU, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said "Until Mr Botha does something positive and concrete about Namibia, Swanu will remain sceptical" — Sapa



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# Press cannot be blamed for skew reports

By DAVID PIETERS

**WINDHOEK** — A guerrilla war which has reached conventional warfare proportions and gross understaffing of the Namibia courts result in a skewed picture of atrocities being reported in the Press

This is the opinion of Mr Don Brunette, Namibian Attorney-General

"But," he said, "Press coverage of criminal trials involving the security forces is not biased"

While the public gets a more complete picture of things done wrong by the security forces, "this is not so for the other side"

There had been a great variety of cases during his six years in office, he said, "including corruption fraud, shooting, and a bit of terrorism"

"There has been a lot of criticism about the courts lagging behind on cases from the operational area. Bear in mind there are only two detectives serving the whole of Owambo"

"Many criminal acts go unreported. The fact that we still get those that are followed up to trial and manage to bring the witnesses down to appear in court is an achievement in itself"

Mr Brunette said "There is a lot of fuss over security force (members) appearing in court, but Press coverage is not biased"

If one took the numbers of security force members into account, the number of actions involving uniformed men was low — about 10% of the 25 to 30 cases monthly

"These two or three cases each month mainly involve members of the auxiliary

## AG Brunette for Transvaal

NAMIBIA'S Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, leaves the territory at the end of the year to become Attorney-General of the Transvaal

Born in Rhodesia in 1928, he pursued his legal career in the Cape after matriculating at Paarl Boys' High School and graduating at the University of Cape Town

After working at Caledon Square, he was posted to the AG's office in Cape Town, where he stayed 15 years

In 1973 he was appointed as one of Natal's three deputy attorneys-general

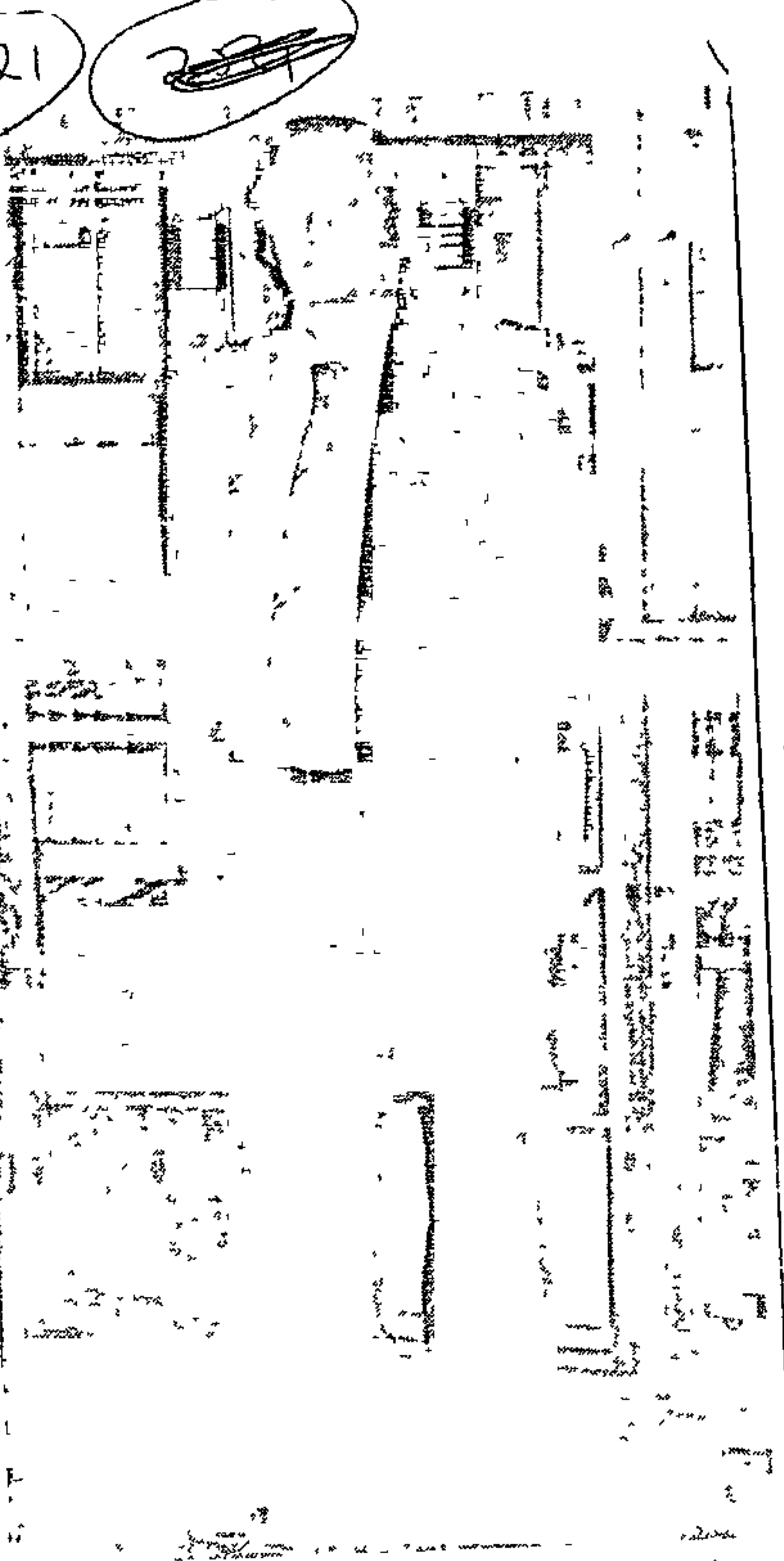
In 1978 he was posted to Windhoek, arriving at the same time as the first Administrator-General, Mr Justice Tienie Steyn

forces, such as special constables or home guards," he said

"Very few involve the fully-trained troops. We can't generalise about the security forces. How can we compare? Probably just as many atrocities are committed by Swapo"

About 80% of Namibia's inquests are into deaths in the operational area

"At least 75% of these are unsolved murders and they



● Mr Don Brunette — spent six years in Namibia

are quite impossible to solve," Mr Brunette said

He said the SADF had no jurisdiction over its members involved in rapes, murders, culpable homicides or treason

"The public therefore gets the full picture of things done wrong by security force members, once that has been established"

This was not so for the "other side", he said

But the Press could not be criticised for not bringing the other side to its readers

"You can only process what is officially made

available to you," he said "We have to bear in mind that it takes two to make war, and in war there's retaliation"

"We're not really in a guerilla war anymore, but in a conventional one. It's no Sunday school picnic"

Despite a crippling manpower shortage which forced the court system to centralise in 1981, the system was "proving very efficient" Mr Brunette said

The reduction in appeals before the Supreme Court on criminal convictions reflected this

### Quick draw

● Why is Baldmell one of the most controversial artists in the country? Read Living and find out

**'It would be irresponsibility'**

# British MPs: Don't rush SWA uhuru

221  
ROM  
7/11/83

LONDON. — A five-member British parliamentary delegation which paid a fact-finding visit to South West Africa has suggested that independence is not a realistic option at present and that the territory should be recognised as a protectorate of South Africa.

Extracts of the delegation's report have been published in London by the Namibia Information Service (NIS), which said the parliamentarians had made "radical new recommendations on Namibia's status"

The delegation was led by the Conservative MP, Mr Martin Stevens. The other members were Lord Molloy (Labour), Lord Paget (Labour), Sir John Osborn (Conservative) and Sir Dudley Smith (Conservative).

The NIS quoted the delegation as saying in their report. "In spite of the manifest popular wish for independence, we believe it would be irresponsible for it to be obtained

immediately.

"Independence, thrust on Namibia in existing circumstances, would be a disaster for all her inhabitants. It is not a realistic option at the present time. Maybe some day, but not yet."

The NIS said the report stated that SWA's present de facto protectorate status should be formalised

"The Administrator-General (Dr Willie van Niekerk) and the political parties should work toward a "more radical version" of the 1978 situation, when an internal interim government was elected by universal franchise an election judged "free and fair" by 300 international observers.

"The report suggests that Namibia should be recognised as a protectorate of South Africa and that the Western Five contact group — perhaps with the help of a co-opted African or Arab state — should be invited to join in supervising a one-man-one-vote election of an

internal administration, in which leaders of all political parties should serve"

The NIS said the delegation had probed allegations of ill-treatment of civilians by the security forces and had concluded "ill-treatment does regrettably take place from time to time, but that it is by no means 'institutionalised'."

The report, said the NIS, also noted that court cases had led to many convictions and severe penalties for security force and Koevoet personnel who ignored the standing instructions and other regulations designed to protect civilians from physical abuse.

The report concluded "Those who genuinely wish Namibia's people well — especially the Western Five — should work to ensure that the territory is recognised as a candidate for grant aid, investment and other financial benefits. To give a lead in this field would be constructive and humane.



# SWA forces accused of 'roasting' peasant

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

A Kavango peasant was "roasted" over a fire by two Bushman soldiers of the SWA Territory Force, the Namibian politician, Mr Hans Rohr, alleged at a Press conference at the weekend.

The peasant, Mr Ndara Kapitango (63), had to have his right arm amputated after the incident and is still being treated in hospital for leg burns, Mr Rohr said.

Asked to comment, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said today that the Defence Force was prepared to investigate any complaints filed "through the normal channels"

But Mr Rohr told the conference at Tsumeb that the victim's wife, Mrs Kapitango, had made a statement to a SADF patrol the day after the incident and she had heard nothing further.

Mr Rohr, who is leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), has repeatedly accused security force members of mistreating and intimidating civilians in the northern Kavango region.

Mr Rohr said he interviewed Mr Kapitango in hospital recently. After the roasting in June, the Bushmen soldiers raped a local woman. The next day an SADF patrol arrived in search of the Bushmen, who had left by then, said Mr Rohr

## STATEMENT

The patrol took Mr Kapitango to hospital and took down a statement from his wife

With Mr Rohr at the news conference were five men who said they had been detained in July by the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet. They claimed they had been blindfolded during interrogation, beaten with the flat blade of a spade and shocked by a hand-wound dynamo connected to an arm and an ear.

A SWA Police spokesman today emphatically denied these allegations.

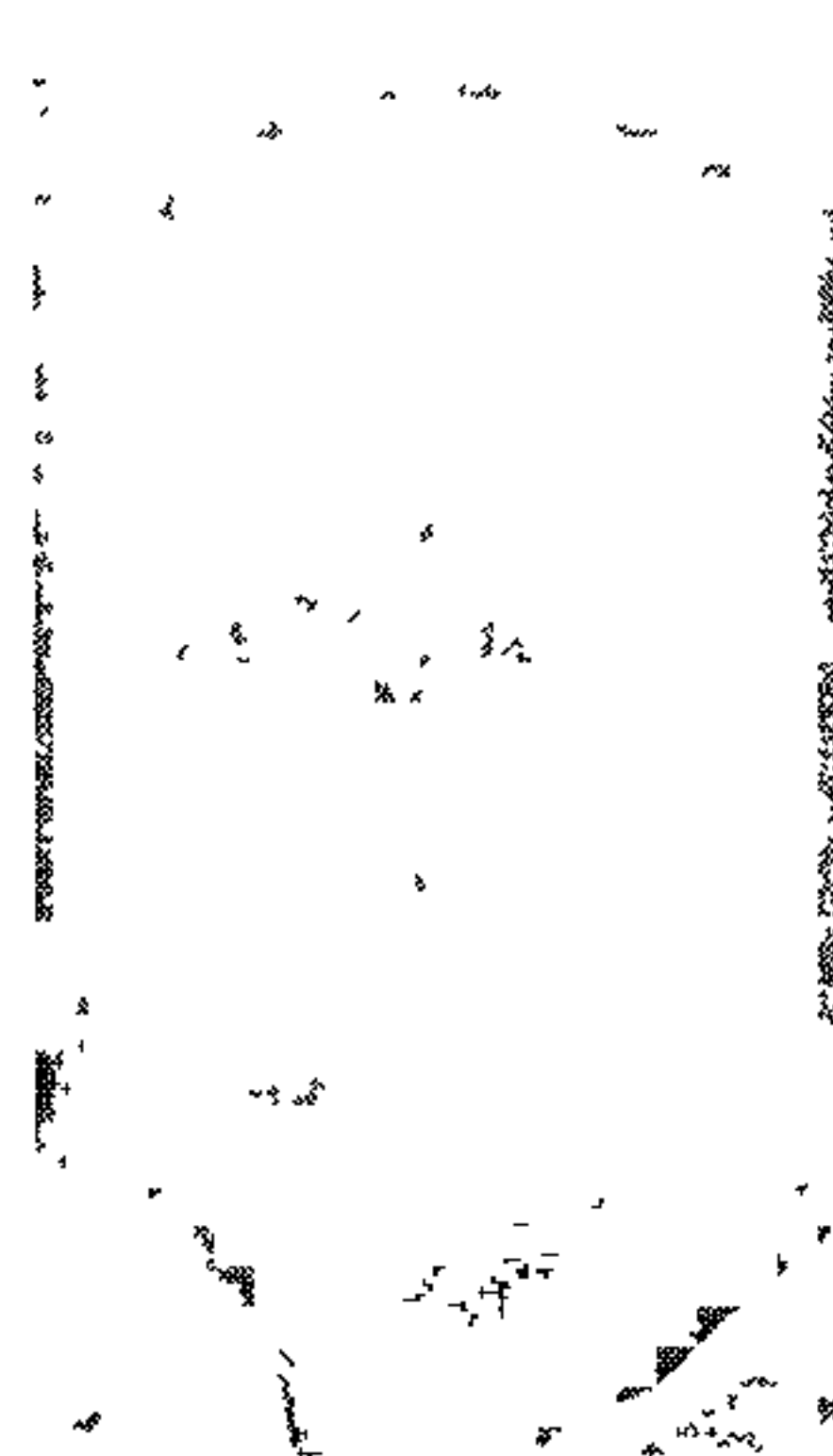
"There is a definite campaign by certain people to discredit the police and defence forces by making, in some cases, false allegations," the spokesman said.

Mr Rohr said Mr Kapitango and the former detainees had briefed lawyers and intended bringing their cases to court

The detainees were Mr Adam Kabono, Mr M Hausiku, Mr S



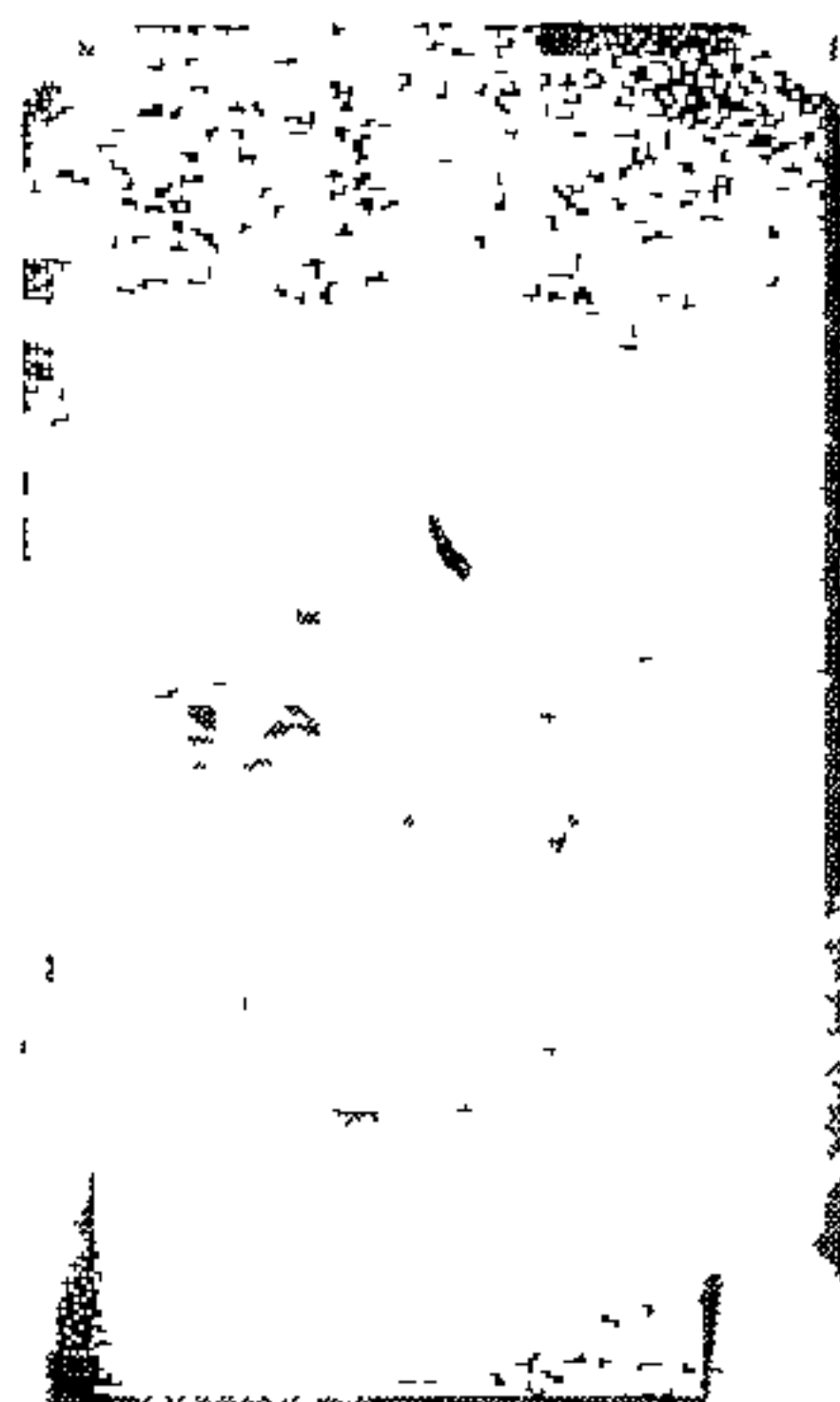
Mr H Rohr



Mr M Hausiku



Mr A Kabono



Mr S Haimbili

Haimbili (all teachers), Mr J Katewa, a villager, and a member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, Mr Kosmos Makanga

They were arrested separately during a security force crackdown after four Swapo insurgents killed two members of Koevoet.

## AIMLESS SHOOTING

The detainees said they saw the four insurgents, but denied pointing out the two Koevoet men to them. This would not have been necessary, they said, as the two Koevoet men had "advertised" their presence by aimless shooting into a riverbed.

That night the Swapo insurgents abducted the Koevoet men from their kraal and executed them in the bush

The former detainees were obviously nervous at Mr Rohr's

Press conference

Mr Kabono said he was "very, very scared". Mr Makanga said it was "like signing your own death certificate" for a northern black man to talk

They had decided to do so, however, in the hope that their accounts might help restore law and order in their district. They all supported Mr Rohr's NCDP party.

They were released from detention on October 5 — 77 days after their arrest. They said they were told to sign a document while still blindfolded

They had signed, they said, because they feared doing anything which might extend their detention

Three of the former detainees showed newsmen scars and marks on their buttocks which they allege had been caused by beatings with a spade

# Zambia to deport Canu officials

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia has served deportation orders on several members of the Caprivi African National Union which wants independence for the eastern Caprivi Strip

The Zambia Daily Mail said today the Canu officials had been told to leave because they had been involved in political activity but they had all appealed to the Government to withdraw the orders

Canu merged with the South West African People's Organisation in 1964 but broke away in 1980, after its leader, Mr Misake Muyongo, and eight of his officials were expelled from the central committee

Swapo accused the nine of "counter-revolutionary and secessionist activity aimed at dismembering Namibia's national territory"

President Kenneth Kaunda allowed them to remain here but warned them that Zambia only recognised Swapo as representing Namibians

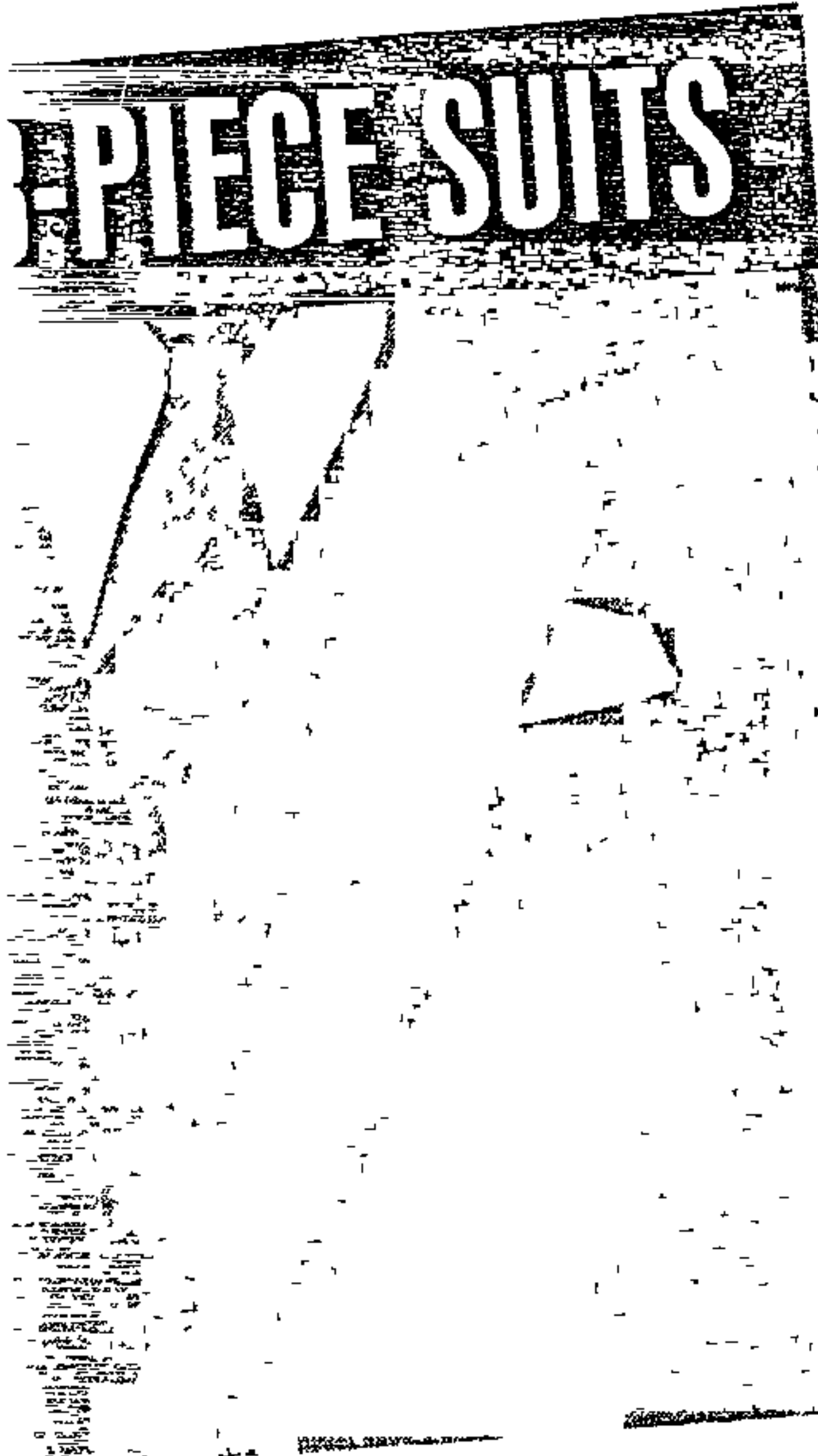
About 275 Caprivians in Zambian and Angolan camps were disarmed after a shootout with Swapo members in a Lusaka township

This year squabbling within Canu boiled over into a power struggle with a rebel faction, issuing a statement saying Mr Muyongo had been fired for "tribalism"

221

7/11/83

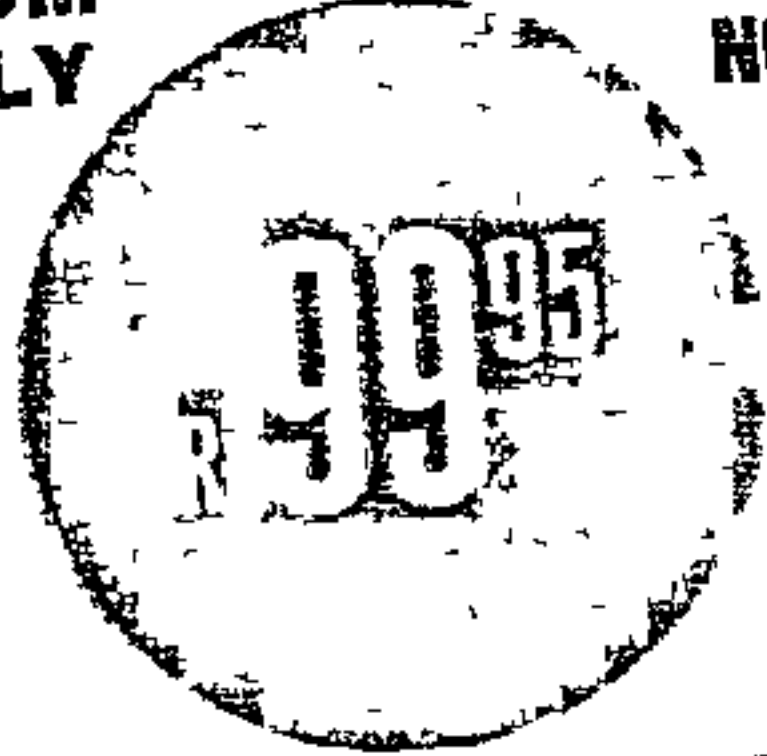




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# Kavango man 'spit-roasted'

*Cape Times 8/11/83 (221)*

From TONY WEAVER

TSUMEB — A 63-year-old Kavango man was spit-roasted over a fire and later tossed into the coals by two South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) soldiers in June this year, it was alleged here on Friday

The leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, told a press conference that Mr Ndara Kapitango was still in hospital recovering from his wounds and one of his arms had to be amputated as a result of the incident

"In June this year, Mr Kapitango was giving his cattle water near a watering post and later made a fire next to his hut. Some black soldiers turned up and while Mr Kapitango was sitting next to his fire, the two black soldiers came to him and without any questions, started beating him up

"Then they grabbed him by his hands and his feet, and they were holding him on top of the fire. At some stage he became unconscious, and they threw him into the coals

"According to one witness, the one black soldier stayed in his hut and raped his wife"

Mr Rohr alleged the soldiers stayed at the kraal the whole night, and the next morning "the army,

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# Armed girl

# rgo on Coetzee

and their youngest son, Abdul, at their Retreat  
 air son Ibrahim had drowned at Princess Vlei

CAPE TIMES 8/11/83 (221)



From page 1

including white soldiers, came to look for the black soldiers"

The soldiers took Mr Kapitango away, and took statements from the villagers, but for months Mrs Kapitango did not know where her husband was

He had in fact, been taken to hospital in Rundu, capital of the Kavango, for treatment and to have his right arm amputated

Mr Rohr had wanted to bring Mr Kapitango to the press conference, where four other men alleged they were tortured by the notorious police unit, Koevoet, but the elderly man was too ill to move

The case had been referred to lawyers for possible action

Mr Röhr also alleged that the security forces had deliberately deployed a battalion of Bushman soldiers in the western Kavango because the Bushmen had formerly been slaves of the Kwangali people, largest of the Kavango tribes

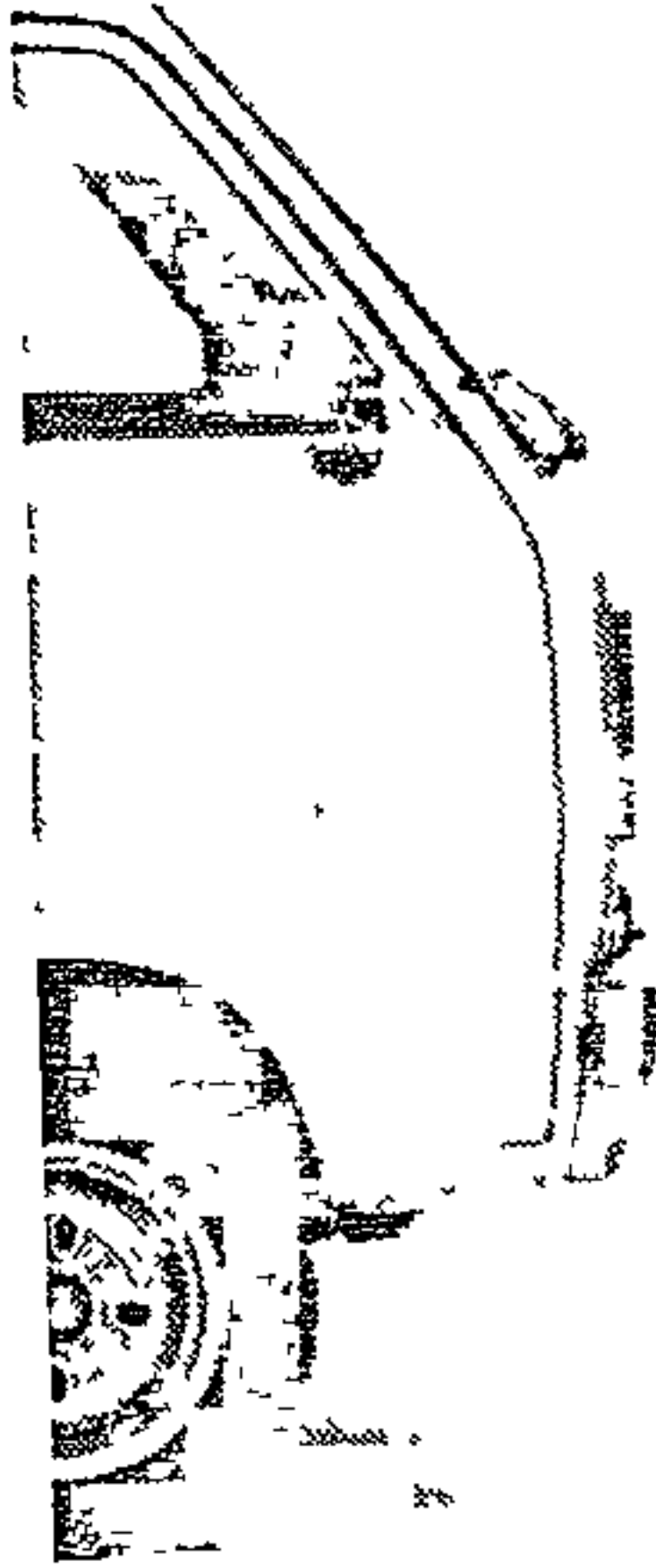
"Now the soldiers are going around saying 'Before you were our bosses - now we are your bosses', and they are going around beating people up," Mr Röhr said

### 'Normal legal channels'

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday there was "nothing to add" to the scores of statements already made by both the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, about "alleged atrocities"

The spokesman added "The SADF is prepared to investigate any complaints which are brought to its attention through the normal legal channels, and if it is found that a member of the SADF has contravened the law, there will be, as is the practice and has already been done, action taken through the normal legal channels"

It is believed the alleged spit-roasting of Mr Kapitango will form an essential part of a coming documentary on Namibia filmed clandestinely by a BBC film crew subsequently deported from South Africa



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OWN TRIBES 8/11/87 (221)

## Three Swapomen killed

Own Correspondent

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WINDHOEK. — Three Swapo guerillas have been shot dead by the security forces after a group of six guerillas attacked a Department of Agriculture roadside camp in the Kavango war zone on Friday, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said yesterday.

The camp, about 50km south-west of the Kavango capital of Rundu, was attacked with anti-personnel rifle grenades and AK47 rifles

No injuries were sustained in the attack.

The spokesman said security forces later made contact "with a group of six terrorists and three were shot dead by the reaction force"

"It is believed that this is the group of terrorists that has been responsible for the sabotage of powerlines along the Grootfontein-Rundu road as well as the recent landmine incident along the same road," the spokesman said.

# Detainees show *CAPL Tink's 8/11/03* 'torture' scars

From TONY  
WEAVER

TSUMEB — Grim allegations of systematic torture at the hands of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, were made at a dramatic press conference here on Friday

Four men alleged they were detained for three months. They said they were beaten, abused and shocked with electric wires, and three of the men alleged they were beaten with the flat side of a spade on their buttocks.

The three showed journalists, including a German television crew and representatives of the foreign press, livid scars across both cheeks of their buttocks.

The men also alleged they were blindfolded for much of their confinement in corrugated-iron cages, and on their release were forced to sign statements they were not allowed to read.

They added they had been threatened with death if they spoke of the treatment they received, but they had decided to speak out because "the truth must out, and if you print this in your papers, then maybe this will stop, maybe then they won't mess with us again."

A police spokesman in Windhoek yesterday de-

nied the allegations "If the men have been assaulted, they must lay a charge," he said.

"It is disturbing generally that people exploit allegations of mistreatment to discredit the security forces and to undermine the trust between the police and the public."

Asked to explain the scars on three of the men's buttocks, he replied "It occurs sometimes that policemen do assault people, but they are in the minority. Such people are strictly disciplined."

"We will do anything humanly possible to stop so-called atrocities, but the stress of working in a war zone sometimes gets the better of these people."

## 'Unconscious'

Mr A Kabono, Mr M Hausiku and Mr S Haimbili — all teachers — and a farmer, Mr J Katewa, told newsmen they agreed to their names and pictures being printed, but they did not want specific names linked to specific statements yet.

Asked what happened to him when he was allegedly shocked repeatedly on his hands and ears, one man replied "You go unconscious, you have to."

All four were detained on July 20 this

year after two Koevoet members, on holiday with the father of one of the men at his kraal, were executed by Swapo guerillas.

The next day, a Koevoet squad arrived at the village, near Tondoro, and detained the four, alleging they had showed the guerillas where the Koevoet men were.

They said most of the torture took place in the first few weeks of their detention — they were released on October 5 after a campaign for their release was launched by Mr Hans Rôhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

The men said that while they were tortured, they were kept blindfolded so they could not identify their tormentors.

Asked if they had laid complaints about their assault with the police, one man replied that if a black man laid a complaint against the police "they just beat you up."

Mr Rôhr criticized the attitude of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to allegations of torture and said that when the territory was independent he would personally see to it that Dr Van Niekerk was charged with "war crimes."



# SWA forces kill 3 Swapo insurgents

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have killed three Swapo fighters believed to have been connected with recent sabotage and landmine incidents in central Kavango, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

The contact came during a follow-up operation in search of a Swapo band which had launched a rifle and grenade attack on a roadside camp of the Department of Agriculture 50 km south of the Kavango capital, Rundu, on Friday.

No one was injured in the attack, which took place at about 10.30 am.

A security force reaction unit was flown to the area and made contact with the Swapo group a few hours later.

A follow-up is currently underway to root out the remaining three Swapo fighters.

A Territory Force spokesman said there was evidence that this was the Swapo group responsible for the recent sabotage of the powerlines along the Rundu-Grootfontein road, as well as the landmine incident last month in which a railways goods truck was damaged along the same road.

The Territorial Force is currently clearing a broad strip of forest on either side of the Grootfontein-Rundu road as a security precaution for road-users.

The project has resulted in protests from several conservationists.

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# Koevoet man tells of search for firearm

ARCUS 9/11/83  
221

RUNDU — A Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudinu Katanga, had taken a Koevoet police detachment from kraal to kraal on a fruitless search for a hidden firearm, the magistrate's court here was told today

At the first kraal the police decided to let him run the rest of the way. The temperature was about 40 deg C

This was said, in evidence by a Koevoet section leader, Sergeant Johannes Enslin, 28, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide arising from the alleged death in detention of Mr Katanga, aged about 25, in northern SWA/Namibia on November 18 last year

## PLEAS

The co-accused, Special Sergeant Johannes Sikongo, 22, Special Constable Jonas Kativa, 24, and Special Constable Nicodemus Muduva, 22, have also pleaded not guilty

Sergeant Enslin said the special South African security police counter-insurgency unit comprised a number of temporarily appointed black members led by permanently appointed white officers

According to earlier evidence, Mr Katanga probably died of brain haemorrhage sustained in a fall after he was taken into custody. He and a neighbour, Mr Rainbert Mpası, had gone to the Angolan side of the Kavango River to cut reeds and poles. They were arrested on their return to the SWA/Namibian side

Sergeant Enslin told the court today that about 40 Koevoet members were engaged in an operation along the Ka-

vango River on November 18 last year

"I saw two people at the river on the Angolan side," he said

"The two men crossed the river and returned to the SWA side" — where they were arrested

Mr Mpası later denied he knew Mr Katanga. He told the police he was cutting wood when the deceased joined him and said he wanted to accompany Mr Mpası across the river to SWA/Namibia

## ESCORT

Sergeant Enslin said they took the two men in an armoured vehicle to a nearby kraal where a woman failed to identify Mr Katanga

The officer commanding the group, Warrant Officer Marcus Kruger, then ordered Sergeant Enslin to accompany a group of black Koevoet members in escorting Mr Katanga on a search for a firearm

At the first kraal, Mr Katanga pointed out a certain location, but a search yielded no firearm

Sergeant Enslin said that on leaving the kraal he saw Mr Katanga lying on the ground "and I thought he had been assaulted"

## UNCONSCIOUS

The escort ran with Mr Katanga about 200 m to the next kraal, but again found no firearm. A third kraal about 100 m away, and a fourth about 200 m farther on, also yielded nothing

"When I emerged (from the fourth kraal) I saw the deceased lying on the ground unconscious," the sergeant said — Sapa



# 'No' to acquittal for four police

WINDHOEK. — A Rundu magistrate yesterday turned down an application for the acquittal of four Koevoet policemen charged with culpable homicide

The application was brought immediately after the State had closed its case in the trial of Sergeant Johannes Enslin, 28, Sergeant Johannes Shikongo, 22, Constable Jonas Kativa, 24, and Constable Nicodemus Muduva, 22.

They have pleaded not guilty to charges arising from the alleged death in detention of a Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudimu Katanga.

According to earlier evidence, Mr Katanga died in northern SWA on November 18 last year after he and an acquaintance had gone to cut reeds and poles on the Angolan side of the Kavanga River

The defence counsel Mr J H Liebenberg told the court today there was insufficient evidence to convict the accused and he was applying for their discharge in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act

He said members of Koevoet, a South African Security Police special counter-insurgency unit, had to work at

great personal inconvenience and sacrifice to track down Swapo insurgents

Despite assurances that their actions would be protected by the Defence Act, the four men had been brought before the court

"What they ask is for the court to intervene"

The State's case had been arbitrary and had reflected "only a pretence of an investigation"

The State prosecutor, Mr G van Pletzen, said that if the State's case was so weak, the next logical step would be for the defence to close its case "and let the State's case collapse"

The magistrate, Mr Kim Kotze, said in his ruling that evidence had been brought before the court which incriminated the accused men and, consequently, the application for a discharge could not succeed

When proceedings began yesterday, the chief state pathologist, Prof Johan Laubscher, said he had found multiple lacerations on the body of Mr Katanga, with extensive injuries on the forehead and the rest of the face

The case continues today  
— Sapa

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9/11/83

# War intensifies but SWA law and order stays

By Tony Weaver  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Despite the intensification of the 17-year-old bush war in South West Africa, the Department of Justice has been able to maintain a system of civil law in the war zones, the newly-appointed Attorney-General of the Transvaal and present SWA A-G, Mr Don Brunette, said yesterday.

And ironically, this had led to a rise in the number of cases where members of the Security Force were tried for crimes against civilians, leading to the impression that there was a major breakdown of law and order in the war zones.

Mr Brunette told the Mail Africa Bureau that because it was impossible to bring perpetrators of Swapo atrocities to court, this had created the impression that only members of the Security Force were guilty of atrocities against civilians.

Almost 90% of crimes committed in the war zones were brought to court, and Mr Brunette prided himself on this fact — "as in any other country with a similar war on the go, martial law would have been imposed long ago".

Most of the cases involving members of the Security Force brought to court were those where off-duty members of auxiliary forces "had a few drinks after work, they carry their firearms with them, there is bad feeling between them and the local people, and sometimes shots are fired".

But that was a situation which was almost impossible to end, since, although the ideal solution would be to bar off-duty policemen and soldiers from carrying weapons, there had been cases where they had been assassinated, and they needed to protect themselves.

"The majority of these cases are off-duty members of (the police counter-insurgency unit) Koevoet, and these guys are all quick with the trigger."

Another reason why it appeared there were an abnormally high number of atrocities committed in the SWA war was that "because of the international interest in SWA, there is very good Press coverage of the war, despite the restrictions on journalists".

While he was A-G, he had tried to avoid allowing trials to be heard in camera, unless evidence related to highly sensitive information.

There had been a definite drop-off in the number of actions by Swapo against civilians and the military in the war zones in recent years. He attributed this to the "stabilisation of southern Angola by the SADF".

Mr Brunette said of the 500 inquests heard annually in the courts, 80% were violent deaths from the war zones.

Magistrates did not always find that Swapo guerrillas were responsible for murders, even when it seemed apparent they were the perpetrators.



Swapo

man

221

shot

E. Post

dead

RUNDU — Security forces in Kavango shot and killed a Swapo insurgent about 60 kilometres south of Rundu yesterday afternoon, official sources said today.

The man was thought to have been the leader of a group of four Swapo insurgents who attacked officials of the Kavango Department of Agriculture with small-arms fire and rifle grenades between Grootfontein and Rundu on Friday.

A police counter-insurgency unit tracked down and killed three of the terrorists on Saturday.

The leader, who got away, was heavily laden with landmines and other explosives when he was shot.

According to sources in Rundu, eight Swapo insurgents have been killed in Kavango in the past 14 days — Sapa

# Detainee was forced to run

RUNDU — A Kavango civilian, Mr Kudimo Katanga, collapsed after he had been forced to run with a Koevoet police contingent for 3,5km in 40°C heat, the Rundu Magistrate's Court was told yesterday

The exertion could have killed him, a Koevoet group leader, Sergeant Johannes Enslin, 28, told the court

Sgt Enslin, who is charged with culpable homicide, was giving evidence in his own defence

His co-accused are Sgt Johannes Sikongo, 22, Constable Jonas Kativa, 24, and Constable Nicodemus Muduva, 22

They have pleaded not guilty to the charge, arising from the death in detention of Mr Katanga in northern South West Africa on November 18 last year

Sgt Enslin said in reply to a question by Mr G van Pletzen, for the State, that he had not been in command of the group of 30 black Koevoet

policemen who had taken Mr Katanga at a running pace to a number of kraals in Kavango in search of a hidden firearm

Mr Van Pletzen How can you say you were not in charge of a group of black policemen if you were the only permanently appointed white among them?

Do you want to say there was nobody who could issue orders if an emergency situation occurred? Is that how Koevoet operates?

Sgt Enslin No But there were black members who knew how to handle an emergency situation

The magistrate, Mr Kim Kotze, said "It is assault of a serious nature

"It is your defence now that he could have died of it Could you have stopped the running if you had given the command?"

Sgt Enslin replied "I could have done it"

The case continues today  
— Sapa



# Call to 'tag' SWA police

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic party, Mr Hans Röhr, has recommended that all policemen wear name tags

He sees this as a valid attempt to reduce the high number of incidents of alleged maltreatment of civilians by policemen

Responding to a plea by the Commissioner of the SWA police, General Dolf Gouws, for better trust and co-operation between police

and public in reducing the number of cases of maltreatment, Mr Röhr said, in a telex to General Gouws

"I recommend that all branches of the police and Security Police, including (the police special counter-insurgency unit) Koevoet, must wear name tags on their camouflage uniforms

"Anonymity creates arrogance on the one side and mistrust on the other"

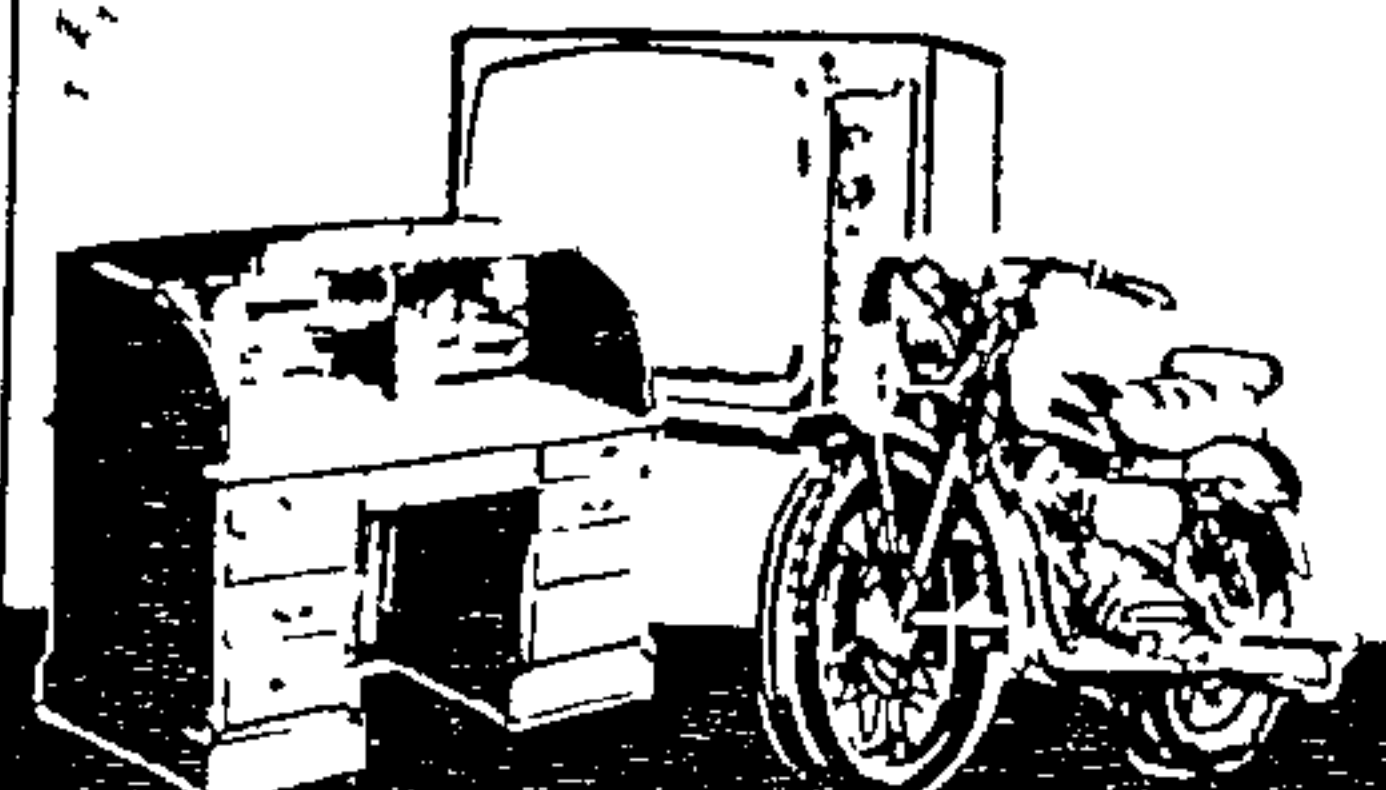
Mr Röhr is an outspoken critic of the conduct of the security forces in the war zones

In Tsumeb on Friday he alleged that a 63-year-old Kavango man, Mr Ndara Kapitango, had been roasted alive by soldiers

At the same Press conference, four Kavango men alleged they had been systematically tortured by members of Koevoet over a period of three months

The men, who were held at different localities, alleged they were shocked, beaten, abused, beaten with spades

Police denied the allegations and military spokesmen had no new comment



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## Koevoet men get fined for assault

RUNDU — Two Koevoet policemen, Johannes Sikongo (22) and Nikodemus Muduva (22), were sentenced in the Rundu Magistrate's Court today to fines of R30 (or 10 days) and R60 (or 20 days) for common assault.

They were originally charged with culpable homicide arising from the death in detention of a Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudimu Katanga, last year.

Two other accused, Sergeant Johannes Enslin (28) and Special Constable Jonas Kativa (24), were acquitted.

In passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr Kim Kotze, said the court was aware of difficulties encountered in the field by Koevoet, a South African Security Police special counter-insurgency unit.

"The enemy can act cruelly, lawlessly and inhumanly against others," he said.

The court had more than its fair share of cases involving victims of terrorism "but that does not give you the green light to behave similarly".

Special methods had to be employed to track down insurgents and the court took into account that the two policemen had acted "in the heat of the struggle".

Mr Kotze said the court had also taken into account that the crime had been committed nearly a year ago and the uncertainty of the court case had had a telling effect on the two men.

They were first offenders and

would carry their convictions of assault on their record for life.

He said no evidence had been led to suggest that Sergeant Enslin and Special Constable Kativa had been involved.

However, Sergeant Enslin's failure to intervene had been highly irresponsible but did not constitute an offence.

The court found that the police had repeatedly beaten Mr Katanga with sticks and "from the evidence it was clear the policemen had acted over-enthusiastically".

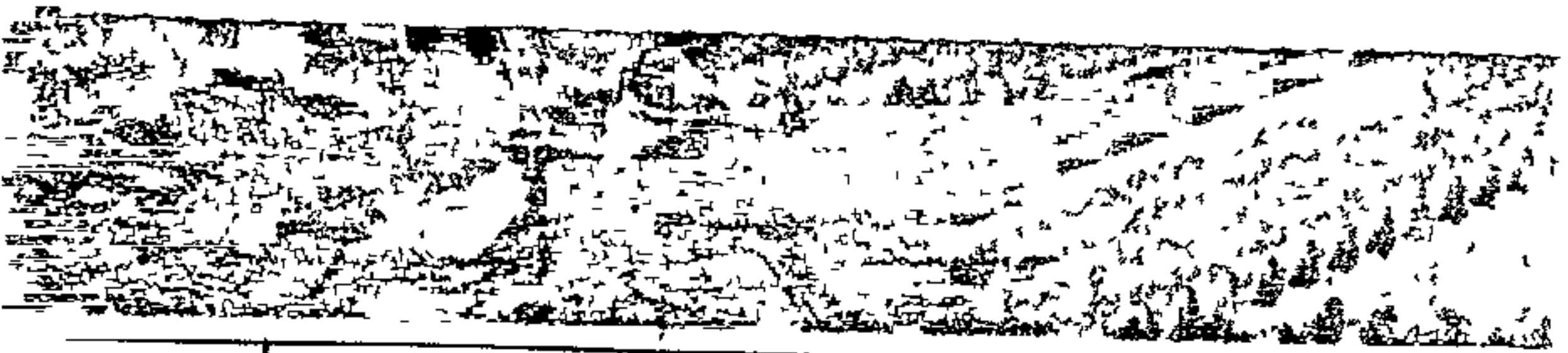
The court accepted that Mr Katanga had died of brain haemorrhage suffered through a fall "but no evidence was led on how he had fallen or who had been responsible", Mr Kotze said.

It was "justifiable to assume that one or more of the task force members had been responsible but the state had failed to prove that and "for that reason a conviction on culpable homicide could not be made".

Mr Kotze said it had been submitted by the defence that the conduct of the accused should be seen in terms of section 103 of the Defence Act, which exempts security force members from criminal or civil litigation if they acted in good faith while combating terrorism in an operational area.

However, no exemption certificate had been presented to the court — Sapa

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## Women

It appears she had been playing 'cat and mouse' with him for some time and a large area was covered in blood and pieces of clothing," Mr Roos said.

The semi-conscious man indicated that three of them had entered the park and Mr Roos immediately arranged a search for the missing man.

Footprints later indicated that he had run for about a kilometre from where they had entered the park. He escaped by climbing a 4,5 m fence and jumping to the ground.

The man has not been found and police are investigating.

Mr Roos said the men were "looking for trouble by climbing, first, a 2,3 m fence, then a 4,5 m fence and, finally, the 2 m fence surrounding the lion park.

"I think they were snooping around for something else and, unfortunately for them, they came face to face with lions.

"The camp is adjacent to two roads and the national road is close by. Why should they want to climb fences?"

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him, Dr.  
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## Lions game park intruder

SADF

221

ready  
10/11/83

## to probe charges

THE South African Defence Force was prepared to investigate any complaints about alleged atrocities by Security Force members in the SWA operational area, provided the complaints were filed through the proper channels, a SADF spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The spokesman was commenting on claims by the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans, Rohr, that a Kavango peasant was "roasted" over a fire, and a local woman was raped by two Bushman soldiers of the SWA Territory Force. "Regarding the allegations against the SADF, we have nothing to add to the many statements on alleged atrocities which have already been issued by both the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force," the spokesman said.

"But the SADF is prepared to investigate any complaint which is brought to its attention through the normal legal process.

"And should it be found during the course of an investigation that a member of the SADF has made himself guilty, action will be taken against such a member by means of the normal legal process — as is the normal practice," he added. — Sapa



## Police secret

# wasn't all that safe

22 By Peter Honey  
Star 10/11/83

WINDHOEK — There were red faces at the Namibia police's diamond and gold branch today after detectives arrived at work and found their safe had been burgled of 77 diamonds, worth R130 000.

The thieves also took nearly R17 000 in cash and a firearm.

The location of the squad's offices, above a dentist's surgery, was meant to be secret.

The thieves used an oxy-acetylene torch to burn their way through a steel gate to the entrance of the offices before cutting into the safe. The diamonds and cash belonged to the State.

Asked for comment today, an embarrassed police spokesman said "a few clues" were being investigated. —  
The Star Bureau.

# SWA settlement is still stopped at a stalemate

221 201 11/11/83

Political Correspondent

DESPITE the flurry of diplomatic activity in Pretoria this week, progress towards a settlement in South West Africa seemed as stalemated yesterday as it was after the August visit to South Africa by United Nations Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The unresolved problem of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and if it should be linked to a settlement is clearly still the main frustration for foreign settlement seekers.

Independence for the territory was a prominent theme in talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, and senior representatives of two key members of the Western Five contact group, the United States and Britain.

And SWA was also discussed with the Prime Minister of the West German state of Bavaria, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, who was on a private visit to Pretoria.

West Germany is a member of the Western Five group along with Canada and France.

Although the US-initiated issue of Cuban withdrawal is apparently the only obstacle to a settlement still remaining, it is clearly an enormous blockage — possibly insurmountable in the foreseeable future, especially with reports of an imminent escalation in the Angolan conflict.

The withdrawal issue is not only delaying a

settlement, but also splitting the contact group as shown this week by starkly contrasting approaches by Britain and the US.

The British Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office responsible for Africa, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, unambiguously rejected Cuban withdrawal to a settlement.

But the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Frank Wisner, said his government was still firmly committed to Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite.

The other three contact group members are also opposed to the linkage and — together with Britain — voted in support of a resolution last month in the UN Security Council condemning it. The US abstained — much to South Africa's wrath — and Mr Wisner's visit was seen largely as an attempt to patch up damaged relations.

After Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit in August both he and Mr Botha seemed satisfied that all remaining obstacles up to that point — except Cuban withdrawal — had been removed and nothing stood in the way of the implementation of Resolution 435.

But no one in Pretoria this week was showing even the slightest optimism that a settlement was anywhere in sight.

And Dr Strauss — who in his personal capacity also supports the stance of Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite — remains sceptical of any imminent settlement.

# Major-General Lloyd hands over Namibia command

(221)  
Qas 11/11/85

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Major-General Charles Lloyd officially handed over command of the SWA Territory Force to Major-General George Meiring at a medals parade in Windhoek yesterday.

General Lloyd has been appointed head of the newly created Northern Transvaal Command.

He said he was proud of the commanders and units in the territory's operational area, "the best in the world".

He paid tribute to those who had died defending the country against the "devilish, communist revolutionary onslaught".

General Meiring, the former second-in-command of the South African Army, takes effective command today.

General Lloyd flew to South Africa for an operation for a back ailment.

He took command of the SWA Territory Force when it was

created on September 6 1980 by his predecessor, now Head of the Army, Lieutenant-General Janne Geldenhuis.

Where General Geldenhuis had been a flamboyant, outgoing personality General Lloyd was regarded by many as aloof, withdrawn, even cold.

But his officers and men regarded him with respect and saw him as a superb military strategist.

In his three years of command he was responsible for wresting much of the initiative in the bush war from Swapo guerillas, in fact reducing it to its lowest intensity since the Angolan crisis in 1975/76.

He also effectively moved the primary battle arena from northern Namibia to southern Angola.

While an efficient military figure, however, his public appearances sometimes got him in trouble.

In August 1981 the Ministry of Defence issued what was regarded as a public rebuke for the general's saying that South Africa was "preparing mentally and logistically for conventional war".

General Lloyd's transfer is regarded as no demotion but an indication of the seriousness with which the SADF views the northern borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.



# Jail death: Koevoet two fined R90 for assault

RUNDU — Two 22-year-old Koevoet policemen were convicted of common assault and sentenced to fines of R30 (or 10 days) and R60 (or 20 days) by the Rundu Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The two were appearing in connection with the death in detention of a Kavango tribesman, Mr Kudimu Katanga, in northern South West Africa last year.

Johannes Sikongo and Ninkodemus Muduva were originally charged with culpable homicide.

Two other accused, Sergeant Johannes Enslin, 28, and Special Constable Jonas Kativa, 24, were acquitted.

In passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr Kim Kotze, said the court was aware of difficulties encountered in the field by Koevoet, a South African Security Police special counter-insurgency unit.

"The enemy you are combatting can act cruelly, lawlessly and inhumanly."

"The court realises that terrorists are not offered to you on a platter and that collaborators do not readily ad-

mit their actions."

Special methods were needed to track down Swapo insurgents and the court took into account that the two policemen had acted "in the heat of the struggle".

Sekongo had, according to evidence, slapped Mr Katanga on the face, while Muduva had hit him.

"The slap and the blow were unnecessary, regardless of whether the deceased had been a terrorist, a collaborator or a peace-loving member of the community."

The court had more than its fair share of cases involving terrorist victims, "but that does not give you the green light to behave similarly".

No evidence had suggested that Sgt Enslin and Const Kativa had been involved in an assault on Mr Katanga or that they had contributed to his death.

Sgt Enslin had been in charge of the policemen who had taken Mr Katanga into custody. His failure to intervene had been highly irresponsible but did not constitute an offence.

Mr Kotze said there had been about 30 black Koevoet policemen but not all of them had assaulted Mr Katanga, although the court found the police had repeatedly beaten him with sticks.

From the evidence it was clear that the policemen had acted over-enthusiastically.

The deceased had been properly identified by members of his kraal and the identification should have brought them "different insights". They had initially suspected him of being a Swapo terrorist.

The court accepted that Mr Katanga had died of brain haemorrhage sustained through a fall, "but no evidence was led on how he had fallen or who had been responsible," Mr Kotze said.

It was "justifiable to assume that one or more of the task force members had been responsible, but the State had failed to prove that one or more of the accused had been involved." For that reason a conviction on a charge of culpable homicide could not be made. — Sapa



# New UK Bill could hit at Swapo, ANC

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

LONDON — The African National Congress and the South West Africa Peoples Organisation are alarmed by a provision in the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, which, British legal experts have warned, could be used to crack down on their activities

The National Council for Civil Liberties has warned that the Bill, currently before the House of Commons, could empower police to undertake "fishing expeditions" on behalf of "friendly" governments which wish to destroy liberation movements around the world

A leading barrister has warned that the Bill would expose liberation movement leaders, such as the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujomo and the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, to the fear of arrest in Britain

A Swapo spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, said yesterday that the organisation was planning to make representations to the British Government to voice its concern

A spokesman for the ANC said the organisation was studying the Bill with a view to taking further action

The Bill seeks to broaden

the ambit of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which until now has been used only against suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland, to include suspected terrorists who use violence for political ends anywhere

The Act provides for detention without trial or charge for up to seven days

It is reliably understood that there have been behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges over the past year between Pretoria and Whitehall over the operation of the ANC in London, although the Foreign Office has repeatedly stated the view that any organisation is free to function in Britain provided it abides by the law

With the proposed changes in the law the protected position Swapo and the ANC have enjoyed would fall away

The South African Government has made no secret of its wish to have the ANC and Swapo offices in London closed but has made little headway with the British Government up to now

Britain has acted swiftly in the past to prosecute the perpetrators of bombings and break-ins at the Swapo and ANC offices and has acted firmly against South African Embassy officials suspected of undercover activities

against them

However, if the Prevention of Terrorism Bill becomes law in its present form, it would dramatically alter the legal situation and would open the way for British police action against Swapo, the ANC, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Central American Sandanistas and others

Legal experts in London have predicted that the provisions of the Bill will inevitably lead to their use against refugees from political oppression and those suspected of being involved in liberation struggles abroad

They believe it would expose the leaders of liberation movements, usually the commanders-in-chief of the liberation armies, to direct action if they set foot on British soil

This would be devastating in the case of the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, who spends much time in Britain and has his family here

The NCCL believes that the new Bill could be used both to detain people suspected of belonging to "terrorist" organisation for long periods without charges being brought, and to bar them from entering the country

The Act has been used repeatedly in this way against Irish men and women since it was introduced in 1976

## Bickering couple aren't fit for the zoo.

AALBORG — Jeppe and Nille are at it again. The neighbours are upset, and this time it's going to cost them their home

The battling gorilla couple tried a six-month trial separation but it only made them irritable

Doctors say it's virile Jeppe's fault — he beats Nille

because she isn't enough to satisfy a big gorilla like him

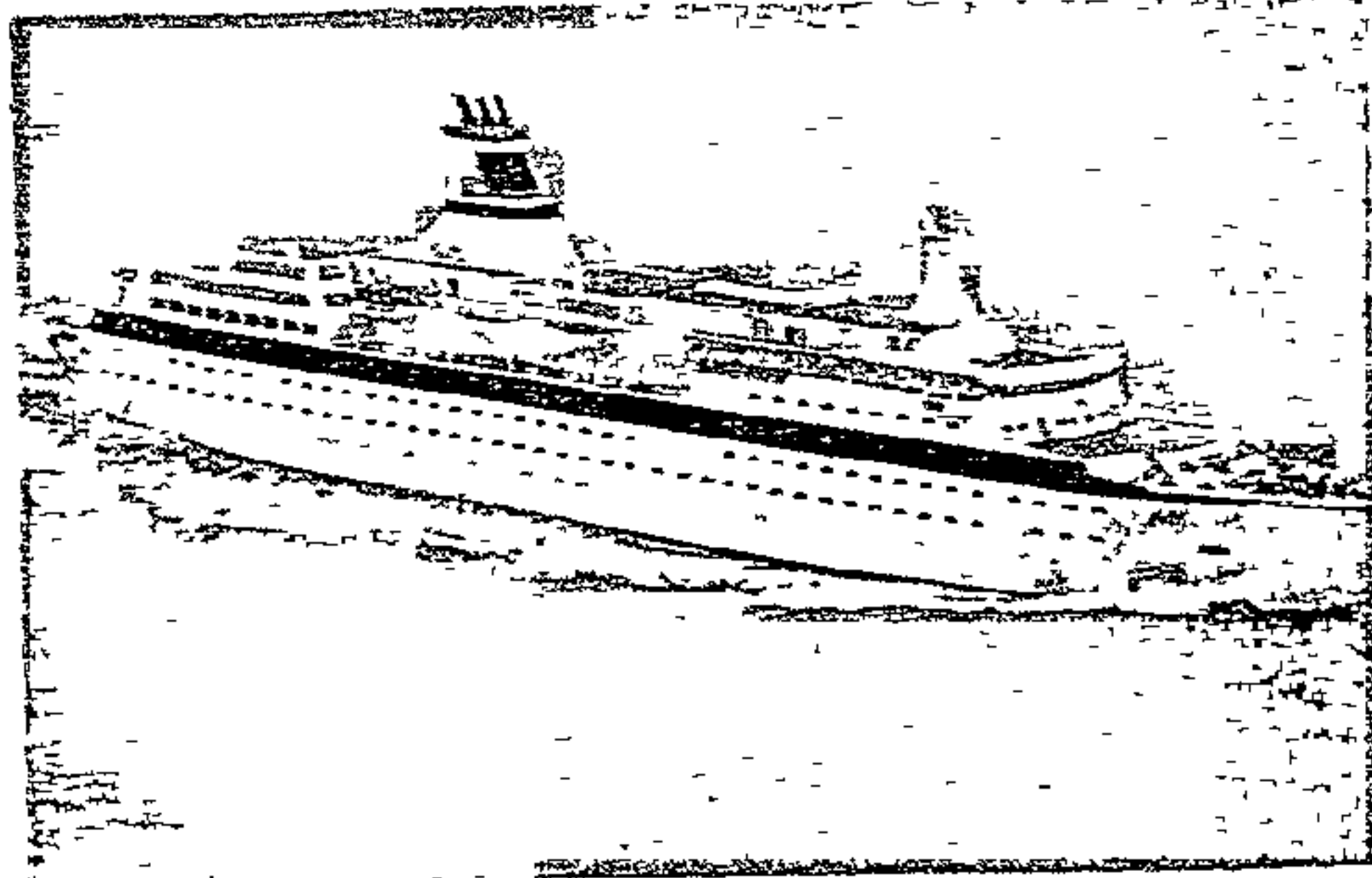
So Denmark's Aalborg Zoo is offering a deal two fully-grown unhappily-matched gorillas, for just R40 000

There are plenty of prospective buyers, according to the zoo's chairman, Mr Poul Erik Nielsen

"We are very particular about where they end up," he said "It has to be a place where Jeppe can satisfy his virility with several females as he would in nature"

Mr Nielsen said when they're sold, their cage will be turned over to their more happily-paired neighbours, the orangutans — Sapa-AP

## A TOUCH OF CLASS



SHE'S ON HER WAY



# Tensions among parties as SWA conference starts

Mail Africa Bureau (221) WINDHOEK — The long-awaited Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of main internal South West African political parties finally gets on the road today, with signs of tensions already breaking out between member parties.

The MPC, which will attempt to bring movement into the independence deadlock and promote an independence settlement as soon as possible, meets in a disused warehouse which has been converted into offices

and conference space. Participating parties are the Damarara Council of Mr Justus Garoëb, the Liberation Front of Mr Hans Diergaard, the Namibia Christian Democratic Party of Mr Hans Röhr, the 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance under Mr Dirk Mudge, the South West Africa National Union under Mr Moses Katjuongua, and Swapo-Democrats under Mr Andreas Shipanga

But the continued participation of Mr Röhr's NCDP is in question

ROOM 12/11/83 At the opening this afternoon, each party leader will make a short statement explaining why he is participating

And Mr Röhr obliquely indicated he may use the opportunity to launch a devastating attack on Mr Mudge and the DTA

At a Press conference in Tsumeb last Friday, Mr Röhr lashed out at the DTA and accused it of working hand in glove with the Security Police in the Kavango war zone in attempts to crush opposition parties

Mr Röhr said DTA officials were giving the Security Police names of members of his party, and telling police these were Swapo supporters

The Security Police, in turn, were indiscriminately detaining NCDP members, without checking the information, he alleged

He alleged that many of the detentions taking place and the alleged torture of detainees was being done "to support an ideology, the ideology of the DTA"



Political groups to plan joint strategy

# A new spark of hope for unified govt in Namibia

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibia's party politics take a shot in the arm when six of the most important political groups outside Swapo gather in an abandoned pharmaceuticals warehouse in Windhoek later today.

More than 100 delegates are expected in the first major public political debate in the territory since the interim government collapsed in January this year.

The participants aim to formulate a joint strategy for domestic government in Namibia which, if successful, could develop into a government of national unity.

At this stage, however, observers put the chances of success or failure at about equal.

Success or failure, it is clear that the territory's politics are on the brink of change, just as the new venue leaves behind the ethnically dominated era of the Turnhalle.

The political disparity of the participants, however, could bring about a split in the initiative, even at this early stage, between those in favour of limited ethnic apartheid and those advocating unitary government.

The Multi-Party Conference, as it is called, developed out of the failure of the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to establish a political forum known as the State Council earlier this year.

Three of the six participants in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) — Swanu, Swapo-Democrats and the Damara Council — refused to participate in the proposed State Council because they distrusted South Africa's motives in establishing the forum.

The other three MPC parties — the DTA, the

Rehoboth Liberation Front and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) — decided to suspend their participation in the stalled State Council idea in the hope that the MPC would succeed in rejuvenating the territory's politics.

But so far all negotiations between parties have been in secret and Namibians know very little about the aims of the MPC.

Swapo has rejected an offer of participation, saying the conference will inevitably develop into another South African-manipulated interim government and a further stall in the independence initiative.

Parties such as Swanu, which still likes to think of itself as a liberation movement, and Swapo-Democrats which, nominally at least, accords with Swapo's original constitution, will be wary of being associated with the defence and security forces.

One of the primary reasons for the conference is frustration on the part of many domestic party leaders that the internationally sponsored settlement negotiations are leading nowhere.

Past initiatives such as the National Assembly and the DTA have failed primarily because South Africa refused to allow them to implement complete reform in the territory.

With the Botha government having won the recent constitutional referendum so convincingly, however, South Africa might be more prepared to allow a new interim government to implement changes.

Several of the DTA's member parties are in charge of second-tier ethnic authorities and are likely to oppose the reduction of their powers.

But should they be offered greater say in national affairs through a government of national unity they might be prepared to accept a reduction in local power.

# Namibian meeting sets a new tone for internal party unity

Foreign Service, by Peter Honey (221)

THE long awaited initiative for self-determination by Namibian political parties began in Windhoek yesterday.

About 1 000 — more than 100 of them party delegates — gathered in an abandoned pharmaceutical warehouse to hear the leaders of seven of the territory's most important parties outside Swapo speak of reconciliation and self-determination in tones of intense nationalism.

Should it succeed in delivering a joint strategy for a new government of national unity the multi-party conference (MPC) is likely to develop into one of the most important political initiatives by Namibians.

On its first day the MPC scored a major breakthrough when a delegate for the SWA National Party, Mr Eben van Zijl, called out of retirement to act as an observer at the conference, announced his party's participation.

The announcement, at a time of deep division within the SWA NP, signifies a major departure from the party's old line that "traditional and tribal leaders" should be the only ones to decide the territory's future.

The move by the NP, representing the majority of white Namibians, means that the broadly-based Swapo movement and Mr Peter Kalungula's Ovambo-based CDA party are the only notables outside the MPC.

Speakers were the leaders of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuongua; Swapo-Democrats, Andrias Shipanga; DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Kuaima Riruako, Damara Council, Mr Justus Garoeb; Reoboth Liberation Front, Mr Hans Diergaardt, NCDP, Mr Hans Rohr; and the SWA NP's Mr van Zyl.

The atmosphere of co-operation between parties once antagonistic towards one another was typified when the Swanu leader called on Dirk Mudge to act as interpreter for his address.

The speakers were unanimous in saying that the UN settlement plan, Security Council Resolution 435, was far from implementation.

They said that "the only people able to solve the Namibian dilemma were now the Namibians themselves".

Swanu also departed from its earlier standpoint that Resolution 435 was the only viable solution for the territory.

A delegate said: "Some people in this country, I call them opportunists and political porcupines, claim that the only thing to do is shout about implementation of 435.

"Doesn't the world realise the desire for freedom and for self-determination which overwhelms everything else?"

(221) S. TIMES  
13/11/83

# Independence call from SWA parties

IN ONE of the most significant internal political developments in South West Africa/Namibia since the 1975 Turnhalle Conference, the major internal political parties yesterday called for the immediate implementation of independence for the territory.

Participants in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) yesterday stated that among the demands they want to present to the South African Government will be the immediate release of political prisoners and detainees and the dismantling of repressive security legislation.

## Delegates

The conference will sit for at least two months, at the end of which delegates hope to present a list of demands to the South African Government and map out their plan for the governing of Namibia until the achievement of independence.

Observers also believe the MPC will attempt to set itself up as a "caretaker government" to run the country until independence, but will carefully steer clear of being labelled the "Muzorewa option" — in reference to moderate reforms introduced in Rhodesia to defuse the bush war.

The opening session yesterday, held in a disused warehouse, was in itself remarkable in that it united parties from the far left to the right wing in calls for national unity and reconciliation

By TONY WEAVER  
Windhoek

Participating as official delegates were the 11 ethnic parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the left wing South West Africa National Union, Swapo Democrats and Damara Council, the moderate Roman Catholic Namibia Christian Democratic Party and the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front. The right wing white National Party took part as observers

The only parties of any strength refusing to participate are the moderate, Ovambo-based Christian Democratic Action of Mr Peter Kalangula and the left wing Namibia Independence Party of Mr Albert Krone

Swapo has slammed the MPC as an attempt to establish an "anti-Swapo front" and as another South African "puppet show".

But participants yesterday took great pains to distance themselves from South Africa and to stress the initiative was purely Namibian, with several speakers launching strong attacks on Pretoria.

Chairing the opening session, the leader of the Damara Council, Mr Justus Garoeb, said "United Nations Resolution 435 (the UN blueprint for independence) is the best possible basis under these circumstances for a peaceful resolution of the problems of this country"

Various speakers demanded:

- The immediate imple-

mentation of Resolution 435, "warts and all".

- The release of political prisoners, particularly Swapo founder member Mr Hermann Toivo ya Toivo, the release of all detainees and the scrapping of repressive security legislation

- The dismantling of the system of ethnic governments presently running the country and the formation of a government of "national unity"

- A curb on the activities of the police counter insurgency unit Koevoet, further investigations into alleged security force atrocities and the end of the bush war, as a long term measure

- The return home of all exiles.

- The holding of free and fair elections which will include Swapo

- The end of the "economic rape and colonial exploitation" of the country's resources by South Africa

Delegates were careful to steer clear of any attacks on Swapo, and party leaders have privately expressed the hope they can still get Swapo's internal wing to participate in the conference

*akaw!*



14/11/83 meeting

# Friend meets foe in SWA

(22)

## Windhoek Bureau

DRAMATIC calls for the soonest possible implementation of independence for South West Africa, the release of political prisoners and the scrapping of the present system of government were made by most of the major internal South West African political parties here on Saturday.

The long-awaited multi-party conference began its expected two-month sitting in an unprecedented air of unity and reconciliation between Right-wing, moderate and Left-wing parties, some of them previously bitter foes.

The opening session of the conference, which observers believe will push for the end to the independence deadlock and try to set itself up as an interim 'caretaker government', was attended by more than 800 people, with more than 100 official delegates from seven major internal parties.

## Common ground

The only parties of any real significance to refuse invitations to the opening and subsequent proceedings, other than Swapo, were the moderate Christian Democratic Alliance of Mr Peter Kalangula, and the Left-wing Namibia Independence Party of Mr Albert Krone.

The Right-wing white National Party, regarded as being close to the South African Conservative Party, attended as observers.

The NP's official representative, former deputy party leader, Mr Eben van Zijl said however, that if the conference lived up to the NP's expectations, they would enter as full participants.

Saturday's proceedings, at which party leaders each delivered a brief speech explaining what they hoped to see emerge

from the conference, was characterised by strong attempts to set aside past ideological differences and establish a common ground for future action.

## Corruption

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, set the tone for the talks when he stepped in as interpreter for his former political foe, Mr Moses Katjuongua, the Maoist-leaning leader of Swanu.

Observers believe the talks, which will continue for at least two months behind closed doors, will ultimately produce a declaration of intent which will lead to the scrapping of the present system of cumbersome and corrupt ethnic government, to be replaced by an interim ruling structure paving the way for independence.

Swapo has labelled the conference an attempt to establish an 'anti-Swapo front', and 'another South African puppet show'.

But speakers on Saturday were careful to steer clear of attacks on Swapo, while Pretoria came in for some heavy verbal bashing because of its 'co-

lonial exploitation

Mr Mudge, summing up the impatience with South African stalling on the issue of independence, said people in the territory preferred to be poor and free than rich and enslaved.

# Speakers agree — and differ — in Windhoek

Star 14/11/83

221

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Multi-party Conference (MPC) resumed in Windhoek today behind closed doors after its public opening at the weekend.

The initiative, which now includes seven of the territory's most important political parties outside Swapo, is expected to sit for months before it reaches consensus on a strategy for self-determination.

About 800 spectators at Saturday's opening meeting heard a variety of party standpoints, ranging from a call for a ceasefire and South African troop withdrawal from Angola to a plea for increased South African aid for the drought-stricken territory.

In spite of the diversity of opinions, it was clear that there was unanimity among party leaders that United Nations Resolution 435 was far from being implemented and that it was time for the people of the territory to take the initiative.

It was in the interpretation of this initiative that the parties differed.

Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu) "Parties in the MPC must try to create a political climate conducive to the implementation of the UN independence plan for Namibia."

"South Africa should, in the meantime, change the present ethnically-based constitution, release political prisoners, abolish security laws AG 9 and AG 26, integrate all medical and educational facilities, do away with the Koevoet counter-insurgency police, draft effective labour laws and 'Namibianise' the civil service."

"There should also be a three to six-month ceasefire during which South Africa should withdraw its troops from Angola."

"While the linkage of Namibian independence and the Cuban presence in Angola is rejected, it is desirable that Angola should commit itself to a Cuban withdrawal after a settlement is implemented in the territory."

Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo-Democrats): "Our nation is deeply divided. Many years of South African rule have made sure of this. On the statute books are laws, proclamations and regulations that are made explicitly to nurture and promote black tribalism and white racism."

Mr Eben van Zijl (SWA National Party): "The SWA/Namibian problem is a political one which cannot be solved by military means."

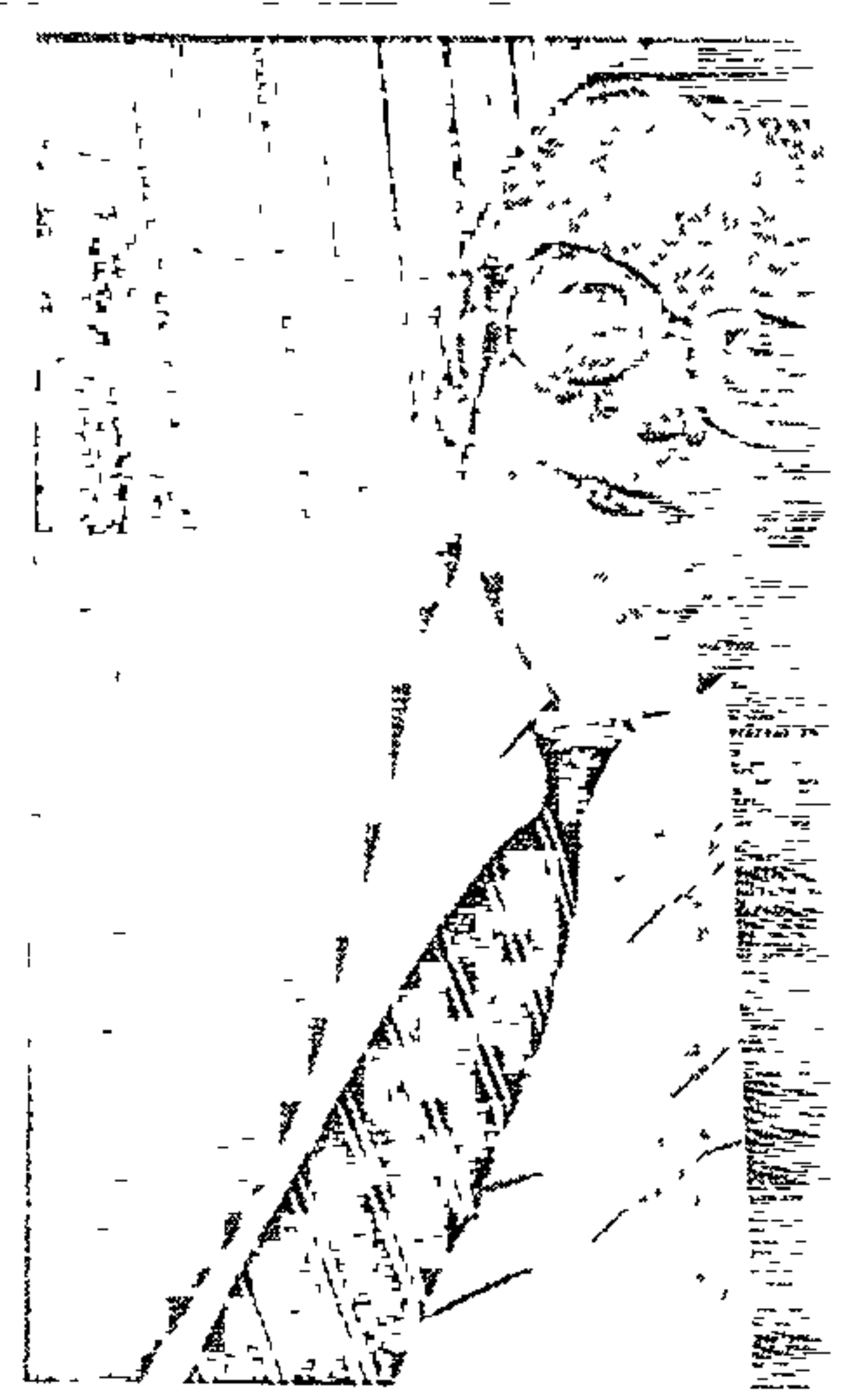
"The conference should act with responsibility towards achieving self-determination and, if it has to call in outside help, it should do so only with the interests of the territory in mind."

"The MPC is not an attempt at coalition or alliance but rather to form a government to protect human rights and the right to ethnic group identity."

Mr Hans Diergaardt (Rehoboth Liberation Front): "There have been many of these initiatives and every one has failed because we did not have a real say over our own affairs and because we often put ourselves and our parties before the country's interests."

Mr Justus Garoeb (Damara Council): "Resolution 435 is still the best basis for a settlement, but that has been shifted into the distant future."

"Unless we can formulate a plan for the interim period, the territory and its people will continue to suffer economic destabilisation, demoralisation and the bloodbath on our borders."



Former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland  
Mr L E A Sir

## Sir Roy arrives

By Andrew Beattie

Former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky arrived in South Africa yesterday for the launch of "The Welensky Papers" by Dr J R T Wood.

Sir Roy was met at the airport by Slater, chairman of the Argus Group.

Based on Sir Roy's unique private papers, "The Welensky Papers" is the product of 11 years of research.

## Parades 'show might and pride'

DURBAN — General Constand Viljoen, the SA Defence Force, has criticised terms the "ill-informed opinion" of people who claimed that military parades, such as those in Pretoria last month, were meaningless expensive side-shows which did nothing for the country or the Defence Force.

"Centuries ago parades were granted military as a sign of respect, trust and gratitude from the people of a city or a country. The same principle still stands."

An armed force could not and should not exist without contact with the people it serves, he wrote in an editorial in the current issue of Paratus, the official SADF magazine.

"People have the right to sometimes see a military force which they have empowered to protect them. Soldiers have a need to be seen by the people because of their own pride in the task they do. Parades help build up the morale of the Defence Force."

Another function of military parades is to deter South Africa's military capabilities, at least part of it — was displayed at parades for the country's enemies to see — Sapa

## Hunters hunted by angry animal lovers

FLORIDA — Only 22 hunters out of a possible 100 showed up when the first deer hunt in 32 years opened at Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and they were outnumbered almost 2-1 by opponents of the kill.

The hunters were tailed by some 40 protesters and about 25 wildlife officers and scientists. Only two gamesmen managed to kill deer on Saturday, the first day of the government-sanctioned hunt in the refuge.

"What brought us out is the slaughter of defenseless, vegetarian animals by the murderous hunting cult," said Trudy Hemmerlein, who came from Miami to protest at the hunt, which ended yesterday.

Environmentalists lost a court battle last week against the US Interior Department which opened the reserve to hunters to reduce the deer population by 10 percent.

Animal-rights advocates had argued bitterly with hunters for two years over the decision to open the refuge to deer hunting. They shouted "murderers" at the arriving hunters — Associated Press



(221) 204 14/11/83

# SWA parties unite in call for freedom

By Tony Weaver  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Dramatic calls for the soonest possible implementation of independence for SWA, the release of political prisoners and the scrapping of the present system of government were made by the main internal Namibian political parties in Windhoek on Saturday

The long-awaited Multi-Party Conference (MPC) began its expected two-month sitting in an air of unity and reconciliation between Rightwing, moderate and Leftwing parties, some of them previously bitter foes

The opening session of the MPC, which observers believe will push for the end to the independence deadlock and try to set itself up as a caretaker government, was attended by 800 people, with 100 official delegates from seven main internal parties

The only significant absentees, apart from SWAPO, were the moderate Christian Democratic Alliance of Mr Peter Kalangula, and the Leftwing Namibia Independence Party of Mr Albert Krone

Participating on Saturday were the 11 moderate, ethnic parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Leftwing South West Africa National Union, Damararaad and Swapo Democrats, the predominantly Roman Catholic, moderate Namibia Christian Democratic Party and the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front led by Messrs Dirk Mudge, Moses Katjuongua, Justus Garoëb, Andreas Sh.panga, Hans Röhr, and Hans Diergaart respectively

Mr Eben van Zijl of the Rightwing white National Party attended as an

observer, but said that if the MPC lived up to NP expectations, the NP would enter as full participants

Saturday's proceedings, at which party leaders each delivered a brief speech explaining what they hoped to see emerge from the conference, was characterised by strong attempts to set aside past ideological differences and establish a common ground for future action

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, set the tone when he stepped in as interpreter for Mr Moses Katjuongua, the Maoist-leaning leader of SWANU

The two have previously been heated political foes

Observers believe the talks will produce a declaration of intent which will lead to the scrapping of the present system of cumbersome and corrupt ethnic government in favour of a caretaker government paving the way for independence

SWAPO has accused the MPC of trying to set up an "anti-Swapo front", and "another South African puppet show"

But speakers on Saturday were careful to steer clear of attacks on SWAPO, while Pretoria came in for some heavy verbal bashing because of its "colonial exploitation" of SWA

SWAPO even came in for guarded praise from Mr Katjuongua, who used a SWAPO statement that Mr Mudge would be welcome in an independent SWA, to illustrate a point that white and black must forget their differences and work together as equal partners

Summing up the MPC's impatience with South African stalling on the issue of independence, Mr Mudge said "Does the world not understand what it is all about? That the urge for freedom and independence, for self-determination, overrides all other considerations? That the vast majority of the people of this country would rather be free and poor than rich and enslaved?"

Mr Röhr, an outspoken campaigner against alleged Security Force atrocities, told delegates he saw as one of the prime objectives an end to the "reign of barbarism" of the Security Forces

Mr Garoëb, who chaired the first session, pleaded for an air of calm and peace at the conference, saying the bush war had gone on for too long, and "the bloodbath on the borders of our country, detentions without trial these factors are busy making their mark on Namibia The black masses of Namibia are busy losing their patience"

● In Lusaka, leaders of Southern Africa's six Frontline states on Saturday condemned the US and South Africa for demanding a pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola as a pre-condition for SWA independence

● MAIN points likely to be included in the final list of demands to Pretoria, were.

- Internationally-recognised independence for SWA as soon as possible,
- The release of SWA political prisoners in South African and SWA jails, and the return home of exiles,
- The immediate scrapping of SWA's repressive "Emergency" security legislation, which gives the Security Force carte blanche powers of arrest and search over civilians;
- The dismantling of the bloated system of 10 ethnic governments,
- The formation of an interim government of national unity,
- A rejection of South Africa's attempts to foment and entrench racialism and tribalism



# SA under fire as SWA 'foes' talk

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK — Dramatic calls for the soonest possible implementation of independence for SWA/Namibia, the release of political prisoners and the scrapping of the present system of government were made by most of the major internal SWA/Namibian political parties here on Saturday

The long-awaited multi-party conference (MPC) began its expected two-month sitting in an unprecedented air of unity and reconciliation between right-wing, moderate and left-wing parties, some of them previously bitter foes

The opening session of the MPC, which observers believe will push for the end to the

independence deadlock and try to set itself up as an interim "caretaker government", was attended by more than 800 people, with more than 100 official delegates from seven major internal parties.

The only parties of real significance to refuse invitations to the MPC, other than Swapo, were the moderate Christian Democratic Alliance and the left-wing Namibia Independence Party

Taking part on Saturday were the 11 moderate, ethnic parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the left-wing South West Africa National Union, Damara Raad, and Swapo Democrats, the predominantly Roman Catholic, moderate Na-

mibia Christian Democratic Party and the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front led by Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Moses Katjuongua, Mr Justus Garoëb, Mr Andreas Shipanga, Mr Hans Röhr and Mr Hans Diergaart respectively

## Differences

Saturday's proceedings were characterized by strong attempts to set aside past ideological differences and establish common ground

Mr Mudge, chairman of the DTA, set the tone when he stepped in as interpreter for Mr Moses Katjuongua, the Maoist-leaning leader of Swanu

Observers believe the talks, which will continue for at least two months behind closed doors, will ultimately produce a declaration of intent which will lead to the scrapping of the present system of cumbersome and corrupt ethnic government.

Swapo has labelled the MPC an attempt to establish an "anti-Swapo front", and "another South African puppet show"

But speakers on Saturday were careful to steer clear of attacks on Swapo, while Pretoria came in for some heavy verbal bashing because of its "colonial exploitation" of SWA/Namibia

## Independence

Among the most important points to be raised by party leaders were

- The soonest possible implementation of an internationally recognized independence settlement.

- The release of SWA/Namibian political prisoners held in South African, Namibian, Zambian and Angolan jails, the release of all detainees and the return home of exiles

- The immediate scrapping of SWANamibia's harsh and repressive emergency security legislation

- The dismantling of the bloated system of 10 ethnic governments

- The formation of an interim government of national unity, and the setting aside of old party feuds and animosities

- A rejection of South Africa's attempts to foment and entrench tribalism through enforcing rigid ethnic political divisions

## Stalling

Summing up the MPC's impatience with South African stalling on the issue of independence, Mr Mudge said "Does the world not understand what it is all about? That the urge for freedom and independence, for self-determination, overrides all other considerations? That the vast majority of the people of this country would rather be free and poor than rich and enslaved?"

Mr Shipanga told the MPC that the conference represented a new era of maturity in SWANamibian politics

Mr Röhr, an outspoken campaigner against alleged security-force atrocities, told delegates he saw as one of the prime objectives an end to the "reign of barbarism" of the security forces in the war zones, adding that his delegation were not all there as some members were at present detained by security police and Koevoet

# Surprise at SWA plan by Shagari

15/11/83 (221) News

## London Bureau

A REPORTED offer by the Nigerian President, Mr Shehu Shagari, to help break the deadlock over South West African independence, has been met with surprise in diplomatic circles here

According to a report in the International Herald Tribune Mr Shagari has proposed that Cuban troops in Angola be replaced by a multinational force in a bid to break the current deadlock.

Both the United States and Pretoria have insisted on a Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for

United States recognition of Angola and a South African agreement on the implementation of the United Nations plan for independence

## Assistance

In the interview Mr Shagari said the Angolans needed military assistance and could not simply dispense with the Cubans and leave themselves vulnerable to South African attack

The Nigerian President said he would support 'friendly African and other countries' contributing to such a multinational force to aid Angola if it

was prepared to consider such a plan

Mr Shagari said he would discuss the idea and other proposals concerning South West Africa with heads of state from Commonwealth countries at their annual conference in New Delhi next week

However, sources close to Swapo said here yesterday that the Press interview was the first they had heard of Mr Shagari's offer

Sources close to the Angolan Government said it was the first they had heard of the plan



# Kavango dominee detained

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A dominee of the Dutch Reformed Church's wing in the Kavango war zone has been detained by security forces

The NGK Mission Secretary in Windhoek, Dominee Peet Strauss, confirmed yesterday that Ds Nikodemus Nairenge, of Takwasa, about 100km east of the Kavango capital of Rundu, was detained last week.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday that the head of the Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, had confirmed the detention of Mr Nairenge to the A-G's office.

Mr Nairenge, described by colleagues as highly respected and "totally opposed to violence", was visiting his mother and sister at Nkurenkuru, on the Angolan border, when he was detained.

The 42-year-old churchman is a member of the broad moderation of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Africa, the NGK's in SWA black sister church.

Mr Nairenge was detained in terms of the security legislation, A G9, and if police wish to hold him for more than 30 days, they must receive clearance from the Administrator General to do so.

He is one of more than 40 people — civil servants and security force members among them — who have been detained in the Kavango in the past month.

# Dominee held in Kavango

CAT 11/11/83

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From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — A dominee of the Ned Geref Kerk's wing in the Kavango war zone has been detained by Security Forces

The NG mission secretary in Windhoek, the Rev Peet Strauss, confirmed yesterday that the Rev Nikodemus Nairenge, of Takwasa, about 100km east of the Kavango capital of Rundu, was detained last week

"But we have had no official notification. We heard the news through one of our evangelists in the area," he said

Mr Strauss added that the detention of Mr Nairenge was "very regrettable, as it places all our work under tension"

Mr Nairenge, described by colleagues as very highly respected and "totally opposed to violence", was visiting his mother and sister at Nkurenkuru, on the Angolan border, when he was detained

The 42-year-old dominee is a member of the broad moderation of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Africa, the NGK in SWA's black sister

church, and has been active in Kavango for some years

A spokesman for the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said yesterday that the head of the Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, had confirmed the detention of Mr Nairenge to the AG's office

Mr Nairenge was detained in terms of the security legislation, AG9, and if police wish to hold him for more than 30 days, they have to receive clearance from the Administrator-General to do so

He is one of more than 40 people who have been detained in Kavango in the past month. Among the detainees are senior civil servants, members of the police force and the South West Africa Territory Force

At Saturday's launching of the Namibian Multi-Party Conference, several leaders of major political parties launched stinging attacks on the deteriorating situation in Kavango, and demanded the release of all detainees and the scrapping of security legislation, including AG9.

Plague <sup>221</sup>  
kills two  
in SWA <sup>16/11/83</sup>

WINDHOEK — Two people have died of bubonic plague this month in the endemic area of central Owambo in the northern South West African war zone, the Deputy Director of National Health, Dr A Hitzeroth, said yesterday.

In the first two weeks of the month 28 patients were treated for the disease.

Dr Hitzeroth said there had been a decline in the number of cases reported since September, when one patient had died and 105 others were treated.

Last month two people died and 87 patients reported to hospitals and clinics for treatment.

Bubonic plague, transmitted by fleas from infected rats and mice, had always been present in Owambo, but was at times dormant.

"We expect the present epidemic to last for quite a while," Dr Hitzeroth said.

"It is difficult to combat infected rodents in an area as large as Owambo."

Most of the plague cases reported were in a 30km strip around Oshakati and Ondangwa, where about 250 000 people lived, mostly in shanties.

The first symptom of the plague was a painful red swelling of the lymph nodes — usually in the groin or the armpits — later accompanied by fever and severe headaches. Successful treatment with antibiotics relied on early diagnosis, Dr Hitzeroth said — Sapa



Cape Times 19/11/83

# 'Recall border police to towns'

Political Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG —  
Two PFP constituencies  
yesterday called on the  
government to recall  
police units from the  
SWA/Namibian border  
and use them to combat  
increasing urban crime

Delegates from Sea  
Point and Yeoville  
spoke strongly about ur-  
ban violence during the  
PFP's national congress,  
which unanimously ap-  
proved two resolutions  
calling for effective  
steps to deal with urban  
crime

Both Mr Herbert  
Hirsch, provincial coun-  
cillor for Sea Point, and  
Mr Harry Schwarz, MP  
for Yeoville, raised the  
issue of police border  
units

Mr Hirsch said the  
government now con-  
ceded that the police  
force was 50 percent un-  
dermanned. Policemen  
should spend less time

on the border and more  
in the areas where  
people lived and  
worked

Mr Schwarz said many  
of the tasks done by  
police units on the bor-  
der could be done by  
the Defence Force

"If you allow the sta-  
bility of society to crum-  
ble, it doesn't help to  
defend the borders"

Robberies, murders,  
rapes and muggings  
were increasing in the  
cities. The elderly in  
particular were victims,  
while cash-card with-  
drawal machines were  
new "traps" where  
people drawing money  
were watched by crimi-  
nals

Mr Schwarz suggested  
more local police sta-  
tions and more police-  
men on neighbourhood  
beats

He also called for  
speedier court proceed-  
ings, so policemen

would not be kept hang-  
ing around waiting to  
give evidence in cases  
which were often post-  
poned

With other delegates,  
he called for better  
police pay, service con-  
ditions and promotion  
opportunities

Moving a resolution  
on behalf of Sea Point,  
Mrs Shirley Hirsch said  
sterner measures and a  
more rigorous applica-  
tion of law and order  
would not solve the  
problem. The root  
causes of urban crime  
were unemployment, re-  
sidential instability,  
poor education facili-  
ties and the abuse of  
drugs and alcohol

Government policies,  
including educational  
spending, the Group  
Areas Act and forced re-  
movals were contribu-  
tory factors, she said

"Before the forced re-  
movals of the 1960s,  
Cape Town had the low-  
est crime rate in South  
Africa. Now it is among  
the highest, if not the  
very highest," she said

A Constantia delegate,  
Mr Mac Corry, suggested  
that larger amounts  
should be spent on im-  
proving the police pres-  
ence in black areas than  
in white areas. He said  
Cape Town's three black  
townships — Langa,  
Nyanga and Guguletu —  
had only two police sta-  
tions and crime was  
rife "

# Top Swapo man detained by SP in Windhoek

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek chairman of the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo) was detained by Security Police at his home in Katutura Township at 5am yesterday.

Mr Marco Hausiko, one of the most senior Swapo officials in Namibia, was taken by three armed policemen and is being held in terms of Security Proclamation AG9 whereby he can be held for 30 days without trial, and indefinitely should the Administrator General, Dr Wille van Niekirk, in conjunction with the Security Police, deem his further detention necessary "in the interests of state security".

A police spokesman yesterday refused to comment on reports by friends and neighbours that Mr Hausiko was "manhandled" and "roughed up" by the three

armed security policemen. Mr Hausiko's detention brings to four the number of Windhoek men currently detained in terms of AG9.

Colonel Sarel Strydom, chief of the SWA Security Police, which falls under the jurisdiction of Pretoria, yesterday confirmed Mr Hausiko's detention and the continued detention of Mr Gregor Makgobane and Mr Rahimise Kahimise, both of the Council of Churches in Namibia, and Mr Josephat Ujaha.

Colonel Strydom, who confirmed that "about 30" people were still detained in the Kavango war zone, said "I cannot give you an exact figure, as some have been released and some fresh people have been detained."

A further 132 Namibians and 14 Angolans are presently in detention at the Marietal detention camp, a SWA Territory force spokesman confirmed in October



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## Swapo chief held in spate of detentions

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The detention of the chairman of Swapo's Windhoek branch, Mr Marcus Hausiku, at the weekend is thought to be connected to the recent spate of detentions in Namibia's Kavango region.

Mr Hausiku, a teacher in Windhoek's Katutura township, was arrested by camouflaged members of the Namibia Police task force at his home early on Friday

The head of Namibia's Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, yesterday confirmed that Mr Hausiku was being held in terms of Security Proclamation AG9, which provides for detention periods of up to 30 days, renewable by the Administrator-General

## Canada's of human causes pr

Own Correspondent

OTTAWA — Canada's charter of human rights in the new constitution is causing difficulties for the government and loading the Canadian courts with cases which involve precedent-setting decisions

Issues range from the Ontario Supreme Court decision that the charter guarantee of freedom of association means that civil service unions cannot be stopped from striking, to the Montreal judge who said the charter stopped police from using a car-locking device to collect unpaid parking tickets

The Alberta Government, which recently passed a law prohibiting provincial civil servants from striking, is so upset over the Ontario decision on allowing civil service strikes that it plans to "opt out" of that section of the charter of rights — which the law allows any province to do

# Alfa 33.

# The line of perfection





12014 (221)  
22/11/83

# Appeal bid to free political SWA prisoner

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — One of South West Africa's most celebrated political prisoners, Ms Ida Jimmy, could be freed from jail this week if an appeal being heard by the Windhoek Appeal Court succeeds

Ms Jimmy, 35, was jailed for seven years in October 1980 after she told a Swapo rally in Luderitz that she could not refuse to give food and water to Swapo guerrillas because they were her brothers and her sons

The magistrate, Mr E Brandt, found her guilty under the Terrorism Act on the grounds that she had "incited people to render assistance to terrorists"

Mr Ian Farlam, appearing for Ms Jimmy, told the Appeal Court yesterday that the sentence had been a "patent miscarriage of justice"

Mr Gert Burger, for the

State, agreed the seven-year sentence was too harsh, but argued that the minimum sentence of five years under the Terrorism Act should still be enforced

Mr Farlam argued that an appropriate sentence would be one of less than three years, with a portion of the sentence suspended

But because Ms Jimmy had already served more than three years of her sentence, she should be released immediately and a custodian sentence imposed.

In papers filed in support of the appeal, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, Mr Farlam's instructing attorney, argued that in sentencing Ms Jimmy to seven years, Mr Brandt had "displayed an improper bias and an open hostility to the appellant by virtue of her membership of Swapo, a lawful political organisation".

The hearing continues today

# Court hears urgent plea on detainees

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek Supreme Court reserved judgment yesterday on an application for an urgent interdict by the families of three detainees against the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, the Chief of Security Police in SWA Colonel Sarel Strydom, the chief of Koevoet Brigadier Hans Dreyer, the Administrator-General of SWA Dr Wilhe van Nlekerk, and others

The application sought to restrain police from assaulting the three detainees — Mr Silverinus Sitekeda, Mr Gideon Nestor and Pastor Heikki Apsiku — and to allow the detainees access to medical

practitioners of their choice. Counsel for the applicants, Mr Ian Farlam, SC, said two of the men were in solitary confinement

The cells were small, the detainees did not receive sufficient exercise and "the regimen to which they are being subjected is clearly aimed at making them talk," Mr Farlam said

The third detainee was taken out of solitary confinement "significantly" after he had made a statement to police

He had been removed to a cell where he had to share "primitive" sanitary conditions with 14 others

Mr Farlam said Mr Nestor and Mr Ausiku were suffering from reactive depression and needed urgent medical

attention, according to the doctors for the applicants who examined them

Mr Nestor had alleged that he had been subjected to abusive language and threats and was refused water

Mr Sitekeda alleged he had been assaulted by black policemen

The detainees were being held in terms of Security Proclamation AG9 which, unlike security legislation in South Africa, did not stipulate that detainees could be held incommunicado

The circumstances of detention were unlawful and "make substantial inroads in their common-law rights," Mr Farlam said

Counsel for the respondents, Mr Jacques Botha, SC, said a one-sided view of the

Security Police "systematically beating, torturing and applying electric shocks" to the detainees was being presented

Against that, Colonel Badenhorst had on several occasions called unannounced at the cells to check that the detainees were not being maltreated

Single cells for detainees had a floor area of 15 square metres and were not unduly small

There were strict regulations against policemen manhandling detainees

The Judge-President of SWA, Mr Justice Hans Berker, sitting with Mr Chris Mouton and Mr Justice Johan Strydom, will give a ruling on a date still to be determined — Sapa

# Africa builds the last great railway line

221 ROOM 23/11/83

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE Last Great Railway Line is about to be drawn — initially perhaps as a dotted line with the legend “projected railway” — on the map of Africa

But more than that The rail line, crossing the Kalahari Desert from east to west, will be there as a monument to man's ingenuity to overcome the elements and in this case, it will indeed take all of man's ingenuity to cross some of the world's most inhospitable terrain

It will also probably take R1 000-million and ten years to build, but the determination is there, and Africa — in its haste to find new transport routes which don't touch on South Africa — will ensure that by hook or by crook the Trans-Kalahari becomes a reality

The first stage has already entered the history books

This week, the Botswana Government and the British firm of Henderson Travers Morgan signed an agreement to assess the economic, financial and engineering implications of building the railway over a distance of 1 408 km

It will run from the rich Palapye coalfield and the nearby Bamangwato tribe's traditional capital of Serowe through the “wild west” village of Ghanzi to the Namibian railhead at Gobabis and on to the Atlantic Coast

It is not planned, as yet, to have the terminus at Walvis Bay but that may still come about if South Africa agrees to give up its sovereignty over the port when South West Africa becomes independent

The length of the line is mind boggling. Only the Trans-Gabon (now under construction) and the Tanzan railway, linking Zambia and Tanzania, have in recent times come anywhere near it

In years past, the Trans-Siberian line and the first railways to cross Australia or the United States would have challenged the Trans-Kalahari

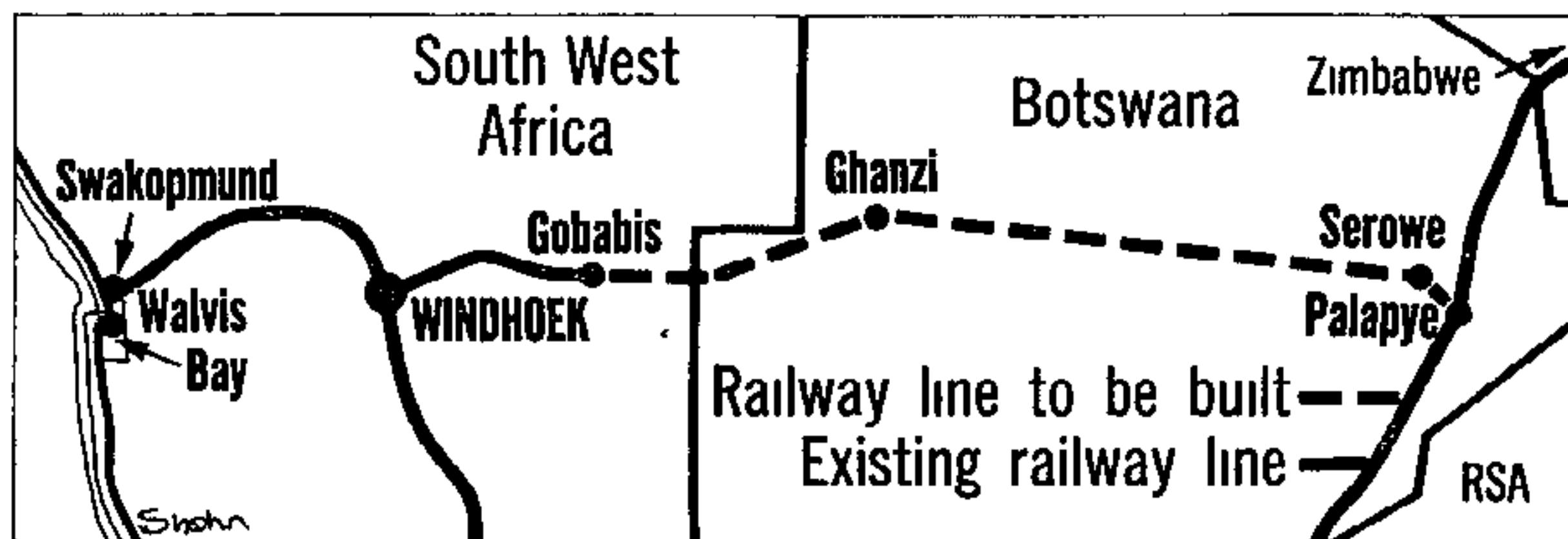
The benefits will be unbelievable for a country like Botswana, already said by multinationals to be “sitting on coal”

In addition, there are vast deposits of soda ash — a giant contract to mine the raw material is believed to be ready for signing — and oil prospecting has been taking place

But most important of all, the railway will open up huge areas of the desert and semi-desert lands of north and central Botswana, some of the greatest cattle ranching country on earth

And the fishing and tourist industries on the Okavango swamps should also benefit to an enormous extent.

It will also play a very im-



THE LAST GREAT RAILWAY LINE ... across the Kalahari Desert

portant role in African trade with the rest of the world

Ever since the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Committee (SADDC) set up office three years ago — it is no accident that its headquarters is in Botswana's capital, Gaborone — the clamour has been to find alternative routes to the South African-dominated transport system of Southern Africa

The SADDC countries (all the frontline states and likely to include an independent Namibia when the time comes) have tried hard to distance themselves from South Africa, but usually without much success because the big ports of Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola have not been able to handle the cargo. The result steady reliance on South African ports

Even land-locked Burundi, in deepest central Africa, has in recent days been exporting through ports such as East London and Durban because

Dar-es-Salaam and Beira harbours have been unable to cope, the rolling stock on the Tanzan railway has not been equal to the task, and the Benguela railway across northern Angola has been put out of action by Unita guerrillas

Hated South Africa has, in spite of the SADDC attitude, not turned its back on black Africa in time of need

But the Trans-Kalahari is expected one day to change all that when the first rolling stock reaches the Atlantic Ocean it will be the culmination of a dream for Africa, provided the desert is kind to her

The Kalahari can be diffi-

cult, as the railway builders will certainly find

They are not going to have it easy — great winds roar across some areas of central Botswana, the shifting sand burying everything, lions, hyenas and other wild animals roam the terrain, water is so scarce the bushmen have to live off tamma melon with its acrid watery centre, sacred tribal lands and ruins dot the countryside

The brief given to the British company to look at the “engineering implications” of the venture could not be more accurate

This will truly be the Last Great Railway Line.



# SWA a major issue for Commonwealth

From JOHN BATTERSBY in New Delhi

THE Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr M K Rasgotra, yesterday outlined what he saw as the major issues facing the 23rd Commonwealth Conference. The issue of South West African independence featured prominently. Here is an edited version of his remarks: I think you would perhaps like me to tell you very briefly what is our major interest, of course, like every other country in the world, we are interested in peace.

But peace is a sum total of certain situations.

"We have always believed in India that colonialism, or the continuance of colonial situations, constitutes a great hazard to peace.

"We have believed also, for example, that these very sharp economic disparities are a threat to peace.

"Now, today, after the decolonisation process has been on for close to 30 years and has nearly been completed, one of our colonial situations remains.

"I refer to the last citadel of Colonialism, Namibia. Now, this, from our point of view, should be an issue in the forefront of the agenda of this conference.

"I personally hope, and my colleagues in the government of India hope, that this conference will come up with something solid, something tangible, something decisive in relation to this question which will hasten Namibia's independence.

"Then there are topical issues of recent origin. The question of Grenada for example, the invasion, the presence there of foreign forces and what happened to this country which was, till the other day, a sovereign independent country.

"There is the question of Cyprus. We have seen in recent days an assault on the independence, integrity, unity of that country.

"Both these are Commonwealth countries.

"And this leads to a larger question — the security of small independent states.

"In one form or another, this question will come up before this conference, and hopefully the conference will find an answer as to what the Commonwealth can do.

"Or what it can initiate for consideration by the United Nations to see how small, independent, but economically and militarily weak states, can be given immunity to attack, to aggression, to invasion, to pressures — for example — of the kind which some of the countries in Southern Africa are experiencing and what the world community can help them.

● *Question (Rand Daily Mail)* You have set as a target for this conference, the achievement of 'tangible and decisive' steps which will hasten Namibian independence. You also said that Commonwealth action needs to be taken to prevent South African aggression against neighbouring states, particularly the small states in Southern Africa? Would you support an idea that is being voiced in different forums of a largely African peace-keeping force in Southern Africa to achieve these ends?

● Mr M K Rasgotra (Indian Foreign Secretary)

"Well, I know a suggestion has been made, but we have no details of it. But I suppose, in the course of this conference, we will hear something more about it.

"But I will tell you, if you want to know what I think, should be done.

"I think, first of all, you must debunk outright the whole sinister concept of linkage.

"Namibia is an issue on which we feel very strongly.

It is an issue on which the Commonwealth feels strongly, because the Commonwealth is a result of the decolonisation process.

"It is an issue on which Britain, I think, feels as strongly, the Canadians feel as strongly as we Indians do, and our friends in Africa do.

"Now, it is outrageous, I think, from our point of view, for anyone to come along and link the question of Namibia's independence with a totally extraneous issue.

"The presence of the Cuban troops in Angola, whether one loves the Cubans or doesn't love them is a totally separate matter.

"If you look at the map of that part of Africa, Namibia is a territory which is situated between Angola to the north and South Africa to the south.

"By occupying Namibia and using it as a base for armed infiltration into Angola, the South Africans have created a difficult situation for Angola.

"What do the Angolans do? Just submit to South African depredations or call for help from wherever they can reach them?

"No, as a result, Cuban troops come there.

"The answer to this is that South Africa ends its aggression in Angola and withdraws its troops from there. It then vacates Namibia.

"Namibia, an independent country, becomes a buffer between Angola to the north and South Africa to the south. There would be no need for Cuban troops then, I suppose they would vanish, they would disappear.

"But in this way, by linking these two problems, a totally different issue has been created which I said is sinister, because the effect is to perpetuate the bondage of Namibia, a colony — the only major colony which still has not achieved its independence.

"To keep it away from its freedom and its independence. It is an intolerable situation."

"The agenda of the Commonwealth conference is differently formulated. For example, there is an item called the world political scene.

"Under the world political scene, virtually every situation anywhere in the world can be dealt with by the heads of state and government.

"Then, there is, under this main heading, a specific sub-heading, because there are special reasons for it.

"This sub-heading is Southern Africa to the north of South Africa, the question of apartheid, the question of Namibia and so on."

*Conrad...*

From TONY  
WEAVER

WINDHOEK — South African Police units operate in southern Angola and receive air support from the South African Air Force, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A member of the police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet — which is jointly controlled from Pretoria and its headquarters in the Ovambo war zone — testified that he had been on raids into Angola on five occasions, that he had fought against both Swapo and Angolan Fapla troops, and that South African fighters had dropped bombs which made "waves of flame stretching for 200 metres".

### Kraals

Jonas Paulus, 28, was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence. In September, he was found guilty of murder, three counts of attempted murder, four counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances and one of rape.

His co-accused, Paulus Matheus, 22, was convicted in September of rape, four counts of robbery with aggravat-

ing circumstances and one of attempted murder.

Paulus said yesterday that one of the ways in which Koevoet operated was to interrogate villagers at kraals when they suspected that Swapo guerillas were in the area.

"If they won't give us information, then one of our group assaults them, slaps them with his open hand, or beats them with a rifle butt."

Telling how he had fought in Angola five times, he said "We wage war with Swapo. If Swapo is with Fapla then we fight them too."

"Helicopters come to help us. Acroplanes also come, then they bomb the enemy, bombs that throw up waves of fire, a big fire, about 200 yards of fire. I have seen people burnt by that, they are wounded and they are burnt black."

Asked by pro Deo defence counsel Mr Pierre Roux how he felt when he saw people burnt like that, Paulus replied "We feel satisfied. Because we are fighting a war, we all feel satisfied."

He added that the aircraft came from Ondangwa, capital of the

Ovambo war zone and the main South Africa Air Force base in the zone.

Paulus said that as a member of Koevoet, he was paid R350 a month. But they were paid bonuses according to how many guerillas they killed in a month.

"If we wipe out the freedom fighters, we get this money. The more we kill, the more we get. This is called koggeld (bounty)."

### 'Wipe out'

"Sometimes we get R200, sometimes R300, once I got R450. We wiped out lots of freedom fighters that time," Paulus said.

Paulus gave chilling evidence of how he had been trained by Koevoet to "wipe out Swapos", and he said he never felt any fear.

He had joined Unita when he was 14, and had been in a war situation ever since the Angolan civil war erupted in 1974.

He had "killed lots of people" in the Angolan war, and the war in SWA/Namibia was "the same" as the one in Angola.

He said Koevoet officers had told him he had to "wipe out Swapos, because we don't like these members of Swapo because they support communism."

When he went into a "contact" situation, he was never scared, because "in war you can't be scared, because it's war, and you learn how to wage war."

### Wound

He was not scared of dying and had killed "many Swapos". But, he said, he never felt bad about killing guerillas "because that's war."

Paulus, who remained seated throughout his evidence because of a bullet wound received when he was taken into custody after he had murdered headman Robert Amunwe on January 2 this year, added "I dream all the time, I dream of war, of waging war, but the dreams don't scare me."

On the day of the murder and rape, he and a friend had drunk a two-litre bottle of wine and a half-bottle of whisky. "If you have, drink in you, you lust after a woman," he said.

The hearing, before Mr Justice Johan Strydom, continues today.

# Koevoet man tells of raids

2 The Cape Times, Wednesday, November 23, 1983

(221)

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(221) RWM 23/11/85

# Alleged Koevoet assault probed

WINDHOEK. — Police were investigating a case of alleged assault involving a white Koevoet police commander and a cameraman of SWABC Television, Mr Ernst Venzke, a police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

IS  
M. Mr Venzke, it is alleged, was attacked with a broken bottle at Oshakati in northern SWA on Saturday He

received 58 stitches to wounds on his face and neck.

He was reported to be filming with a camera crew in the area.

A spokesman for the SWABC said the corporation would not press charges if police investigated the incident, they were doing so on their own initiative. — Sapa



# Fears for detainees as court hears of torture

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — A total of 15 sworn affidavits alleging torture at the hands of the security police and the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, were lodged yesterday with the Windhoek Supreme Court.

The affidavits were handed in as supporting evidence in an urgent application asking the Supreme Court to restrain the security police and Koevoet from assaulting, molesting, physically harming, threatening, exerting unlawful pressures on and attempting to influence statements by three detainees

## Iron cages

It also asks that the court restrain police units from holding the three men in solitary confinement, on spare diet, without regular exercise, and without medical attention

Many former detainees spoke of being blindfolded and tortured at a secret security police detention centre about 150km north-east of Windhoek, where detainees are held in

corrugated iron cages. Mr Jeremy Gauntlett and Mr Ian Farlam, instructed by Mr Hartmut Ruppel, brought the urgent application on behalf of Mr Gideon Nestor, Mr Severinus Siteka and Pastor Heikki Ausiku

Opposing the application, Mr Jacques Botha, for the respondents, said "it would be chaos" if each detainee were allowed access to a doctor or lawyer

Allegations made in the sworn affidavits, which came from detainees and former detainees from all parts of SWA/Namibia, included the following

● Dr Yosef Variava, testified that Mr Nestor and Pastor Ausiku were showing signs of depressive psychosis, and that Mr Nestor was being kept in a tiny cell which he shared with 15 other detainees

● Dr Charles Shubitz, a neurologist and psychiatrist, testified that sanitation for the detainees was dangerous to their health, their diet was inadequate, and prolonged solitary confinement was harmful to their mental health. He said Pastor

Ausiku was in an extreme state of reactive depression, and Mr Nestor was in a state of reactive depression

● Mr Ruppel testified that in the light of affidavits submitted by former detainees, it was reasonable to suspect that the three men were being systematically beaten, tortured with electric shocks, and deprived of basic human rights. He also alleged that members of the security police and Koevoet were following a repetitive pattern of interrogation which included torture with all detainees

● Mr Sebaldus Sinonge, a farm assistant from Kavango who was detained by Koevoet on July 20 this year, said he was slapped, beaten with fists, shocked, and tortured every day except Saturdays and Sundays

● Mr Johannes Hainguru, a teacher in the Kavango detained by Koevoet on July 20, alleged he was beaten and given electric shocks

● Pastor Johannes Sindano, a priest in the Kavango detained by security police on October

19 this year, said he was held in a cell with Mr Adam Shirongo who had told him he had been severely assaulted. "He appeared scared and had become very thin since I had last seen him as a free man"

● Mr Amos Shirongo, a boarding school superintendent in Kavango alleged that after he was detained by security police on July 31 this year, he was transported in a bakkie with a decomposing dead body, had a sack pulled over his head, was forced to kiss the face of the decomposing body, and was beaten with a rubber pipe, shocked and severely kicked

## 'Chained'

● Mr Simon Ndapuka, of Katutura township, said he was detained by security police on August 26 1981. He said he was beaten severely with what felt like a rubber pipe, spirits were poured into his anus and he was chained to the floor for days

Other ex-detainees told similar stories

A decision was reserved and is expected today

# Force in patient's intestines

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A Uitenhage man's stomach at the Port Elizabeth

Dr Leon Cilliers, superintendent, confirmed last night that in the man's stomach had been removed last week

"But this story is not true that something like and it will not be the last

"If you promise not to return give you the story here and whose kidneys yesterday for transplantation

Dr J de Swart of Uitenhage that the man operated on declined to disclose who the

Dr De Swart confirmed discharged from hospital

When the patient's wife day at work in Uitenhage want to comment. "It was once and my husband had

Dr Cilliers said leaving intestines for a week "no harm" He declined to be discovered that the

It is believed that the man after several operations that everybody who was morning was X-rayed in a instrument

But Dr Cilliers denied best of his knowledge no had been X-rayed

He said the surgeon operation was not to blame the responsibility to cover the operation

"The sister has been called the incident," Dr Cilliers



2104  
23/11/83  
No aid  
for SWA,  
rules (221)

UN body

**Mall Correspondent**

NEW YORK — Sending aid to South West Africa would be a violation of international law, the United Nations Council for Namibia has charged after lengthy debate with a representative of the European Economic Community.

It has asked the UN General Assembly to warn the EEC against implementing a January resolution of the European Parliament advocating aid for the territory and for refugees from southern Angola.

Extending aid to "occupied Namibia" would "flout international law" by subsidising South Africa's illegal presence there, the council asserted.

The council claims legal responsibility for the territory until independence, though not all governments accept this.

An EEC Commission representative, Mr Michael Hardy, told the European Parliament it did not have power over policy matters.

There would be no changes in the community's policies, he said.

FHC AK

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(221) 2001 24/11/83

# NCDP rejects 'futile' SWA conference

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Mr Hans Rohr, announced yesterday that his party was resigning from the multi-party conference on the future of South West Africa

The NCDP withdrew because the 11-day-old conference was "a futile process", Mr Rohr told a news conference

The multi-party confer-

ence considered United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 as "dead" and the parties involved "want to become the interim government", he said

"I do not see this happening", he added

UN Resolution 435 remained the only framework for independence, he said

The original intention was that parties would submit

separate declarations of intent from which a composite statement would be drafted

The subject was, however, shifted to the bottom of the agenda because it formed one of the many contentious issues being avoided by delegates to the conference, Mr Rohr said

"We wanted to know where the conference was heading and wanted to have a decla-

ration of intent drafted at the start. Instead, it was postponed day after day"

Mr Rohr said he believed the West German Hans Seidel Foundation — associated with the Christian Socialist Party of the Bavarian Premier, Mr Frans Joseph Strauss, was providing funds for the conference

He was apprehensive of outside control — Sapa



# Young lion causes stir with hooter

By Peter Honey (83)

WINDHOEK — Tosca the lion blew the hooter on his policeman owner, Mr J C van Zyl, in a Windhoek suburb shortly after midnight yesterday.

Tosca was being transported 650 km from his Oshakati home to Windhoek where he was to meet Elsa, the lioness of his dreams

A landmine-resistant vehicle was being used to bring the two-year-old lion to Windhoek

A Namibian police spokesman said today the "Buffel" which transported Tosca had been travelling to Windhoek to collect provisions, and as it would have been empty anyway, it was agreed that the lion could hitch a lift

The driver took Tosca to the home of Mr van Zyl's grandfather, Mr Sol Marais, where he was to spend the night before going on to meet Elsa

Tosca, of course, soon got bored and clawed his way through the wire mesh which had been stretched across the open back of the "Buffel" armoured vehicle

It wasn't long before the neighbourhood was abuzz at the free-roaming lion, and policeman Van Zyl was summoned, but he could not entice Tosca back into the "Buffel".

Instead, Tosca chose to jump into the driver's seat of his master's police bakkie and leant on the hooter and leant, and leant.

Mr van Zyl pushed the bakkie, and Tosca, into the Marais's garage where he spent the night with the lion's purring head on his chest.

# 'Koevoet brainwash turned man into killer'

24/11/83 221  
By Peter Honey of The  
Star's Foreign News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Indoctrination techniques used to "turn" black Namibians into fierce anti-Swapo fighters for Koevoet were similar to those used on Patty Hearst, the kidnapped American heiress who later helped her captors rob a bank, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The case was described as unique in South African legal history by a psychiatry and neurology specialist, Dr Charles Shubitz (61).

Dr Shubitz said the Koevoet indoctrination was similar to cases recorded in Vietnam and also, in certain instances, in the fanatical Moonie cult.

He was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence of two Koevoet constables, Jonas Paulus (29) and Paulus Matheus (22), who have been convicted on several charges, including murder, robbery and rape.

Dr Shubitz, who has testified in several South African murder trials, including the "Scissors Murder" and the Kavin trial, said advanced techniques of mass indoctrination were unknown in Southern Africa until now.

He had spent two days interviewing Paulus while he was in hospital for treatment of a bullet wound and had encountered in the young man a "callous disregard for life".

Dr Shubitz blamed Paulus's anti-social behaviour on the "intense indoctrination" he had received at the hands of his Umta and Koevoet commanders.

A Southern Angolan, Paulus had a relatively happy childhood. His parents were fairly well-to-do and were regular churchgoers. From an early age he was taught the normal human values.

But, at the age of 13 or 14, his "war indoctrination" began when he was recruited for Umta in 1974.

Dr Shubitz described Paulus as a "danger to society" who should be locked away for at least 10 to 15 years.

He was in need of rehabilitation but, as he could not be classed as a psychopath as defined in the Criminal Procedures Act, there seemed no chance of any treatment to "de-programme" him. The kind of indoctrination Paulus, and others in his group, had undergone could make them do what they would otherwise not have done.

"It doesn't matter what kind of person — rich or poor, intelligent or idiotic — it depends on the amount of time you spend with him before you can make him believe things he did not believe before.

"And this technique does not lead to the breakdown of the personality itself," Dr Shubitz said.

Hypnosis was also a form of indoctrination, he added.

All effective propaganda depended on the simplification of the message to a few slogans which could be repeated until the recipient failed to distinguish or understand those slogans any longer, he said.

In this way Koevoet members were indoctrinated to kill Swapo fighters.

On Tuesday Paulus told the court that he joined Umta in Angola in 1974 and had joined Koevoet in 1979, after fighting in the Angolan civil war.

He had been at war since he was 14 and, since joining Koevoet, had taken part in operations inside Angola five times.

● Judgment is expected tomorrow.

# Delegate in SWA leaves 'in disgust'

Mercury 24/11/83

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## Windhoek Bureau

MR HANS Rohr, outspoken campaigner against alleged SADF and police atrocities in South West Africa and leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party yesterday withdrew 'in disgust' from the Multi-Party Conference of seven major internal political parties and groupings currently meeting here.

The conference, which aims to bring new life into the independence deadlock, and which observers believe will attempt to set itself up as an interim government, attacked Mr Rohr sharply after his withdrawal.

At a Press conference hastily called yesterday morning, Mr Rohr said the MCP was 'a futile process'.

Mr Rohr based his with-

drawal on two 'vital issues' — the pussy-footing of the conference around getting to grips with the issue of internationally recognised independence, and its failure to immediately issue a declaration of intent.

He handed newsmen copies of his party's declaration of intent, which had been handed into the MPC as a basis for a declaration by 11 participating parties.

Mr Rohr alleged the MPC had skirted the issue and refused to even consider his party's declaration.

Among the points made in the declaration were: That the MPC should attempt to fulfil the promise of independence and 'shake off the South African yoke', secure a ceasefire in the 17-year-old bush war, call for the

immediate dismantling of the cumbersome and corrupt system of 10 ethnic administrations and the territory's harsh detention without trial and other security laws.

## Rhetoric

Mr Rohr alleged that the conference considered United Nations Resolution 435, the blueprint for the territory's independence, as 'dead', and the parties involved wanted to become a 'interim government'.

Present at the conference were 'parties using Swapo rhetoric, but achieving nothing and not believing in what they were saying'.

The MPC hit back at Mr Rohr yesterday in a Press statement, saying the withdrawal was 'not unexpected', as rumours had been doing the

rounds, and he had not attended many conference sessions.

Mr Rohr had earlier said he could not attend many of the conference sessions as he had to give evidence to the commission of inquiry investigating corruption, had to travel extensively in the Kavango gaining information on detainees, and several senior members of his party could not attend because they were detained by Security Police and Koevoet.

Mr Rohr was accused of handing his draft declaration of intent to the Press before it was tabled at the conference — all conference activities are behind closed doors — and of cowardice because he had notified the conference that he was withdrawing, and had not done so in person.



Argus 24/11/83  
Bush war  
'turned'  
Koevoet's  
mind

WINDHOEK — Prolonged exposure to war and political indoctrination had "turned around" the mind of a former special police counter-insurgency fighter, Jonas Paulus, the Windhoek Supreme Court has been told

Paulus, 23, was convicted on September 23 of murder, three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravating circumstances.

A former colleague, Paulus Matheus, 22, was convicted in the same trial of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravating circumstances

#### DRINKING SPREE

The offences were committed in the northern SWA/Namibian war zone on the night of January 2 this year when the men went on a spree after drinking

According to evidence they visited several Owambo kraals, where Paulus shot and killed one resident. They raped a woman and forcibly took a number of personal items from villagers

Johannesburg psychiatrist Dr Charles Schubitz yesterday said Paulus had undergone behavioural changes after he joining rebels of Angola's Unita movement at the age of 14

#### INDOCTRINATION

Away from a protected home environment, Paulus had been subjected to political indoctrination by Unita before he joined the Koevoet police in SWA/Namibia in 1980

Subjection to indoctrination and exposure to war could reverse a person's moral perceptions, he said

"A person's mind can be turned around to make him believe things he did not believe in before."

Dr Schubitz said Paulus should be regarded as a dangerous man and society should be protected from him.

A long term of imprisonment would offer the possibility of rehabilitation

The hearing continues today — Sapa

# Koevoet concept 'barbaric', court told

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK** — The motivation of, and concept behind, the police special counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, is "barbaric", a top psychiatrist told the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Dr Charles Shubitz, a Johannesburg neurologist and psychiatrist, was giving medical evidence at the trial of Johannes Paulus, 23, a Koevoet member convicted in September of murder, rape, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

On January 2 this year, Paulus murdered headman Robert Amunwe in the Ovambo war zone in what the court earlier heard was a "rape and robbery spree", while disguising

himself as a Swapo guerrilla.

Earlier yesterday, Paulus told the court Koevoet used not only South African R1 and American G3 rifles, but also AK47 Russian-made rifles — the rifles used by Swapo — and these were issued to them by their commanding officers.

Paulus's co-accused, Paulus Mathews, 22, was found guilty of attempted murder, rape and robbery.

In yesterday morning's evidence, Paulus told the court that "chaos and lawlessness" reigned in the residential areas around the Ovambo centres of Oshakati and Ondangwa.

But the "spree" he and Mathews went on was not in accordance with their Koevoet training, he said, adding "We were wrong, we drank a lot

that day."

He had said earlier that since he was 14 years old, his whole life had been taken up by war.

An Angolan, he had joined Unita when he was 14, and in November 1979, crossed the border into Namibia and joined Koevoet. Mathews is a former Swapo guerrilla.

Asked by *pro Deo* defence counsel Mr Pierre Roux whether he was a policeman, Paulus replied, "We are called members of the police, but we are only taught to wage war. We are only taught to find Swapo and wipe them out."

He added that he was never trained in routine police work, nor was he ever taught how to deal with the local Ovambo population

Dr Shubitz testified that although Paulus was not a psychopath, he was a highly disciplined killer.

"In terms of their own objectives, they are highly disciplined, but in terms of society, what we may call civilized decent society, Koevoet are of course the opposite.

"They have a common aim, to exterminate guerrillas, and the overall concept is barbaric."

He added that in "modern warfare" where large numbers of people are killed with relative ease, people tend to lose their perspective.

In this respect, Paulus could be regarded as "an ideal member of society, because he was doing what he was trained to do". Nevertheless, Paulus was "a dan-

gerous person, and the public should be protected from him."

Paulus had been so intensely indoctrinated, first by Unita and then by Koevoet, that although he had been a perfectly normal little boy, his "sense of moral responsibility had been removed", Dr Shubitz said.

Dr Shubitz added that Paulus had been so indoctrinated "that he must be very dedicated, he would do anything in doing his job".

He said there was an urgent need both in South Africa and SWA/Namibia for facilities to deal with rising incidences of "war neurosis".

The hearing continues on Friday, when defence and State counsel will sum up.

# Lang muzzled in Namibian corruption row

(22)  
SRS 25/11/83

WINDHOEK — An 11th-hour appeal on behalf of the Administrator-General of Namibia last night stopped intended revelations of some of the most forceful and damning allegations of the over-exploitation of the territory's natural resources yet heard against the South African administration and some major mining houses.

The Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, is believed to have consulted senior Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, late yesterday in a partially successful bid to stop Namibia's self-styled economic ombudsman, Mr Eric Lang, from dropping what would have amounted to a political bombshell.

In one of the most bizarre twists in the three-year history of his confrontations with the South African administration over its economic policies in Namibia, Mr Lang agreed to hold back certain passages from his prepared speech to a management institute in a Windhoek motel.

These omissions included the text of a letter to Mr Lang from the chairman of the Thurion Commission of Inquiry into alleged Government corruption, Mr Justice P W Thurion, and details of the sales of Namibian minerals and their prices.

It is understood from sources other than Mr Lang that the Thurion letter would have severely embarrassed the Administrator-General, as it indicated there were strong differences over whether the Thurion Commission should be allowed to investigate the mining industry.

Even though he omitted some critical details from his speech, the allegations Mr Lang spoke of were enough to generate amazement — and some anger — from his small audience of about 50 people.

Mr Lang said he had given documents to the Thurion Commission proving that a large mining house in Namibia had declared at least R40 million more to its board of directors than it had to the State for taxation.

According to figures in his possession, Namibia earned R100 million less than it should have from mining taxes last year.



# ...or's milestone



ANKEN, 55, of Warbler Street, Cotswold, gave his 150th blood to the Eastern Province Blood Transfusion Services last night with the help of Sister CHERYL WHITE Mr ... of the Building and Architecture Department at the Technikon, has been donating since he was 19 He was awarded a badge for his achievement last night.

'India 221  
gives  
aid to  
Swapo

NEW DELHI — India is supplying arms, food and medical supplies to Swapo forces, says guerilla leader Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Nujoma disclosed the extent of Indian assistance at a Press conference at the venue of the 48-nation Commonwealth summit

He was in New Delhi as an official guest of the Indian Government and after the Press conference he left for a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who had arranged for him to have access to leaders

Mr Nujoma, while not an official delegate, wore an official identification tag and was escorted by a member of the Zambian delegation

He called on the white Commonwealth members — Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand — to do more to help the Swapo independence cause, including severing diplomatic relations with South Africa

"I don't see why the Thatcher Government can't break relations with the white minority racist regime," he said — Sapa-AP

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## Rape accused used uniform — claim

Court Reporter

THE State today alleged that a man charged with rape traded on his police uniform to gain the trust of the girl and then persuaded her to get into his car with him

The prosecutor, Mr W Pretorius, was cross-examining a former police reservist, Mr Brian Arthur Morris, 33, of Port Elizabeth, in the Regional Court today Mr Morris has pleaded not guilty

Mr Morris is alleged to have separated a couple when he was on police duty on February 26 and to have raped the girl in the bushes after promising to take her home

Mr Pretorius said Mr Morris had planned the alleged rape after finding the girl and her boyfriend in a car at an iso-

Mr Pretorius said he doubted whether the girl would go through the embarrassment of laying a charge if she had not really been raped

Mr Morris said he could not understand her reason and attributed it to the fact that women did "stupid things at times"

Mr Morris said he had taken the complainant home and there were no ill feelings between them when they parted company

He said he dropped the girl between 1 15am and 1 20am

A witness said she had let the girl in at 1 30am

In response to questioning from the magistrate, Mr J B Robinson, Mr Morris said he could not explain why he had written the extra details about the girl in his pocket book after he realised he was not going to

A one-man inquiry has to investi- of a violent ... at the ... Minister of Training, Plessis, an-

were killed 100 others fray, which before In-

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# Foreign boats destroying SWA fish stocks — report

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Foreign trawlers are in the process of wiping out SWA/Namibia's rich Benguela-current fishing grounds, a report released this week by the SWA Department of Economic Affairs has found

The trawlers are fishing with illegal nets with a tiny mesh, are fishing way inside territorial limits and are openly disobeying orders from coastguard vessels to stop for searches

Worst culprits are the Soviet Union, with 80 trawlers operating in March this year off the coast, Spain with 59, Rumania with 14, Poland with 11, Bulgaria, Cuba, Portugal and South Africa with four each, East Germany with three, and Japan, Korea and Israel with one

each  
Reacting to the report, the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said

"It is time the international community took note of the plundering of fish along the SWA/Namibian coast and began taking active steps in this regard"

Complaints had been laid with the International Commission of South-East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), and the countries of registration of the vessels, but the complaints had had little effect, he said

"It is very ironic that the main culprits are Eastern bloc countries such as Rumania, Poland and Russia — actually those countries taking the lead in the United Nations in accus-

ing South Africa of 'exploiting' Namibia's natural resources

"This hypocrisy must be exposed"

The report said that at "any give time, there are between 120 and 180 foreign boats along the coast of SWA/Namibia"

The SWA/Namibian fishing industry, already close to collapse because of poor catches as a result of over-exploitation, has had to lay off hundreds of fishermen recently

The Department of Sea Fisheries recently introduced strict measures to prevent over-fishing by anglers fishing from the shore, but because of SWA/Namibia's international non-country status, the enforcing of stricter control over off-shore fishing is almost impossible

CALL TONY'S 26/4/83

~~SECRET~~

221

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# Red carpet for Nujoma in New Delhi

CALG tracks 26/11/83  
221

From JOHN  
BATTERSBY

NEW DELHI — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, caused a sensation here yesterday when he was accorded full Commonwealth facilities to put the Swapo case.

Seasoned observers here believe it is unprecedented for the leader of a liberation movement from a non-Commonwealth country to be given access to official facilities and to receive such red-carpet treatment from a host government.

At the 1975 Commonwealth conference in Jamaica, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr Robert Mugabe and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole were invited to address a special session of the executive, as nationalist leaders from a Commonwealth country on the verge of independence

Mr Nujoma said he was not sure whether he would be addressing the heads of governments' executive session on Southern Africa on Monday

"Swapo is not a member of the Commonwealth and we are very happy to have the opportunity to meet privately with Commonwealth heads of government," he said.

Mr Nujoma said in reply to a question at his press conference, that India provided Swapo with military, logistic and diplomatic support.

In her opening speech Mrs Gandhi said the issue of Namibian independence should be given the same priority at the New Delhi conference as Zimbabwean independence was given at the Lusaka conference in 1979

● 'Drop linkage' call from Nujoma, page 8



# 'Drop linkage plan' call from Nujoma

Cap 6 Times 26/4/83 (221)

From JOHN  
BATTERSBY

NEW DELHI — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has called on Commonwealth leaders to support the immediate implementation of the United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia and to

use their collective muscle to pressure the United States into dropping its "linkage" plan

Mr Nujoma said at a press conference here that Swapo was "willing" to sign a ceasefire with South Africa and to co-operate in assisting the UN with a speedy

implementation of the independence plan.

Swapo would accept any electoral system agreed on by South Africa and the UN as long as it was decided on before implementation

There are growing signs here that the Commonwealth heads of government may reach consensus next week on a firm rejection of the US insistence that there can be no settlement until agreement is reached on the withdrawal of 20 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Nujoma made his appeal in the form of a written petition to heads of government and has met with several leaders of the frontline states ahead of Monday's debate on Southern Africa

Mr Nujoma said that he was appealing to the leaders of Commonwealth countries to support the Swapo view that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 provided the only basis for a settlement.

He called on them to actively back the latest efforts of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to have Resolution 435 implemented as soon as possible.

Mr Nujoma welcomed Britain's support for the Secretary-General's initiative and the fact that it had voted in favour of Resolution 539 which enshrines that initiative

Asked what more the western contact group could do to ensure a settlement was speeded up, Mr Nujoma said that they could cut off diplomatic links with and impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

Asked if he supported military intervention to drive the South African forces from SWA/Namibia, Mr Nujoma said he realized the limitations on international action and it was appropriate that the liberation struggle should be waged by the indigenous people.

CAN. Times 26/11/83

# Support for UN plan <sup>221</sup> reaffirmed

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — Six major Namibian internal political parties yesterday reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for Namibian independence was the "only concrete plan" — but said they could not see it being implemented in the near future.

The multi-party conference went into its Christmas recess yesterday, saying "national acceptance and international recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia must be the supreme goal."

The vagueness of the wording of the conference's commitment to the implementation of UN Resolution 435 led observers to believe they are leaving the door open for the exploration of alternatives — possibly the setting up of an interim government — to the internationally accepted plan.

Yesterday's announcement came as a surprise, as the in-principle support of Resolution 435 included the support of the right-wing National Party, the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front and the moderate 11 ethnic parties of the DTA.

The NP has in the past vehemently opposed 435, as had the RLF.

The conference statement hedged on a time-scale for implementation, saying "the implementation of Resolution 435 in the near future seems unlikely and some of the obstacles preventing implementation and independence seem currently to be insurmountable."

It added that "the conference must hold discussions without delay with the parties concerned with the South West Africa dispute to finally determine whether resolution 435 can be carried through at all."

Points raised by the conference as being "prerequisites for peace prosperity and stability" included:

- Democratic and representative government.

- "Equal opportunities for all in a healthy economic system"

- A cessation of hostilities in the 17-year-old bush war.

- National sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- A recognition of fundamental human rights

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said the door was still open to Swapo, which had been approached to take part in the talks, but had declined.

# Namibia mineral controls probed

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

22  
20/11/83  
WINDHOEK Namibia's  
Thirion Commission of Inquiry  
into alleged government malad-  
ministration is investigating the  
methods of control over the ter-  
ritory's mineral exports, the  
commission's chairman, Mr Jus-  
tice P W Thirion, said yesterday

Mr Thirion was reacting to  
allegations by Namibia's self-  
appointed financial ombudsman,  
Mr Eric Lang, that minerals left  
the territory without adequate  
control and several irregular-  
ities on the part of the govern-  
ment and some mining houses  
had been noted

It is understood that Mr  
Thirion's reaction came in lieu  
of comment by Namibia's Ad-  
ministrator-General, Dr Willie  
van Niekerk, about Thursday  
night's last-ditch attempt to stop  
Mr Lang from making public in-  
formation in a letter from Mr  
Thirion on the alleged irregular-  
ities, as well as sales figures for  
Namibian minerals

Mr Thirion referred to the let-  
ter he wrote to Mr Lang recent-  
ly — a letter which prompted  
extraordinary and dramatic at-  
tempts by representatives of the  
administrator-general to per-  
suade Mr Lang not to make it  
public.

He said Mr Lang had told the  
commission he had proof of sev-  
eral irregularities in the terri-  
tory's mining industry and the  
commission had repeatedly  
asked him to hand these facts  
over

In reply, Mr Lang had asked  
that the commission's terms of  
reference first be broadened to  
include the entire mining indus-  
try

"I informed Mr Lang in a let-  
ter recently that the commis-  
sion's terms of reference had  
not been broadened

"I also informed him that the  
administrator-general had de-  
cided the commission should  
make any inquiry it wished to  
make, under its existing terms  
of reference," Mr Thirion said.

On Thursday night, Mr  
Thirion telephoned Mr Lang  
shortly before he was to have  
revealed his allegations in a  
public speech.

He asked Mr Lang to ensure  
he did not quote the letter he  
had written out of context and  
said he should not read more  
into it than it said

Mr Thirion said that Dr van  
Niekerk's decision whether or  
not to broaden the Thirion Com-  
mission's terms of reference or  
whether to appoint a new com-  
mission would depend on the re-  
sults of the current investiga-  
tion

It is understood that Mr Lang  
is to be subpoenaed to give evi-  
dence before the commission  
early next month



WINDHOEK — The Namibian Multi-party Conference (MPC) wound up its sittings for the year yesterday with a resolution to send a delegation to South Africa, the Western Contact Group and, possibly, the Frontline States to discuss prospects for a settlement of the Namibian issue

This emerged at a Press conference attended by the leaders and representatives of the six political groups participating in the MPC — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Swapo-Democrats, Damara Council, SWA National Party and Rehoboth Liberation Front

It was not clear when the delegation would leave but it is expected to do so early next year after the MPC has completed matters on the agenda for its declaration of intent.

The Damara Council leader, Mr Justus Garoeb, told the media that the MPC intended to hold discussions "without delay with the parties concerned with the South West Africa dispute to determine whether United Nations Resolution 435 can be carried through"

Resolution 435, the UN Security Council's settlement plan for Namibia, was regarded by the

# Namibian parties leave way open for interim government

MPC as "still the only concrete independence plan in existence", Mr Garoeb said

But it seemed that the resolution was unlikely to be implemented in the near future

"Some of the obstacles preventing implementation and independence seem currently to be insurmountable," the MPC resolution said

"The conference resolves that South Africa, the UN, the Contact Group and the other parties concerned be notified that this conference is not satisfied with the fact that the process of exercising the right of self-determination has now been forced to a standstill.

"Therefore it intends to consider measures to set this process in motion again in a responsible manner," the resolution stated

"To give effect to this effort the conference will bring about the necessary deliberation and co-ordination with the parties concerned," it added.

The MPC was in no position to reach a solution to the territory's impasse after only two weeks of deliberations

But it was clear that the inhabitants of Namibia must have a full say in any decisions on the future of their country

"The international community, as well as South Africa, must maintain absolute impartiality," the conference resolution said

In answer to a question, the Swanu leader, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said the conference had not discussed the establishment of an interim government

"Resolution 435 is surrounded by several difficulties and we want to investigate ways of getting past those difficulties

"For this reason we have not decided on any government in between," he said.

But it was clear from the general statement that the MPC had left the way open to establish some sort of interim government which could develop into a body similar to the defunct State Council mooted earlier this year by the Administrator-General and some of the internal parties

This was illustrated by some the points regarded by delegates as prerequisites for "peace, prosperity and stability"

● Democratic and representa-

tive government

● National sovereignty and territorial integrity

● The cessation of hostilities with the greatest possible measure of national reconciliation.

A factor reminiscent of the State Council was the establishment of various committees to discuss Resolution 435 and the financial and economic situation

Of particular interest to observers looking for signs of an emergent interim government were the committees to discuss constitutional matters and another "charged with bringing possible problems and grievances to the attention of the present Government"

Some observers are asking how long it will be before some kind of referendum or election is held in the territory followed by the possible establishment of a new interim government with broader powers than any previous bodies

It is still too early to predict but, when the MPC reconvenes on January 18, it is expected to get down to the serious matter of deciding what steps to take for greater self-determination



# Ministers Departments

in the education departments also inflate the overall costs in budgeting for the new dispensation. Mr Schwarz said if the aim was equality of education, there would also be equality in the allocation of

**HET FINE ZAMPETAKIS** reports that educationists are angry that they left off the mailing list for advance copies of the Government's White Paper, while coloured and Indian teachers were given special treatment. However, both education departments are responsible for the distribution of copies — the departments of Education, Training and National Education — they were not to blame for excluding blacks. But the move has antagonised black educationists who believe it was a deliberate attempt to keep them uninformed of their educational future. But Mr P J de Bruin, deputy director of National Education, said the Department of National Education had supplied copies of the White Paper to all education departments. "It was up to them as to how they distributed them," he said.

# academic council

Wit-ness-om-essor an Syd- Mr. The new members ousted two veteran councillors who stood for re-election. They were the outgoing chairman of the council, Mr Nico Stutterheim — who has been a member since 1972 — and Mr Victor Robinson, who has been a member of council since 1967. Neither Prof Israelstam nor Mr Kentridge have been members of the council in the past.

# Man in bomb case set free

**Pretoria Bureau**  
A MAN who allegedly told police he had planted a bomb at the Union Buildings, was acquitted in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday. Evidence was that Mr Theunis Van der Westhuizen, 49, had telephoned the police to say he had planted a bomb at Union Buildings. He was arrested while in the telephone booth. Mr Van der Westhuizen told the court he had been drinking with friends and had passed out. Later he found one of the men with his girlfriend. One of the men had complained there were more job opportunities for blacks than whites and had said he would plant a bomb at the Union Buildings.

He had told the police about the man, but they had arrested him instead. According to a telephone transcript, Mr Van der Westhuizen said he had planted a bomb. Later he said a man had planted a bomb. In acquitting him the magistrate said it was not clear who was supposed to have planted the bomb.

# Action likely on napalm report

**By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau**  
**WINDHOEK** — Charges are being investigated against a newspaper — thought to be a Johannesburg Afrikaans morning newspaper — for saying the South African Air Force was using napalm in support of Koevoet policemen operating in Angola. The Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Attorney-General. The possible charges arose out of evidence given in the trial of Johannes Paulus, 23, and Paulus Matheus, 22, two members of Koevoet found guilty of murder and attempted murder respectively, and of rape and robbery. Starting his argument against mitigating circumstances, Mr Gert Burger, for the State, said he objected to the use of the word napalm by pro deo defence counsel for Paulus, Mr Pierre Roux.

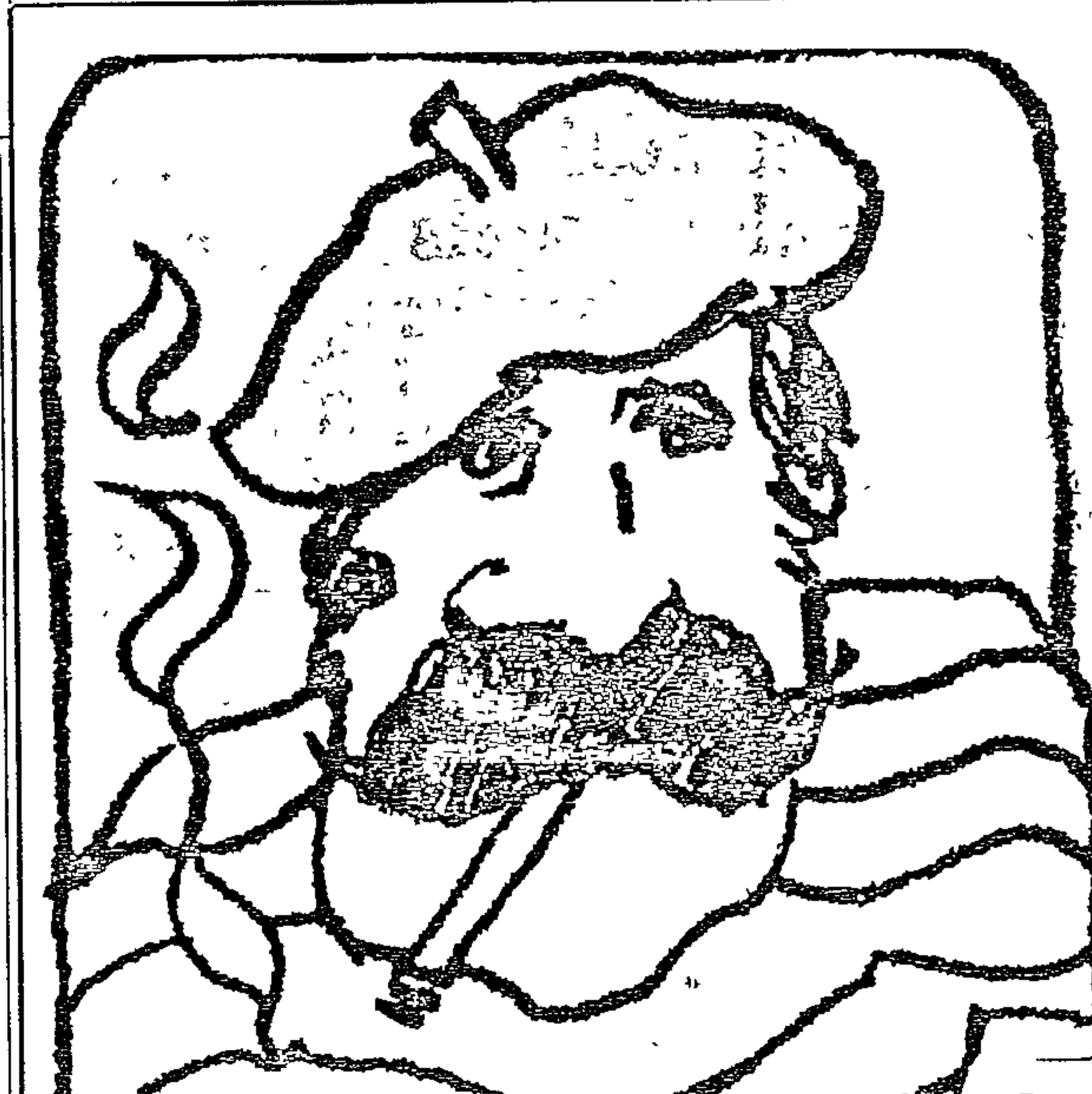
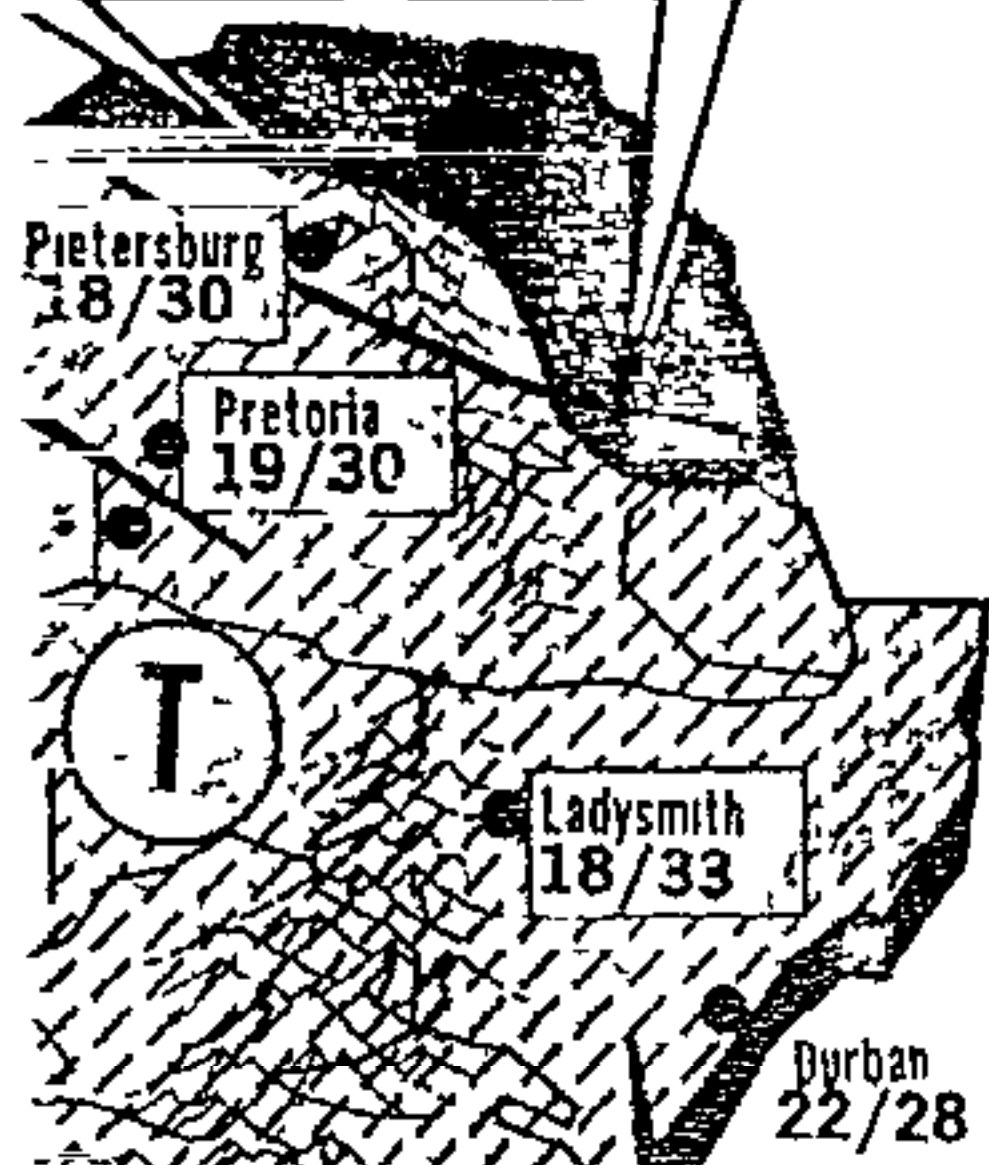
When Mr Roux, leading evidence in mitigation of sentence, said "The war and atrocities like the burning down of kraals and exposure to napalm attacks", Mr Burger objected. He said Mr Roux was trying to "discredit the South African Government" by saying their forces used napalm. The use of napalm is outlawed by the Geneva Convention. Mr Roux then said Paulus

had testified that while on Koevoet operations in Angola, and earlier as a UNITA soldier, he had seen fighter bombers dropping bombs which made "waves of fire 200 yards long". "The conclusion we draw from his description of waves of fire is that napalm was used," Mr Roux said. Mr Burger, after succeeding in his objection to the use of the word "napalm", later said charges were being investigated against the newspaper — which he did not name — because they had interpreted Paulus' evidence to mean napalm. Mr Roux said Paulus' training as a "bounty hunter" for Koevoet had lessened his ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and had also made him into a "reflexive killer". When Paulus had gone to the hut of Headman Robert Amunwe on the night of January 12 this year with the purpose of robbing him, Mr Amunwe had challenged him with an old 303 rifle. Paulus had instinctively shot him as he had been trained to do by both UNITA and Koevoet, Mr Roux argued. Mr Burger contested the argument, saying Paulus was in fact a member of a "highly disciplined unit". Mr Justice Johan Strydom will pronounce sentence on December 5.

**READERS of SAAN publications** — including the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express and the Financial Mail — who experience home delivery problems can phone 710-2236 or 710-2237 to report their complaints. The circulation complaints telephone service is monitored from 6am onwards from Monday to Friday, and from 8am to 11am on Saturday and Sunday.

CHANCE OF RAIN	TEMPERATURE RANGE in °C
10-33	66-90
33-66	100
of rain	
S Showers	
T Thunderstorms	
Snow in white	

**NW** Transvaal Lowveld  
Cloudy and hot with scattered thunderstorms over the south escarpment





# We're ready to stop fighting — Nujoma

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
in New Delhi

THE leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has called on Commonwealth leaders to support the immediate implementation of the United Nations independence plan for South West Africa and to use their collective muscle to pressure the United States into dropping its "linkage" plan

Mr Nujoma said at a Press conference in New Delhi during the conference of Commonwealth states that SWAPO was "willing and ready" to sign a ceasefire with South Africa and to co-operate in assisting the UN with a speedy implementation of the independence plan

SWAPO would accept any electoral system agreed on by South Africa and the UN special representative as long as it was decided on before implementation

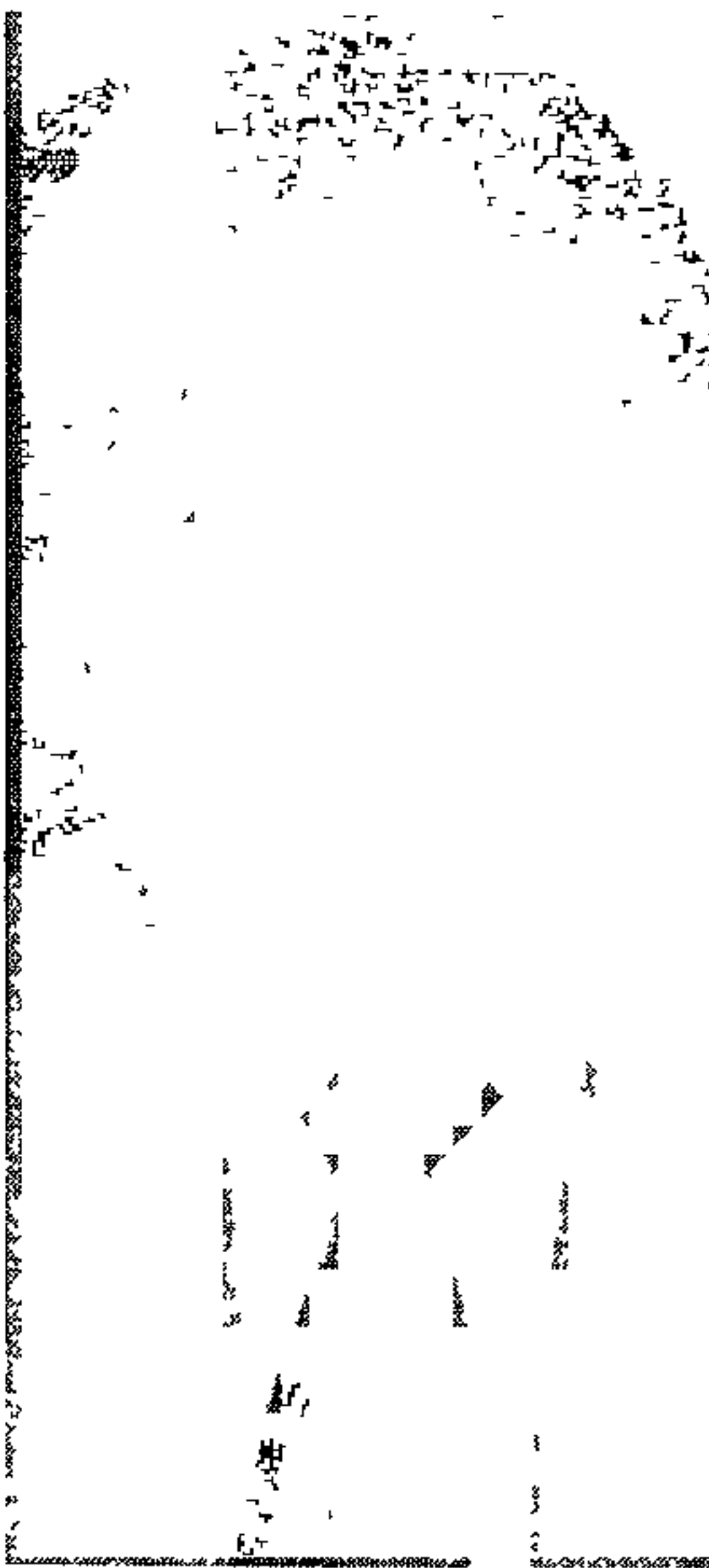
There are growing signs in New Delhi that the Commonwealth heads of government may reach consensus next week on a firm rejection of the US insistence that there can be no SWA settlement until agreement is reached on the withdrawal of about 20 000 Cuban troops from Angola

Mr Nujoma made his appeal in the form of a written petition to heads of government and has met several leaders of the Frontline States ahead of Monday's debate on Southern Africa and SWA

He said he was appealing to the leaders of Commonwealth countries to support the SWAPO view that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 provided the only basis for a settlement

He called on them to actively back the latest efforts of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to have Resolution 435 implemented as "speedily as possible"

Mr Nujoma welcomed Britain's sup-



MR SAM NUJOMA  
gets red carpet treatment

port for Mr Perez de Cuellar's initiative and the fact that it had voted in favour of Resolution 539 — which enshrines that initiative

He also praised France and Canada for taking up a "clear position" opposed to linkage and said he was "gratified and encouraged" by the new policy of the

Australian Government over its sports and commercial ties with South Africa

He described the Australian move as a "very significant contribution" to the struggle for "freedom, democracy, peace and equality in Namibia"

Asked what more the Western Contact Group could do to ensure a settlement was speeded up, Mr Nujoma said they could cut off diplomatic links with Pretoria and impose economic sanctions on South Africa

Asked if he supported military intervention to drive the South African forces from SWA, Mr Nujoma said he realised the limitations on international action and it was appropriate that the liberation struggle should be waged by the indigenous people of the territory

Mr Nujoma said he did not believe South Africa would agree to the implementation of the UN plan even if Cuban troops withdrew from Angola

"South Africa will only intensify its resistance," he said

Earlier yesterday Mr Nujoma caused a sensation when he was accorded full Commonwealth facilities to put the SWAPO case and claimed that India was supplying arms to its military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia

After his Press conference, Mr Nujoma was formally received by the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi

Seasoned observers at the conference believe it is unprecedented for the leader of a liberation movement from a non-Commonwealth country to be given access to official facilities and to receive red carpet treatment from a host government

Clearly delighted with his new status, Mr Nujoma said he was not sure whether he would address the heads of governments' executive session on Southern Africa on Monday

## UN has the 'only concrete plan' for SWA freedom

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Six major internal political parties in South West Africa reaffirmed yesterday that the United Nations plan for SWA independence was the "only concrete plan"

But they said they could not see it being implemented in the near future

The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) went into its Christmas recess yesterday saying "national acceptance and international recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia must be the supreme goal"

The vagueness of the wording of the MPC's commitment to the implementation of UN Resolution 435 led observers to believe they were leaving the door open for the exploration of alternatives to the internationally accepted plan

Yesterday's announcement came as a surprise as the support "in principle" of Resolution 435 included the support of the Rightwing National Party, the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front (RLF) and the moderate 11 ethnic parties of the Democratic Turnhalle

Alliance (DTA)

The NP has in the past vehemently opposed the resolution, as has the RLF, while the DTA has never committed itself unequivocally to the plan

The MPC statement hedged on a time-scale for the implementation, saying "the implementation of Resolution 435 in the near future seems unlikely and some of the obstacles preventing implementation and independence seem currently to be unsurmountable"

It added that "the MPC must hold discussions without delay with the parties concerned with the South West Africa dispute to finally determine whether Resolution 435 can be carried through at all"

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that a plan to lay siege to companies operating in SWA by taking them to court in their home countries has been put before the UN General Assembly

The assembly has been asked to approve spending on a "comprehensive plan of action" against "corporations or individuals engaged in economic activities" in the territory



# Nujoma tells of India giving aid to Swapo

NEW DELHI — India was supplying arms, food and medical supplies to the forces of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), guerilla leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday

Mr Nujoma, head of Swapo forces fighting South African troops for the independence of Namibia (SWA), revealed the extent of Indian assistance at a Press conference at the New Delhi venue of the 48-nation Commonwealth summit meeting

A guest of the Indian Government, he left the conference to meet the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who has arranged for Mr Nujoma to have easy access to Commonwealth leaders

## OFFICIAL TAG

Mr Nujoma, while not an official delegate, wore an official identification on a tag and was escorted by a member of the Zambian delegation

He called on the white Commonwealth members — Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand — to do more to help the Swapo independence cause, including severing diplomatic relations with South Africa

"I don't see why the Thatcher Government cannot break relations with the white-minority racist regime," he said

Mr Nujoma said that he had seen several Commonwealth delegations but would not be addressing any of the summit-meeting sessions

"We're not complaining," he explained

The Nujoma presence is part of Mrs Gandhi's declared intention of making Namibia the centrepiece of the New Delhi conference, which has been preoccupied with divisions emerging over the US-led invasion of the Commonwealth Caribbean island nation of Grenada on October 25

African leaders, notably those of Zambia and Zimbabwe, have expressed fears that the US action could be used as a precedent by South Africa to invade African states whose governments they found objectionable

A major debate on Namibia is down for discussion on Monday when the leaders return from a weekend retreat at the coastal city of Goa — Associated Press

*Matanus*  
**Charges**  
may *221*  
follow *AKR*  
*26/11/83*  
**report on**  
**napalm**

**Windhoek Bureau**

CHARGES are being investigated against a newspaper — thought to be a Johannesburg Afrikaans morning newspaper — for saying the South African Air Force was using napalm in support of Koevoet policemen operating in Angola.

The Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Attorney-General

The possible charges arise out of evidence given in the trial of Johannes Paulus, 23, and Paulus Matheus, 22, two members of Koevoet found guilty of murder and attempted murder respectively, and of rape and robbery

Starting his argument against mitigating circumstances, Mr Gert Burger, for the State, said he objected to the use of the word napalm by *pro* defence counsel for Paulus, Mr Pierre Roux

When Mr Roux, leading evidence in mitigation of sentence, told the Court 'The war and atrocities like the burning down of kraals and exposure to napalm attacks', Mr Burger leapt to his feet and objected strenuously

**Waves of fire**

He said Mr Roux was trying to 'discredit the South African Government' by saying their forces used napalm.

The use of napalm is outlawed by the Geneva Convention.

Mr Roux then said Paulus had testified that while on Koevoet operations in Angola, and earlier as a Unita soldier, he had seen fighter bombers dropping bombs which made 'waves of fire, 200 metres long'

'The conclusion we draw from his description of waves of fire is that napalm was used,' Mr Roux said

Mr Burger, after succeeding in his objection to the use of the word 'napalm', later said charges were being investigated against the newspaper — which he did not name — because they had interpreted Paulus's evidence to mean napalm

Mr Roux, arguing in mitigation of sentence, said Paulus's training as a 'Bounty hunter' for Koevoet had lessened his ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and had also made him into a 'reflexive killer'.

**Trained**

When Paulus had gone to the hut of headman Robert Amunwe on the night of January 12 this year with the purpose of robbing him, Mr Amunwe had challenged him with an old 303 rifle

Paulus had instinctively shot him as he had been trained to do by both Unita and Koevoet, Mr Roux argued

The facts that Paulus was only 23 and was living in a war zone where 'chaos and lawlessness reigned among Koevoet members', had to be seen as mitigating factors, he argued

Mr Justice Johan Strydom will pronounce sentence on December 5

221

# Chilling picture at SWA Koevoet trial

By TONY WEAVER  
Windhoek

A CHILLING picture of men whose sole purpose in life is the extermination of other human beings emerged in the Windhoek Supreme Court this week.

Mr Justice Johan Strydom heard how members of Koevoet, the police counter-insurgency unit, have as their sole function the "extermination of Swapo".

Two Koevoet members, Johannes Paulus, 23, and Paulus Matheus, 22, have been found guilty of murder, rape and robbery, and attempted murder, rape and robbery respectively.

Paulus told how he had been trained since the age of 14 to hate communism and "wipe out" people he saw as his enemy.

The cherubic-faced young man, educated in a Catholic mission school in Angola, who spoke of how he missed his parents terribly, was quite matter of fact about the business of killing

## Bounty

Besides his R350 a month basic salary, Paulus said he received an unofficial bonus each month in the form of "koppeld" — literally bounty money.

Paulus was found guilty in September of going on, in the court's words, a "rape and robbery spree", during which a young woman was raped and Headman Robert Amunwe gunned down as he desperately groped for his ancient 303 rifle in a futile attempt to defend himself against this young killing machine.

He told how he had joined Unita at the age of 14, and had been in the thick of fighting during the Angolan civil war, and had fought with South African forces during their invasion of Angola in 1975

In that war, he said, they had burned kraals and killed women and children who were sympathetic to the ruling MPLA in Angola, and had often seen men, women and children burned to death by "bombs which made waves of fire 200 yards long".

## Banned

The "bombs which make fire" became a major issue in the trial, after Mr Gert Burger, for the State, accused Mr Roux of trying to "discredit" the South African army by alleging they used napalm, banned under the Geneva Convention

Paulus also testified that when Koevoet visited a kraal in Ovambo and were not satisfied with answers to questions given by villagers, the villagers were assaulted.

Johannesburg psychiatrist Dr Charles Shubitz, who examined Paulus, told the court "Koevoet has a common aim, to exterminate guerrillas, and the overall concept is barbaric"

Sentence will be passed on December 5



# Commonwealth bid to break SWA deadlock

By JOHN BATTERSBY in New Delhi  
COMMONWEALTH heads of government will make an all-out attempt today to break the South West African independence deadlock

They are expected to

- Fully support the immediate implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA independence and the latest initiative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to speed up the process

- Categorically reject the concept of linking the issue of independence to the prior withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

SWA independence is certain to dominate the three-hour debate on Southern Africa, which is to be introduced by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

Deep Commonwealth divisions over the United States invasion of Grenada, however, have so far dominated the conference and observers are sceptical about what progress the Commonwealth can make on SWA

And breathing down the Commonwealth leaders' necks will be the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is observing proceedings as an official guest of the Indian Government and has been accorded red carpet treatment and promised increased Indian aid for Swapo

It was not clear last night whether Mr Nujoma would address a special sitting of the executive session, but the prospect does not seem likely

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, put her personal prestige at stake when she opened the conference last week and called on leaders to accord the same priority to SWA independence as had been

accorded to Zimbabwean independence at the Lusaka conference in 1979

Observers believe there is a serious limitation on what the Commonwealth can achieve in respect of speeding up the agonising process of SWA independence. Delegates concede that the US has seized the initiative in the Western Contact Group, and, with its insistence on linking the independence process to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, now holds all the cards

It is argued, however, that if the two Commonwealth members of the Contact Group — Britain and Canada — were prepared to use their muscle as members of the Western alliance to shift the US, they could end the paralysis of the Contact Group

There have been growing signs lately that Britain is moving towards a more active rejection of the linkage issue and is keen to get the pre-independence negotiations back on the road

Up to now Britain's rejection of linkage has been qualified by an ambiguous qualification that it was nevertheless a reality which had to be accepted

This view added to the paralysis of the Contact Group, but recently there have been signs of a shift

After the British Minister responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, visited South Africa, Angola, and Zimbabwe earlier this month, he remarked that Pretoria's objection to SWA independence was no longer on security grounds but because of the impact it would have on the Rightwing of Afrikanerdom inside the country

Observers believe this shift in Britain's perception of Pretoria's thinking on SWA is responsible for Britain's desire for progress on the SWA issue

# Pik to discuss SWA issue in Lisbon

LISBON — The impasse over independence for South West Africa is expected to dominate talks in Lisbon today between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Portuguese leaders

Mr Botha was due in Lisbon yesterday from Madrid on the first visit by a South African Cabinet Minister since the April 1974 revolution restored democracy to Portugal and sparked the dismantling of its African empire

South Africa, apparently for security reasons, tried to keep Mr Botha's two-week European tour secret until his departure on Friday, though some of his plans had leaked out in some of the host countries

Officials said the main issue to be discussed in Portugal, West Germany and Britain was how to bring peace and freedom to SWA

Portugal has expressed solidarity with its former African colonies of Angola and Mozambique in their confrontation with South Africa and has deplored South African racial policies and its armed attacks on neighbouring black states

Portugal's state radio and television have so far said little about the South African visit and it has received scant advance cover in the Press

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jaime Gama, who will begin talks with Mr Botha today and later host a dinner for him, had long talks in Paris last week with his Angolan counterpart Mr Paulo Jorge

Lisbon has been trying to improve relations with Luanda, which has accused South Africa of occupying large areas of southern Angola and helping rebel guerrilla forces fighting government troops in many parts of the strife-torn country

Issues to be discussed include trade, which is running in South Africa's favour, and about 600 000 Portuguese who live and work in South Africa

Mr Botha is due to be received by the socialist Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Mario Soares, and former armed forces chief President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, before he leaves for Bonn tomorrow — Sapa-Reuter

# ANC official visits New Delhi

Mail Correspondent

NEW DELHI — One of the top officials of the African National Congress has arrived in New Delhi on the eve of the Commonwealth debate on Southern Africa as an official guest of the Indian Government

Mr Johnnie Makatini, director of the ANC's international department and formerly its representative at the United Nations in New York, will address a Press conference today in the official conference briefing hall while Commonwealth

leaders are deliberating on Southern Africa and the issue of South West African independence

While it is expected that the debate will be largely dominated by the SWA issue, South Africa's internal policies and its military incursions into neighbouring states, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho, will also be discussed

The feeling of the leaders of the Frontline States on South Africa's alleged destabilisation of neighbouring countries was so strong that

they hijacked the debate on Grenada and insisted that a failure to condemn the United States would give South Africa the right to do the same in Southern Africa

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister and hostess of the conference, delivered a sharp attack on South Africa's racial policies when she opened the conference

Although it is 22 years since South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth, apartheid remains a major issue

# New Commonwealth declaration on UN role

Mail Correspondent

NEW DELHI — Forty-four Commonwealth countries, including Britain and Canada, have called for urgent steps to strengthen the United Nations and improve its capacity to fulfil the objectives of the UN Charter

The Commonwealth call came in the form of a declaration from the leaders' retreat in Goa

The special declaration, the fifth to be made since the founding of the Commonwealth, deals with international security, the nuclear arms race and the security position of small states. The role of the United Nations in world affairs is seriously questioned in the

Shridath Ramphal, announced that the conference had agreed on an urgent study into the security of small states

The issue arose out of insecurity in the Caribbean states following the United States invasion of Grenada and among South Africa's neighbours, who allege destabilisation by the Republic

What emerged from the debates was that these states were afraid that the pretext of protecting a bigger power's nationals may establish a precedent that makes invasion seem respectable. The fear is most marked in countries such as Lesotho and Botswana, which have South African nationals in their

Almost 180 people die  
Madrid's airport. Chari  
● See Page 4.

# Boycott

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

REJECTION of the Black Authorities Act went hand in hand with rejection of Pretoria's "homelands" policy and a "collary of depriving blacks of South African nationality, Dr Nthato Motlana, man of the Soweto Civic Action, said yesterday

Urging Sowetans to elect a "town council" provided for in the Act, he said "On Saturday December our 'No' be heard loudly in our country"

He was speaking at a rally at Regina Mundi



# Bid at New Delhi to break SWA deadlock

Cape Times

28/11/83

(22)

From JOHN BATTERSBY

NEW DELHI — Commonwealth heads of government will make an all-out bid today to break the Namibian independence deadlock.

They are expected to:

- Fully support the immediate implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence and the latest initiative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to speed up the implementation process

- Categorically reject the concept of linking the issue of Namibian independence to the prior withdrawal of some 20 000 Cuban troops from Angola

## Dominate

Namibian independence is certain to dominate the three-hour debate on Southern Africa which is to be introduced by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

However, deep Commonwealth divisions over the United States invasion of Grenada have so far dominated the conference and observers are sceptical about what progress the Commonwealth can make on Namibia

And breathing down the Commonwealth leaders' necks will be the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is observing proceedings as an official guest of the Indian government, and has been accorded red-carpet treatment and promised increased Indian aid for Swapo.

It was not clear last night whether Mr Nujoma would address a special sitting of the executive session but the prospect does not seem likely.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, put her personal prestige at stake when she opened the conference last week and called on leaders to accord the same priority to Namibian independence as had been accorded to Zimbabwean independence at the Lusaka conference in 1979



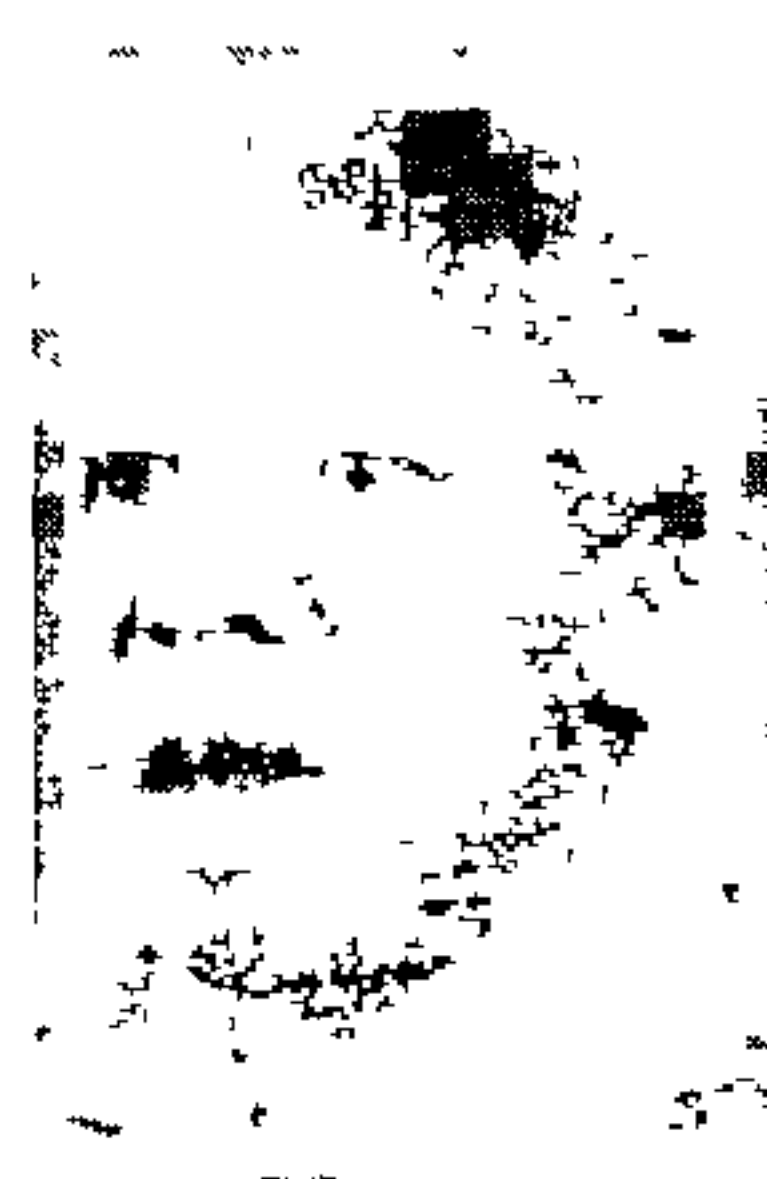
Mrs Indira Gandhi



President Shagari



Mr Sam Nujoma



President Nyerere

Observers believe there is a serious limitation on what the Commonwealth can achieve in respect of speeding up the agonizing process of Namibian independence

Delegates concede that the United States has seized the initiative in the contact group and, with its insistence on linkage to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, now holds all the cards

However, it is argued that if the two Commonwealth members of the western contact group — Britain and Canada — were prepared to use their muscle as members of the western alliance to shift the US, they could end the paralysis of the contact group

There have been growing signs lately that Britain is moving towards a more active rejection of the linkage issue and is keen to get the pre-independence negotiations back on the road

Up to now Britain's

rejection of linkage has been qualified by an ambiguous qualification that it was nevertheless a reality which had to be accepted

This view added to the paralysis of the contact group but recently there have been signs of a shift

After the British Minister responsible for African Affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, visited South Africa, Angola and Zimbabwe earlier this month, he remarked that Pretoria's objection to Namibian independence was no longer on security grounds but because of the impact it would have on the right-wing of Afrikanerdom inside the country

Observers believe this shift in Britain's perception of Pretoria's thinking on Namibia is responsible for Britain's desire for progress on the Namibian issue.

After her humiliating treatment from President Ronald Reagan over the Grenada crisis, the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret

Thatcher, is keen to seize the foreign policy initiative in Southern Africa which has fallen into American hands due to British apathy

For Britain to be party to a strongly-worded Commonwealth rejection of linkage will step up pressure on the Americans and could help to get the negotiations moving again.

## Rebuked

Both Mrs Gandhi and President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria sharply rebuked the western contact group for having become part of the delaying process over Namibia

President Shagari has distanced himself from the reported interview in which he said he would be prepared to promote the idea of a multi-national force to replace the Cubans in Angola if Angola agreed

The idea has been angrily shot down by frontline leaders, such as Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Mr Nujoma gave the proposal a cool reception.

However, some delegates here believe the proposal, which is not new, could help to break the deadlock if it could be sold to Angola and the frontline states.

In an interview Mr Nujoma said he was not in favour of a special Commonwealth action group on Namibia — an idea that has been floated here and has met with approval from some delegations

## 'Full support'

He said he would rather the Commonwealth concentrated on giving its full support to the UN independence plan and to see that it was implemented without any further delays

He disclosed that a Swapo delegation had been invited to Ottawa as a guest of the Canadian Government and that he was seeking a meeting with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau, while in New Delhi

Mr Nujoma also disclosed that he was seeking a meeting with Mrs Thatcher

# Anti-IRA Bill can jail ANC and ~~IRA~~ Swapo — claim

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Namibia Support Committee has written to members of a British parliamentary committee urging them to change the Prevention of Terrorism Bill

Clearly speaking on behalf of Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, the group expresses fears that if the Bill becomes law in its present form action could be taken here against these organisations.

While the legislation is aimed primarily at preventing the terrorism arising from the situation in Northern Ireland, it gives the Home Secretary the power to exclude from Britain anyone who has been involved in terrorism

The Bill refers to anybody who "is or has been concerned (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism" or who is attempting or may attempt to

enter the UK "with a view to being concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of such acts of terrorism".

In its letter to the members of Parliament the committee says this section is so loosely worded that it would allow the detention of those suspected of acts of terrorism abroad.

"As a group working for the end of the occupation of Namibia we are particularly worried that members of Swapo might be affected by this provision

"Swapo is recognised by the UN as the sole authentic representative of the peoples of Namibia and is engaged in a war to end the illegal occupation of Namibia"

It would be tragic if, instead of supporting these Namibians, Britain passed legislation which would hinder them, the letter goes on

The provisions should be changed so that the law could not be applied to those who lived peacefully in Britain or who passed through Britain



# Windhoek editor goes before Press Council

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek Observer editor Mr Hannes Smith will appear before the Press Council in Johannesburg today to answer complaints against the newspaper by the Dutch Reformed Church of Walvis Bay

The complaints focus on the newspaper's back page, which weekly features a topless model, and several articles about Mr Smith's ongoing fight with certain church members.

Recently he was banned from attending the church's synod here and responded with a front-page attack

This weekend, Mr Smith seemed despondent and in a gloomy third person report said "A dejected Smith would not comment on his chances (before the Press Council) and that he expected the worst. He said he would base his defence on three issues but would not elaborate

"But I have no illusions

"He who rises to oppose many of the policies and practices which in the past 68 years have made our fatherland a country where the overwhelming bulk of the people suffer and live in misery, knows not to entertain illusions"

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# New torture horror claims in SWA court

CAPE TIMES 29/11/83 (221) 254 251

**WINDHOEK** — Has torture of political detainees become institutionalized in SWA/Namibia? Prominent lawyers, politicians, churchmen and journalists say yes. The military, security police and the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, say no. They say the allegations are an orchestrated, Swapo-backed propaganda campaign aimed at undermining the efficiency of the security forces in fighting terrorism. Allegations of torture of detainees, of the establishment of secret torture centres, of special

squads with torture as their main function, and of people disappearing have been surfacing with monotonous regularity in the war-torn territory for some time now.

On July 14, 1978, Father Heinz Hunke, a Roman Catholic priest, and Mr Justin Ellis, secretary of the Christian Centre, were deported from SWA/Namibia after compiling a booklet of affidavits and documentary evidence titled *Torture. A Cancer in our Society*.

The booklet was banned for possession, as was a report by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference in early 1982, *Report on Namibia*, which also alleged mass torture and atrocities against civilians by the military and the police.

This year has seen a spate of torture allegations against the security police, and more frequently against Koevoet, which has rapidly developed a reputation as the most feared wing of the security forces, and which has featured prominently lately in a series of court hearings involving alleged torture, and two deaths of civilian detainees.

The can of worms began to open up properly earlier this year when, after a marathon court hearing, the Windhoek Supreme Court found a detainee from the Kaokoveld, Mr Johannes Kakuva, had died in security police detention after prolonged assault and/or torture.

But the case which has rocked the police to the core, and which has become the talking point of Windhoek, is one currently on the go, in which lawyers for three detainees have asked for an urgent interdict against the security police and Koevoet.

The lawyers for Mr Gideon Nestor, Pastor Heikki Ausiki and Mr Severinus Siteketa have asked that the two arms of the police be immediately restrained from assaulting the three men.

It is in the supporting affidavits that a picture of grisly horror, misery and torture has

**Report by TONY WEAVER Cape Times correspondent in Windhoek**

were taking me, and that I had to travel in the back of a bakkie with a dead body. The sack in which tools had been stored was then pulled over my head. The white policeman, one I did not know, pushed my head down onto the face of the dead body, and ordered me to kiss it.

"The body was already cold, and stank. That day I was heavily assaulted with what felt like a soft rubber pipe. I screamed, but the white policeman kept on and on hitting me.

"Then both the black man and the white interrogators began assaulting me. I fell on the ground, called on Jesus for help, Jesus, Jesus, take my life. I was beaten and kicked, I was kept in solitary confinement, I was completely alone, it was terrible. The food was miserable and I was

**"In a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign against the security forces, the security forces are continually being accused of committing atrocities. Swapo's atrocities, on the other hand, are not given the same prominence... — SWA Territorial Force press release, October 29.**

always hungry. When I was detained I was a reasonably healthy, active man. I am now weak, shaky and I still feel confused."

● Mrs Justine Kheimses, 30, saleswoman from Tsumeb, detained by the security police on September 18, 1981, released in April, 1981. Affidavit dated April 8, 1982.

"My interrogators did

higher than the floor. My wrists were grabbed by one or more persons, so too my ankles.

"I was then beaten violently on my buttocks and upper legs with a flexible instrument. I screamed and begged them to stop, I was shocked by the violence of the blows. I was beaten while standing on the top of my feet, I was wearing sandals. The interrogators concentrated the blows on my toes. My head was then covered with a loose-fitting elastic cloth, which was pulled down as far as my neck.

"Something which I thought to be chain was then put around my neck. I was suddenly hoisted off the ground. The chain gripped at my throat, I started to choke. The chain tightened around my

**"It is very clear — inhuman conditions, unjust conditions, repressive conditions, undemocratic conditions, all these things are not acceptable." — Mr Hans Röhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, November 4.**

neck, I was hoisted momentarily and then dropped onto the ground. I went through many periods when my thoughts were not controllable. On one occasion I thought that I should take my life. I looked around my cell, but could think of no way how I could do so."

● Mr Johannes Hainguru, teacher from Tondoro in the Kavango war zone, detained by Koevoet on July 20, 1983, released on October 5. Affidavit dated November 12, 1983.

"I was then told to lie flat on the floor and I was beaten with a spade on my buttocks. Before I was beaten, water was thrown on my trousers. The next day I was tortured with electric shocks, and was beaten on my buttocks with what felt like a broad plank.

"The torture with the electric shock equipment was very sore, and I did not think I would survive it. I jerked while

many blows, the blows fell rapidly. Approximately a week later I was ordered to lie on my stomach with my legs open. I obeyed. Someone then parted my buttocks and poured

**"The rights and will of the people of Namibia are disregarded by a regime of Draconian laws, proclamations and amendments..." — Letter to UN Secretary General from the Council of Churches in Namibia, August 26.**

a fluid which smelt of spirits into my anus. A few days thereafter, I was once again taken to an office and thrashed on my buttocks and on my upper legs. On this occasion I was beaten while standing upright, I was thereafter thrashed repeatedly on my naked buttocks while standing."

Fifteen affidavits were handed into the court, all alleging similar torture. The methods varied, some people were allegedly tortured by Koevoet, some by security police.

The allegations stretched from late 1981 to November this year, with most of the cases coming from the Kavango war zone in the

**"There is now and has been over the past two years a concerted effort made to bring the security branch of the police under suspicion as regards the detention of those aiding terrorists..." — Lieutenant Colonel Gerrit Badenhorst, deputy chief of SWA security police, in an affidavit to the Windhoek Supreme Court, November 11.**

past month. The authorities have confirmed that people are in detention there, but church organizations and politicians have put the figure at over 200.

Many of the detainees spoke of being taken to a special secret camp, specially equipped for



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It is in the supporting affidavits that a picture of grisly horror, misery and torture has emerged. Fifteen former detainees testify that they have, over several months, been subjected to gross torture, physical and mental humiliation and general degradation

Lawyers for the three detainees argue that on the basis of the 15 affidavits, reasonable grounds exist to suspect that Pastor Ausiki, Mr Nestor and Mr Siteketa are being tortured at this very moment

Although many other allegations of torture have been made to the media, these 15 affidavits are among the first to be handed into a court as sworn evidence of torture

The following are extracts from some of the affidavits.

● Mr Amos Sironko, 36, boarding house father from Rupara in the Kavango war zone. Detained by security police on July 31, 1983, released November 11, 1983. Affidavit dated 12/11/1983.

"I told (my wife) that I did not know where they

... with what felt like a soft rubber pipe I screamed, but the white policeman kept on and on hitting me

"Then both the black man and the white interrogators began assaulting me I fell on the ground, called on Jesus for help, Jesus, Jesus, take my life. I was beaten and kicked, I was kept in solitary confinement, I was completely alone, it was terrible. The food was miserable and I was

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always hungry. When I was detained I was a reasonably healthy, active man. I am now weak, shaky and I still feel confused."

● Mrs Justine Kheimses, 30, saleswoman from Tsumeb. Detained by the security police on September 18, 1981, released in April, 1981. Affidavit dated April 8, 1982.

"My interrogators did not appear to be happy with my answers, because they put a chain around my neck and hoisted me off my feet. I could not speak, so they lowered me, and then lifted me again. I was questioned again and then hit over the feet with a pipe-like object. The next day I was fetched again. I then had rope put around my neck and was firmly held while I was given electric shocks. One day I was made to do some washing. I had to wash a long 'sack' that looks as if it fits over a mattress. It was covered in dry blood."

● Mrs Milka Nauyoma, 42, housewife from Tsumeb. Detained by the security police on September 11, 1981, released November 19, 1981. Affidavit dated April 3, 1982.

"He told me I was to stand in the corner with a blanket over my head. The rule, I was told, was that I was allowed to see nobody's face. When I denied their allegations, I was placed over a surface which was

"It is very clear — inhuman conditions, unjust conditions, repressive conditions, undemocratic conditions, all these things are not acceptable." — Mr Hans Röhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, November 4.

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"I was then told to lie flat on the floor and I was beaten with a spade on my buttocks. Before I was beaten, water was thrown on my trousers. The next day I was tortured with electric shocks, and was beaten on my buttocks with what felt like a broad plank."

"The torture with the electric shock equipment was very sore, and I did not think I would survive it. I jerked while I was being shocked, my eyes flickered and I could not breathe. On July 22, 1983, the next day, I was assaulted while I was blindfolded for a long time by black Koevoet members who were clearly drunk. On July 30, 1983, I was taken out of the room again, and again tortured."

● Mr Simon Ndapuka, 33, shop assistant from Katutura township, Windhoek, detained August 26, 1981 by Security police, released March 10, 1982. Affidavit Dated April 5, 1982.

"Someone then began to beat me on my naked buttocks. I was struck repeatedly with a flexible instrument. The blows were of tremendous force. Approximately three days later, I was again taken for interrogation to an office. My buttocks were swollen.

"Once again I was ordered to take off my trousers and under-pants, and I was once again beaten on my buttocks. There were

... I was beat, while standing upright. I was thereafter thrashed repeatedly on my naked buttocks while standing."

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past month. The authorities have confirmed that people are in detention there, but church organizations and politicians have put the figure at over 200.

Many of the detainees spoke of being taken to a special secret camp, specially equipped for torture, some 160km northeast of Windhoek, between Hochveld and Osire.

Many spoke of being held in tiny corrugated iron cages. All were blindfolded in the presence of their tormentors so that they would not be able to identify them later.

The existence of the secret torture camp was confirmed in an affidavit handed in by the instructing attorney in the case, Mr Hartmutt Ruppel of Lorenz and Bone. He had seen the camp, and another attorney from the firm had seen it from the air.



# Pik has hopes of peace parley with Angolans

Argus Foreign Service LISBON. — It was "not impossible" that South Africa would have further discussions with Angola on a SWA/Namibian settlement, Mr Pik Botha said here today

At a Press conference before leaving Lisbon for Bonn, the South African Foreign Minister said it depended on the Angolans whether or not the talks took place

### MAJOR POINTS

Major points made by Mr Botha included

● The South Africans would retain their security forces in SWA/Namibia and Angola in spite of the call for a withdrawal from the Commonwealth heads of government this week and from the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, earlier this month

These forces were not occupying forces, but were there to protect the people of SWA/Namibia from Swapo terrorism and they would remain there for as long as they were needed.

● The South African Government had agreed to appoint a panel of experts who would examine the electricity tariffs and the financial agreement between South Africa and Portugal on the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project

The Portuguese Government was deeply concerned about its losses — about R47-million a year — on the project.

While Mr Botha said he could not make any commitments on this issue, the South African Government would consider the Portuguese request "sympathetically".

● The relations between South Africa and

Mozambique and between Portugal and Mozambique formed "perhaps the most important subject of discussion" in Lisbon yesterday when Mr Botha met the Portuguese Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister and the President

### MAIN CONCERN

It was not in the interests of the three countries to disclose the substance of these discussions, but he could disclose that the main concern of the governments at this stage centred on the "security situation"

● Mr Botha repeated the South African offer of a non-aggression pact with its neighbours and said that if this pact was accepted and if a mechanism for its implementation could be arranged, peace would come to Southern Africa

● The South African delegation was received with greater consideration and understanding by the Portuguese Government — a socialist government — than Mr Botha had received from certain "so-called" conservative governments

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# Di Bishop returns from visit to border 'committed to peace'

Staff Reporter

MRS Di Bishop, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Gardens, has returned from a three-day tour of the operational area.

The visit was at the invitation of the South African Defence Force and has left her "more committed than ever to work for peace"

The invitation to Mrs Bishop followed repeated questions raised by her about the border war and a speech to Free State University students in which she referred to alleged Defence Force actions against the local population

The all-woman tour group included Mrs Rustie Viljoen, wife of the chief of the South African Defence Force, Mrs Barbara Raw, wife of the leader of the New Republic Party, Mrs Annes Munnik, wife of the Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Mrs Margaret Lessing and Dr Dina Wessels of the President's Council, Mrs Clarence Basson, wife of President's councillor Mr Japie Basson and three women members of the SADF

## PERMANENT FORCE

Also on the tour were Mrs Esme Chait and Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht of the Southern Cross Fund.

Mrs Bishop said the visit was limited to camps in Owambo, Kavango and the Caprivi and contact was chiefly with senior officers in the Permanent Force

"The main thrust of what we were shown was the Civic Action Programme, which, we were told in the briefing sessions, is designed 'to win the hearts and minds of the people in order that both the war can be won



Mrs Di Bishop.....'surprised at the one-sided view of Swapo'

and that a Swapo election victory can be avoided," she said.

She said visits included a State hospital run by the SADF since mid-November and educational projects where the SADF helps with staffing

"All members of the SADF were courteous and informative

"The only unpleasant note was when I referred to conscription. I was informed that the term was national service"

Mrs Bishop said she had been concerned about "conscripted young South Africans" entering Angola, when South Africa had not declared war or signed prisoner-of-war agreements and regards armed entry into South Africa as a capital offence.

She said she was also surprised at the one-sided view of Swapo

"No one conveyed that Swapo is a legal political party in SWA/Namibia. Those who I asked said they had not visited the Swapo office in Windhoek to discuss the party's aims

"No one differentiated between Swapo and PLAN (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia), which is doing the fighting"

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# Pik, Portuguese in talks over SWA

221

LISBON — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday exchanged views about independence for South West Africa and other issues with Portuguese leaders

The exchanges came during his three-day visit to Portugal, which has expressed solidarity with two black states opposed to South Africa

Mr Botha, the first South African Cabinet Minister to visit Lisbon since the revolution in Portugal in 1974, met

the Socialist Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, one of the architects of independence from Portugal for Mozambique and Angola

Other issues discussed included the situation of the 600 000-strong Portuguese community in South Africa, many of whom left Mozambique and Angola after they became independent

Also discussed were electricity supplies to South Africa from the mainly Portuguese-owned Cabora Bassa power plant in Mozambique,

which have been disrupted by opponents of the Mozambican Government.

Before spending more than an hour with Mr Soares, Mr Botha met the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama

Mr Gama had talks in Paris last week with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, whose country has accused South Africa of aggression and aiding rebels which have been trying to overthrow his government since independence from Portugal in

1975

Portugal has backed its former colony and condemned South African policies in the region

Mr Botha leaves today for West Germany and will later visit Britain — both members of the Western group seeking to speed a settlement in SWA

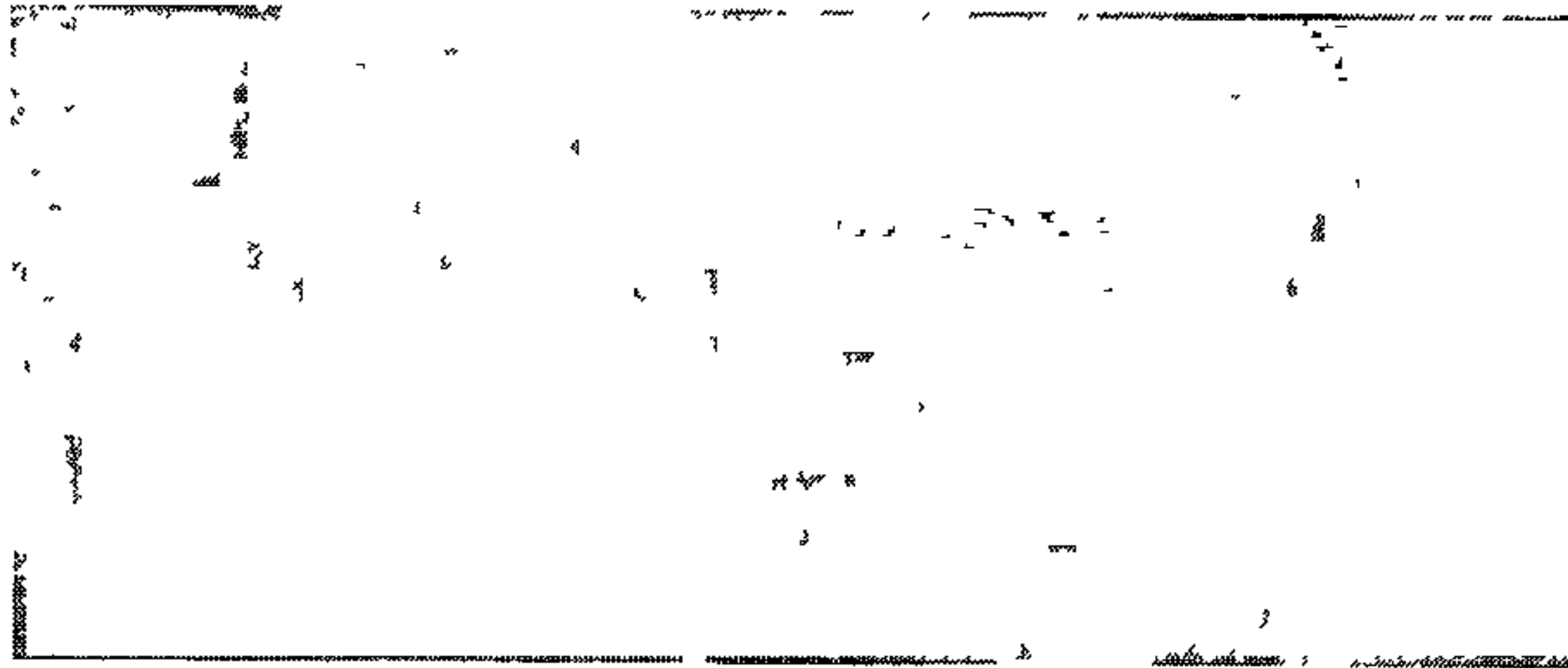
In a brief exchange with reporters on arrival from Madrid on Sunday night, he was asked if he looked forward to any new initiative to break an impasse over independence for SWA

Mr Botha replied "I will be in a better position to answer that question two days from now"

A year ago Mr Botha led the Pretoria delegation in the first direct talks between South Africa and Angola in a search for peace on the Angolan-SWA border

Mr Botha was asked on Sunday night if he would meet the Angolans anywhere on this tour, which has aroused speculation over a possible new SWA initiative

"Not on this particular trip," he replied — Sapa-Reuter



The Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Mario Soares (right) with Mr Pik Botha.

# Pik in Lisbon gets offer to mediate on Namibia

(221) Sep 29/83

LISBON — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, flies to Bonn today after an offer by Portugal to do its best to help speed an independence settlement in Namibia

"Portugal will not refuse any reasonable efforts asked of it to reach such an objective," Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama told Mr Botha at a dinner

"We would thus welcome any initiatives aimed at the immediate reopening of direct talks between South Africa and its African neighbours, particularly Angola and Mozambique

"Only this way will allow the progressive and stage-by-stage achievement of a co-existence

agreement among the states of Southern Africa"

Mr Botha, at the start of a two-week European tour, earlier said on television Portugal had a mediatory role to play in Southern Africa

"Portugal has a role to play because of its knowledge and years of experience in Southern Africa, but whether Portugal will be allowed to play this role really depends on the governments in the area."

Mr Botha told reporters that both President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Mario Soares had raised the financial and security problems of the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant harassed by anti-government guerillas in Mozambique

The plant was designed to supply South Africa with some of its electricity but sabotage has often cut supplies.

Portugal, which has a majority interest in the complex, has spent millions on its upkeep over the past seven years, a major drain on the ailing Portuguese economy.

The talks also covered trade and the position of the 600 000-strong Portuguese community in South Africa praised by the visiting Minister as one of the hardest-working in the world, Reuter reports

The Star's Foreign News Service adds that when Mr Botha was asked whether he was trying a new tack on Namibia, he replied that he could not say he was, "but I am listening to what the Portuguese Government has to say on this issue"

After his meeting with the president it was Mr Botha himself who dubbed the discussions "interesting".

He added that they had embraced Southern African issues

5/27/83  
1/2 more of it



Cape Times  
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# Hostage killed, two hurt in IRA raid

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A woman held hostage by armed raiders was shot dead and two bystanders were injured in a shoot-out with police yesterday in the small town of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, in Northern Ireland

Eye-witnesses said they feared the woman, Mrs Kathleen Foster, in her 60s, and a man shot in the face and another in the hand, may have been hit by police bullets

They said the raiders, believed to have been IRA terrorists, were surprised by patrolling police in the middle of a raid on a post office

The police opened fire on the building but the witnesses said the gunmen had escaped already

# Makanga back in detention

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — Mr Kosmos Kalat Makanga, a member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, was detained by security police at 5am yesterday. He had been released only last month from 87 days in detention

Mr Makanga was picked up at the house of a friend in Windhoek where he had fled from Kavango after friends had tipped him off that the security police and the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, were looking for him

Mr Makanga, who is an executive member of the moderate, predominantly Roman Catholic Namibia Christian Democratic Party, and a leading Kavango businessman, has been detained repeatedly over the past two years

### Fears

Security police spokesmen confirmed yesterday that Mr Makanga was being held under the security proclamation, AG9, which allows for 30 days' detention, renewable by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk

At a press conference in Tsumeb recently, at which NCDP leader, Mr Hans Rohr, produced four men who alleged that they had been tortured by Koevoet, Mr Makanga also spoke of his detention

Fearing he might be redetained, he asked journalists not to identify him

"I don't think I could

stand it again I don't think I could stand being beaten again," he said

In a telex to Dr Van Niekerk yesterday, Mr Rohr, who with Mr Makanga is an outspoken critic of alleged Koevoet and security police torture, called for the immediate release of Mr Makanga and all other detainees

Describing Mr Makanga as "a peaceful and violence-condemning citizen", he said the repeated detentions of members of the NCDP — a party which strongly rejects violence in all forms — was an attempt to crush the party

### 'Repressive'

"You are aware of the fact that the NCDP members condemn violence and bloodshed. It has already been proved to you and to the whole country that we only stand for democratic and Christian changes to your present repressive system," Mr Rohr told Dr Van Niekerk

There has been a wave of detentions in both Windhoek and the Kavango war zone recently, with at least five Windhoek men presently in detention

Official figures of detainees in the Kavango are 30, but churches and legal organizations put the number at over 200

In a Supreme Court hearing last week, 15 affidavits alleging torture of detainees by the security police and Koevoet were handed in



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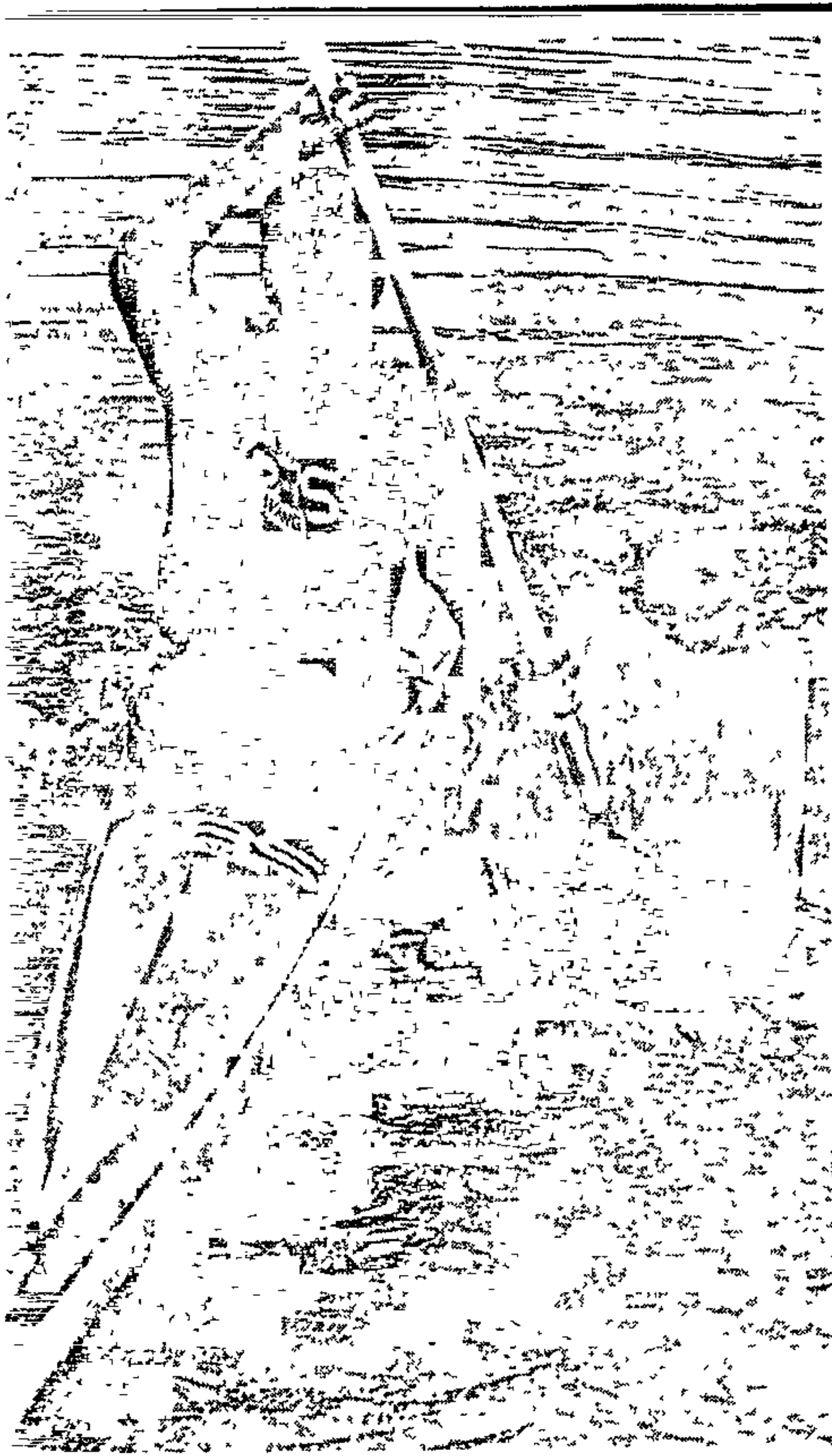
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will be paddling his own canoe for 2 000km down the Orange funds for the planting of trees in an over-grazed area

Picture ANDREW GILLINGHAM

to canoe, muscles in after finishing a BSc in University trip down about sev-

10 hours a day. And he won't be taking a back-up team with him. Besides his canoe he will be carrying a "big" plastic bag to sleep in, a line and hook with which to catch fish, a knife, a nylon jacket and a camera. He will be living off the land (and the river) and any concerned farmers he might come across on his way

down. When he gets to Oranjemund, he will be hitch-hiking back. If his canoe is still in one piece by then, he figures to make a plan to get that back too. Bowen lives in Norwood, Johannesburg, and if there are any potential sponsors out there his telephone number is 728-1548.

# Kavango man detained again in Windhoek

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Kosmos Kalat Makanga, a member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, was detained yesterday after being released last month from 87 days' detention.

Mr Makanga was seized at the house of a friend in Windhoek where he had fled from Kavango after friends had tipped him off the Security Police and the police counter insurgency unit, Koevoet, were looking for him.

Mr Makanga, who is an executive member of the moderate, predominantly Roman Catholic Namibia Christian Democratic Party, and a leading Kavango businessman, has been detained repeatedly over the past two years.

Security Police spokesmen confirmed yesterday Mr Makanga was being held in terms of Proclamation A G9, which allows for 30 days' detention.

At a Press conference in Tsumeb recently, at which NCDP leader, Mr Hans Röhr produced four men who alleged they had been tortured

by Koevoet, Mr Makanga also spoke of his detention.

But he asked journalists not to identify him as he feared he would be re-detained and "I don't think I could stand it again, I don't think I could stand being beaten again".

In a telex message to the Administrator General, Dr Willem van Niekerk yesterday morning, Mr Röhr, who with Mr Makanga is an outspoken critic of alleged Koevoet and Security Police torture, called for the immediate release of Mr Makanga and all other detainees.

Describing Mr Makanga as "a peaceful and violence-condemning citizen", he said the repeated detentions of NCDP members was an attempt to crush the party.

"You are aware of the fact that the NCDP members condemn violence and bloodshed. It has already been proved to you and to the whole country that we only stand for democratic and Christian changes to your present repressive system," Mr Röhr told Dr Van Niekerk.

## Sydney clergyman for top SA post

CAPE TOWN — The Rev Canon Dudley Foord of Sydney, Australia, was elected Presiding Bishop of the Church of England in South Africa to succeed the Right Rev Stephen Bradley, who has held the post since 1965.

Dr Foord was elected at a special synod of the church which met in Cape Town last Friday. Bishop Bradley will retire as Presiding Bishop in 1984.

Dr Foord, 60, is at present rector of St Ives, New South

Wales, one of Sydney's leading churches. Previously he was a lecturer at Moore Theological College, Sydney, and has a wealth of theological knowledge, coupled with wide experience in every aspect of church life.

Dr and Mrs Foord toured South Africa in September and he was the main speaker at the annual clergy conference of Cesa in Cape Town. He also visited churches in the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal — Sapa.

## Citizen at mercy of state bureaucracy

years had over virtu- of human where more often of Profes- the Univer-

Prof Bekker called for protection against unlawful action by governmental authorities. He said the present system did not provide adequate protection. There was no general recourse to the courts. In South Africa the administrative organs should be in-

tries keeps officials on their toes and serves as a warning against the abuse of powers and irrational decision making. Referring to the new constitution, Prof Bekker said the role of the courts would have to be re-considered. The courts were required

## Earthlings can listen to space talk

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — South African radio hams will be able to talk to the space shuttle Columbia on her current mission, which starts today, and telephone callers will be able to listen in on conversations between the astronauts and ground control by dialling an

## Pupils 'on strike' over dissections

London Bureau

LONDON — Schoolchildren in the west Midlands have "gone on strike" against biology classes involving the dissection of dead animals. Some O Level pupils at Tividale Comprehensive School, Dudley, have refused to attend lessons where



# '100 000' troops in SWA' an inflated

Defence Reporter

THE entire full-time South African Defence Force — army, navy, air force and medical services — stationed in SWA/Namibia?

Not likely, military observers reacted yesterday to an assertion at the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi by the honorary secretary of the

Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr Abdul Minty, that 100 000 South African troops were stationed in the territory.

They pointed out that the entire Permanent Force and national service elements of the SADF together amount to 95 000 men and women, adding that at any given time only a few thousand members of the Citizen and Commando Forces

were in uniform

For the SADF to maintain a 100 000-man garrison in SWA/Namibia if would virtually have to close down its entire operation in the Republic — or launch a call-up of reserve troops on a scale last seen during World War II, and this has not happened.

The SWA/Namibian force level has never been officially disclosed, but reliable sources estimate that at any given time there are 20 000 men, about 25 per cent of them troops of the South West Africa Territory Force, in uniform.

Observers also derided Mr Minty's claim that the Austrian Government had agreed to close a "major" arms-supply loophole to South Africa.

Austria has never been a "major" South African

arms supplier.

The only South Africans likely to be affected by the closing of the Austrian "loophole", as Mr Minty described it, are hunters and sportsmen who buy sporting rifles and ammunition manufactured by such traditional firms as Steyr and Hirtenberg.

This, however, should cause no great hardship because many types of sport-

ing ammunition are manufactured locally.

Even an official Austrian ban on sporting and target-shooting weapons is unlikely to be effective, there are so many ways of evading the arms embargo that South African gun shops stock weapons and ammunition imported from virtually every arms-producing nation in the world.

This includes sporadic supplies of communist-origin weapons such as Russian shotguns, Czechoslovakian Brno rifles and Polish Radom pistols

The only effect of the arms embargo has been to make some weapons more expensive to obtain, and lengthen delivery times because they have to be imported through middlemen.

# 44 nations attack US over SWA

APK Times 30/11/83  
221

From JOHN BATTERSBY

NEW DELHI — The 44 nations of the Commonwealth — including Britain — have accused the United States and South Africa of frustrating SWA/Namibian independence by insisting on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

The unprecedented Commonwealth criticism of the US role in Southern Africa comes at the end of a seven-day summit which was characterized by continual behind-the-scenes criticism of the US

In a 12-page communique drawn up by representatives of 42 countries, Commonwealth heads of government called for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and for international pressure to end South African "acts of aggression" against neighbouring states

It was only the last-minute intervention of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that removed the qualification that the withdrawal of South African troops should be "immediate and unconditional".

## Sanctions threat

In a thinly-veiled threat of sanctions the leaders warned that if South Africa continued to "obstruct" the independence process "appropriate measures" under the United Nations charter would have to be considered

In a press conference following the release of the communique Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and conference hostess, said she would like to see a change in some of the policies of the US in Southern Africa

The Commonwealth leaders warned that the implementation of Mr P W Botha's constitutional proposals could only lead to a "rising tide of anger against the injustice of apartheid with further repression and brutality directed at the African majority and other racial groups acting in solidarity with them"

British officials said the British Government had reservations about the communique's remarks on the referendum in South Africa and noted that Mrs Thatcher preferred to "reserve judgement" on the constitutional reforms

## Gleneagles agreement

The Commonwealth heads of government reaffirmed their commitment to uphold the Gleneagles agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa and called on Commonwealth sportsmen not to be misled by recent changes in South African sport

Heads of government expressed their "indignation at repeated violations by South Africa of the territorial integrity of neighbouring states"

"These acts of aggression, intended to intimidate and destabilize South Africa's neighbours — endangered international peace and security and showed a total disregard for the norms of civilized conduct between sovereign states," the communique said

● Australia was prepared to impose economic sanctions against South Africa to hasten the independence of SWA/Namibia, but would not do so alone, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said in New Delhi yesterday.

"If the rest of the Commonwealth and the world community were prepared to take further action, we would be up there with them," Mr Hawke told a press conference



# Kalat redetained

A FORMER Kavango detainee, Mr Kosmos Kalat Makanga, who earlier this month alleged he had been beaten during questioning by Security Police, was re-detained by police in Windhoek on Monday

Mr Makanga is a member of Mr Hans Rohr's Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) and the party's only representative in the Kavango Legislative Assembly

His last period of detention — 87 days — ended in October. A police spokesman confirmed he was once again being held in terms of Proclamation AG 9 — a Namibian security law providing for detention up to 30 days, which can be prolonged by order of the Administrator-General

Mr Makanga was one of five former detainees

221 ~~201~~ ~~80/11/83~~  
who told newsmen in Tsumeb earlier this month that they had been beaten with spades and given electric shocks while under interrogation during their periods of detention

He was also the NCDP's representative at the multi-party conference in Windhoek, which adjourned last week

The NCDP was the only party to walk out of the conference

Mr Makanga knew that police were looking for him because they visited his wife in the Ka-

vango and asked his whereabouts nearly three weeks ago

He did not, however, know why they wanted to see him. He told newsmen he was scared to return to his home in case he was redetained

Mr Rohr has telexed the Administrator-General, protesting at Mr Makanga's arrest and calling for his immediate release

"I am sure that you, along with the South African Government, will lose what credibility you still have with the democratic countries of the world," Mr Rohr said

# US 'shares frustration over SWA independence'

KEG US  
30/11/83  
221

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Government said today it shared the widespread frustration over the delay in achieving South West African independence, but South Africa's concern about Cuban troops in Angola was a practical problem that had to be approached realistically

It declared US determination to work for independence "as long as it appears there is a chance for a peaceful solution"

Washington was reacting to the rejection by Commonwealth leaders at their summit in New Delhi, India, of linkage between the territory's independence and the presence of Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola

In a communique, which is regarded here as relatively moderate given the heated closed-door debate on SWA at the summit, the Commonwealth leaders called South Africa's occupation of SWA illegal and rejected the stand by the US and South Africa that independence could occur only when Cuban troops withdrew from Angola

But, amid reports that time is running out for the US initiative in the region, Washington is showing no signs of backing down on the linkage question

A senior spokesman for the State Department said today the US remained "convinced that the remaining obstacle can be overcome if it is approached realistically and practically"

"From that perspective, it is clear that implementation of a Namibian settlement will take place only if fundamental concerns of all parties are addressed.

"For the past two years, we have worked hard on a search for a solution based on reciprocity with full mutual respect for security and sovereignty on all sides with the direct purpose of bringing about Namibian independence"



# South Africa stays firm on its Namibia policy

Running like twin threads through the discussions Mr Pik Botha is having in Europe this week are the alleged South African destabilisation of its neighbours and the need to drop the link between Namibian independence and Cuban troops in Angola

It is clear there is a concerted Western effort to try to wean Portugal's former African territories — especially Mozambique — from the Communists

From the western point of view, there have already been promising contacts and slow, though definite, progress in Mozambique. The United States is in the vanguard of this campaign and senior representatives of the Reagan Administration have worked hard in the area, trying to convince both Mozambique and Angola that their future lies with the West

However, South Africa's continued military presence in Southern Angola and its "revenge" raids on African National Congress bases in Mozambique are severe obstacles to this campaign

There are fears in western capitals that, if the South African raids into Mozambique do not stop, or if the Mozambique Resistance Movement becomes too effective, President Samora Machel will seek further military assistance from the Russians and that he will move ever deeper into the Russian camp

While Angola is a separate issue with a different background, some western governments believe South Africa should withdraw her troops from Southern Angola unilaterally,

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Star's London Bureau examines the main issues being discussed by the Foreign Minister during his current tour of European capitals.

both as a signal to Angola, that she is serious about a Namibian settlement and as a gesture towards easing the military pressure on the MPLA Government. This attitude was confirmed by the call from the Commonwealth leaders this week to South Africa to withdraw her troops from Southern Angola

Ironically, it seems western governments would rather continue dealing with "Marxist" governments in Angola and Mozambique which may be moving towards the western camp than take a chance on the future success of apparently pro-western rebel movements in both countries. So, Mr Botha has been urged, as being urged, will be urged to keep South African security forces south of the different borders

Tied in with this is the western desire that South Africa should abandon its demand for an acceptable agreement or the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before Namibia can be settled. While America supports this so-called "linkage," the other members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia — Germany, France, Britain and Canada — do not

In both Bonn and London, Mr Botha will be urged vigorously to drop linkage and press ahead with a

Namibian settlement on the basis of United Nations Resolution 435

It is understood the South African response has, is and will be that there is no campaign to "destabilise" Southern Africa, that South Africa is doing no more than protect her citizens from terrorist attacks, and that if these attacks cease South Africa's cross-border activities will be stopped

It is possible Mr Botha will explain that South Africa does not seek the overthrow of the Angolan or Mozambican Governments, but that it would like to see stable governments of "national reconciliation" in both territories

He will almost certainly respond to the western leaders' concern over "destabilisation" with vigorous pleas for them to use their influence to get Mozambique to curtail the activities of the ANC and for Angola to stop helping Swapo

On the issue of Namibian "linkage" it is expected there will be no South African retreat. The South Africans will almost certainly point out that they were on the brink of agreeing to an informal ceasefire with Angola early this year (as a prelude to the implementation of UN Resolution 435) when 700 Swapo guerrillas crossed the border and scuttled any immediate hope of any such agreement

# No option to SWA war, say Soviets

221  
E. Post 1/12/83  
NEW YORK — The people of SWA/Namibia had no option to armed struggle if South Africa's administration of the territory persisted, the Soviet Union told the United Nations yesterday

Speaking on the third day of a General Assembly debate on UN efforts to bring the territory to statehood, the Soviet delegate, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, said Moscow would continue to support the people

He also accused the US of encouraging South African intransigence

Backed by the US, South Africa has been demanding that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola as a condition for SWA/Namibian independence

This link has been rejected by France, Britain and Canada, members of a group also including the US and West Germany that is trying to resolve the statehood issue

It was also rejected at the recent Commonwealth meeting in New Delhi

Mr Troyanovsky said that only constant

pressure on Pretoria could force compliance with UN resolutions. All efforts should be made to prevent South Africa from acquiring nuclear weapons

Delegates rejected the linking of Cuba's presence in Angola to a SA withdrawal

Mr George Maciel of Brazil termed such linkage incompatible and inadmissible and an open defiance of the UN

Mr Mubarak al-Boainin of Qatar said South Africa was pursuing "aggression" and the Security Council ought to impose mandatory sanctions against it. Mr Sardar Shah Nawaz of Pakistan said Western support enabled South Africa to act in contemptuous disregard of the UN

Some states were less than firm in opposition to South Africa because of economic ties in the Republic, Mr Nawaz said

Mr Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia said South Africa had carved its niche in the East-West issue and only received a "slap on the wrist" for deeds that caused an outcry elsewhere — Sapa-Reuter



CME Times 2/12/83

221

# Poachers leave trail of death

By DI MEEK  
Environment Reporter

THE report compiled by an independent, international observer of large-scale poaching along the Botswana/Caprivi border tells of the brutal slaughter of animals and at times, of entire herds

The as yet unpublished report, completed earlier this year, has come into the possession of the Cape Times.

It investigated incidents in two widely separated districts — from Kasane, west along the Chobe River in the northern limit of Botswana's Chobe National Park and farther west along the Linyanti River.

Increased poaching activity with automatic weapons, packs of dogs and chain-saws was found to coincide with full moon periods and the dry season, when game moved closer to the two rivers

The following evidence was given by witnesses in the area. Further observations were made by the author himself at the end of last year and the beginning of this year

● The author counted the remains of 24 elephant along a 40km stretch of the Chobe River near Kasane (more than one every 2km). He also noted the remains of Lechwe, kudu, buffalo and impala in the same area.

In the Linyanti area, he saw the remains of six elephant along a 15km stretch of river. He sighted other animal remains on the Caprivi side.

In October last year,

he also visited a site on the Chobe River where a total of 248 buffalo had died two months previously

● Witness A, who frequents the area west of Kasane along the Chobe River, saw Caprivians hunting rare Lechwe with dogs in 1978 and subsequently followed up more than 12 separate incidents after hearing shots or automatic weapon fire

On one occasion he saw Caprivians hacking up two elephant carcasses

● Witness B, an honorary game warden who moves over a wide area outside the Chobe National Park, knew of 10 elephant being poached near the Chobe River Park boundary

## Wounds

In one instance an elephant was found with wounds from an automatic weapon. The skull wound was very large, giving rise to allegations that it had been struck by a light mortar bomb, but there was no evidence of this

In August last year, the game warden impounded a canoe on the Botswana bank of the Chobe River which he suspected belonged to poachers. As he towed the canoe away, he was fired at twice.

The witness knew of instances of roan, Lechwe, kudu and impala being killed in the park.

● Witness C said he knew of 12 elephant that had been poached by Caprivians last year. Three rhinos had been poached in separate incidents

Also shot dead close to the river were "around half-a-dozen each" of buffalo, roan, Lechwe, kudu and impala

He witnessed Caprivi poachers spraying a herd of Lechwe with automatic fire, killing about a third of the animals and wounding others near the entrance to Chobe National Park. The wounded were subsequently destroyed by park staff

Another incident involved the wanton shooting of hippo by Caprivians

## 13 elephant killed

From September 13 to 23, 1981, he recorded 13 elephant killed on the Botswana side of the Chobe River. Chain-saws had been used to remove some of the heads, but most of the tusks had been hacked out with axes

● Witness D, who frequents the Linyanti River region, told of an incident in November 1979 when he found a freshly-killed elephant after hearing gunfire. The head had been removed with a chain-saw

In mid-August last year he saw a poachers' camp in Caprivi about 400 metres from the river, with about 20 men and packs of dogs. The men carried automatic rifles which were clearly visible

The poachers were seen to enclose an area in which there were up to about 2000 Lechwe. Leaving the animals one escape route, men and dogs drove the Lechwe to it, where they were shot down as they fled

## 'Shots daily'

● Witness E, who also frequents the Linyanti area, was the first to see the camp of the Lechwe poachers and confirmed information given by Witness D

He said that since March/April 1982, there were periods when shots could be heard almost daily coming from along the river on the Caprivi side

● Confirmation that the poaching is just as bad now was received last month from a witness who said that during a recent game drive in the northern Chobe, the carcasses of 12 elephant had been counted in one afternoon



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that reports of  
neller's deten-  
14 days could  
ve been true.  
Mueller has  
linked with an

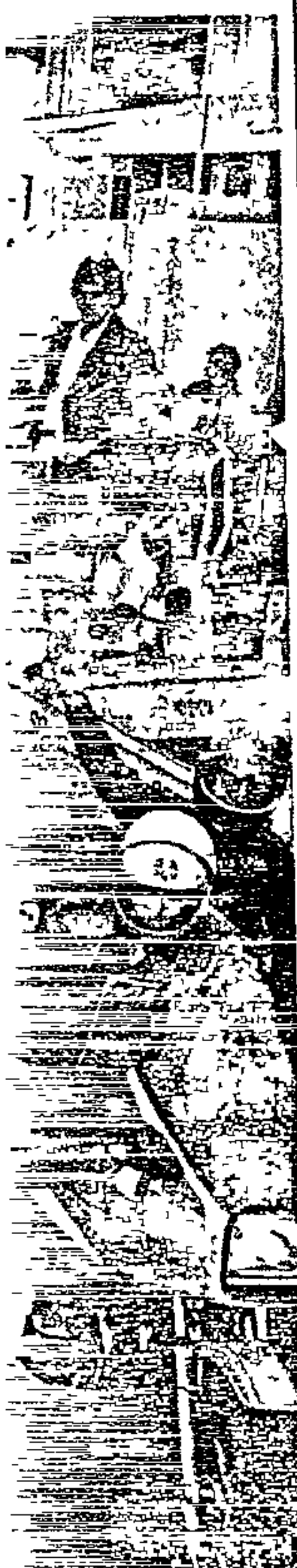
Page 9

A

# Poaching: Shock disclosures

CAPE TIMES  
2/12/83

221



By DI MEEK  
Environment  
Reporter

**EVIDENCE** indicat-  
ing large-scale or-  
ganized commercial  
poaching for ivory  
and meat on the  
Botswana/Caprivian  
border is outlined  
in a confidential re-  
port that has come  
into the possession  
of the Cape Times.

The inquiry was con-  
ducted in northern  
Botswana and complet-  
ed earlier this year

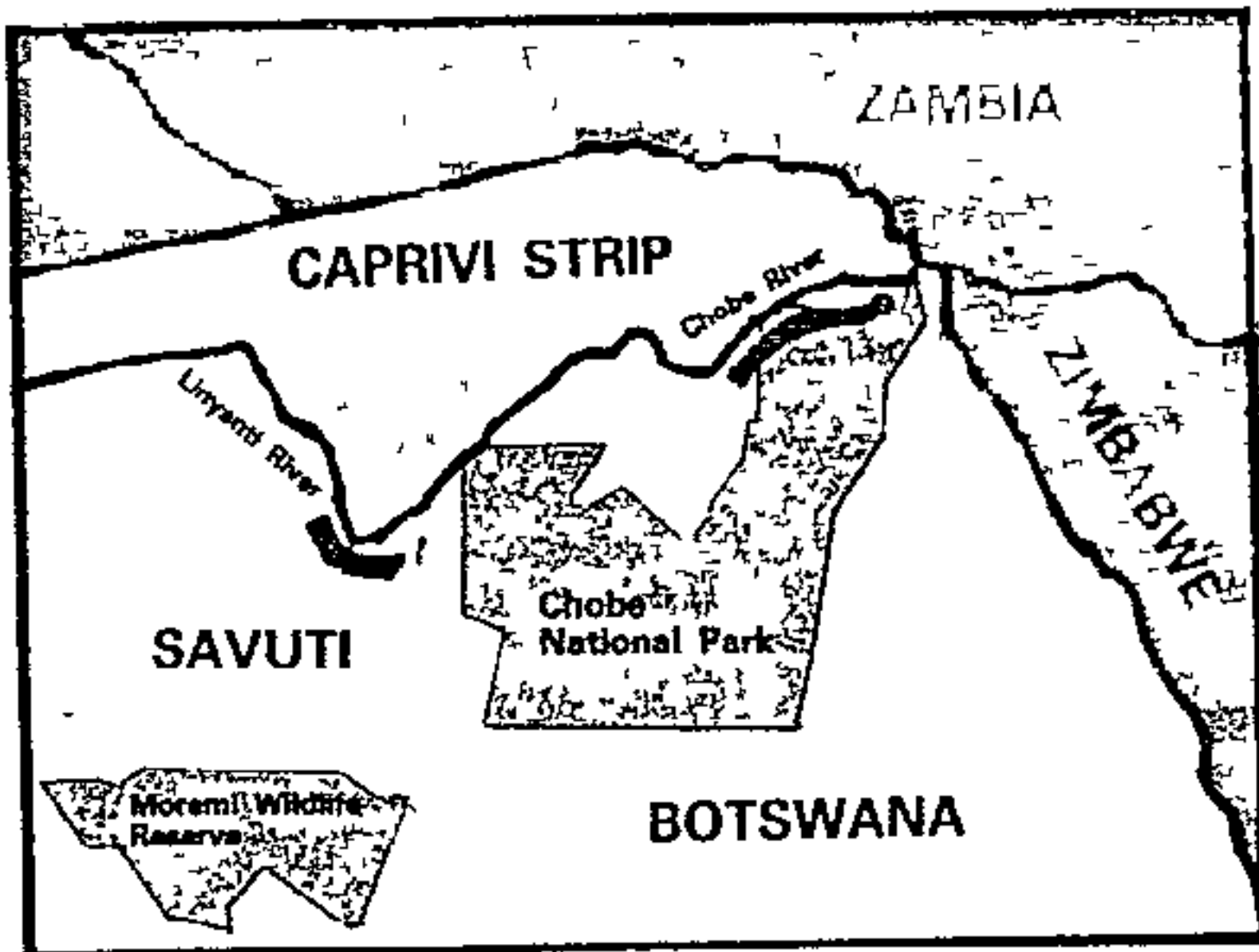
There have been alle-  
gations that the recent  
shooting of two South  
African civilians was a  
result of attempts to  
chase elephant across  
the Chobe River into  
Caprivi

Although this has  
been strongly denied,  
the South African Gov-  
ernment is still waiting  
for a full explanation  
from Botswana of the in-  
cident

Evidence in the report  
clearly exonerates the  
South African Defence  
Force from blame in the  
spate of poaching

### Automatic weapons

The report, which ex-  
cludes hearsay and ac-  
cepted only direct wit-  
ness and physical  
evidence, describes the  
poaching as blatant,  
bold and aggressive and  
says it is being carried  
out by groups of up to 20  
people with the aid of  
automatic weapons,



The areas of research below the Chobe  
and Linyanti rivers are marked in red.

packs of dogs and chain-  
saws

Automatic fire and ri-  
fle shots are heard daily  
in some areas. The au-  
thor of the report saw  
the carcasses of 24 ele-  
phant in a 40km stretch  
along the Chobe River  
near Kasane

The report includes  
evidence of more than  
2 000 rare antelope,  
Lechwe, being am-  
bushed by a group of  
poachers armed with  
automatic weapons, the  
wanton automatic-rifle  
shooting of hippo, and  
confirmation that 248  
buffalo which died on  
the Chobe River last  
year were stamped by  
poachers firing from the  
Caprivi Strip

It said the trend of  
poaching was definitely  
on the increase

Evidence also clearly  
pointed to Caprivi  
Home Guards as being  
primary culprits on the  
Chobe River in the

northern limit of Bot-  
swana's Chobe National  
Park, with indications  
farther west in the Lin-  
yanti River area

Their targets were  
elephant, rhino, buffalo,  
Lechwe, kudu and  
impala and it was be-  
lieved that the market  
incentive for the poach-  
ers was provided by  
people within Caprivi

The report, compiled  
by an independent in-  
ternational observer  
who visited the border  
area late last year, has  
been circulated among  
international conserva-  
tion bodies in Europe

The investigation was  
prompted by informa-  
tion that significant kill-  
ing of wildlife had oc-  
curred during recent  
years in the Caprivi  
Strip

Published and unpub-  
lished reports of illicit  
elephant ivory and  
rhino horn trading, us-  
ing routes through

South Africa, also indi-  
cated that some sources  
of these products had  
been Angola, Botswana,  
Caprivi, SWA/Namibia,  
Zambia and Zimbabwe,  
as well as the Republic  
itself

Discrepancies be-  
tween South African re-  
turns to the Convention  
on International Trade  
in Endangered Species  
(Cites) and Customs data  
also drew attention to  
the problem

The report said that in  
spite of allegations,  
there was no evidence  
over the past two years  
that SADF personnel  
were involved in poach-  
ing from helicopters or  
by any other means

But it asked who sup-  
plied the Caprivi Home  
Guards with arms and  
ammunition, and what  
measures were being  
taken to control their  
use

It also considers the  
problem of controlling  
poaching in "porous"  
border areas and points  
to Principle 21 of the  
UN Charter which says  
States must ensure that  
activities within their  
jurisdiction do not dam-  
age the environment of  
other States

The report concludes  
that while poaching is  
not on the same scale as  
that reported in Ugan-  
da, Kenya and Central  
African Republic, ac-  
tion is necessary if in-  
cursions of poachers  
from Caprivi into  
Botswana are to be  
checked

● Poachers leave trail  
of death, page 5

show  
Dan Bosman

laba

suading" the less-  
-d among them from  
kers a bad name

stor-cyclist was in-  
-er being knocked  
Green Point Circle  
rally He was taken  
-set Hospital for

ican scramble with  
and Ralf, picture,



# Large-scale poaching confirmed

Capri Times  
3/12/83  
221

By DI MEEK  
Environment Reporter

A SENIOR game scout with the Wildlife and National Parks Department in Botswana yesterday confirmed major aspects of a confidential report which gives evidence indicating large-scale commercial poaching for ivory and meat on the Botswana/Caprivian border.

The report, conducted by an international, independent observer along the Chobe and Linyanti Rivers, was completed earlier this year. It has been circulated among international conservation bodies in Europe.

The report, which has come into the possession of the Cape Times, was published for the first time yesterday.

The game scout, Mr Gift Otumile, who is stationed in the northern Botswana town of Kasane, confirmed that poaching was being carried out by the Caprivian "Home Guard" with the aid of automatic weapons and chain-saws.

He said he believed the poaching was being done on a commercial basis and was being organized from within the Caprivi Strip. He said he did not know who this person or people could be.

## 'Much worse'

Mr Otumile said poaching had been "much worse this year than in previous years".

A survey carried out by his department between January and the end of November this year had found more than 1 000 elephant carcasses along the border area between the Chobe and Linyanti rivers.

Most had been killed by automatic weapons and many of the tusks had been removed with chain-saws or axes. Buffalo carcasses were also found and those of about six rhino, which are very rare in Botswana.

He said the rhino horns had been removed with knives.

Poaching had also increased since September with the onset of the dry season, when the game moved closer to the rivers.

## 'Given by govt'

Describing the situation as very bad, he said automatic rifle fire was heard about once or twice a month, but at other times weekly.

Asked how he thought the Caprivians came to be in possession of the automatic weapons, Mr Otumile said "They are given them by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for defence purposes".

"But there is no war or terrorist groups, so instead they are using these weapons for poaching elephant."

He said the Caprivians continually crossed the river into Botswana. The Botswana Defence Force patrolled the area but if they saw poachers they did not try to arrest them because of their

borone last week. A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night that no such thing as the Caprivi Home Guard existed in the Caprivi Strip. There was a regular army unit consisting of local Caprivians in Eastern Caprivi called the 701 Battalion. The unit was based at Katima Mulilo.

He said that, as was the case with every SADF unit, "very strict" control was exercised over the supply of weapons.

The spokesman said a great part of the Caprivi was proclaimed a game reserve and policemen and game wardens patrolled the area to ensure that poaching did not take place.

in the area, said he was aware of the problem. Mr Walker said the Trust's surveys had come up with similar figures to those quoted in the confidential report.

## Recommendations

Sapa reports from Windhoek that recommendations have been submitted to the Botswana Government and the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia to combat illegal hunting and the smuggling of ivory and game products in border areas.

The Director of Nature Conservation in Windhoek, Mr Polla Swart, said yesterday that undisclosed recommendations were drafted at discussions in Ga-

weapons. The acting director of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks in Gaborone, Mr M L Nchunga, said poaching occurred all over Botswana and this implied that it was well-organized.

He said attempts were made to control the situation by stationing game wardens in Kasani and Maun. He said the Botswana Defence Force monitored the Caprivian/Botswana border but it was not an anti-poaching unit as such.

Mr Clive Walker, chairman of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, whose organization is at present carrying out a survey with the Botswana Government to assess how many elephants are

# Death call in Koevoet trial

The Star Bureau 5/12/83

WINDHOEK — The prosecution in the Koevoet trial in Windhoek today asked for the death sentence to be imposed on a former Koevoet member, Johannes Paulus

Paulus (23) was convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court on September 28 of murder, three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravation

A former Koevoet colleague, Paulus Matheus (22) was convicted of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravation

The offences were committed in northern Namibia on January 2 this year. The judge in the trial, Mr Justice J Strydom, found there were no extenuating circumstances for Paulus

The case continues. — Sapa.



# Namibia

publicity *221*

to cost ~~200~~

UN R5-m

*Star* The Star Bureau *5/12/83*

NEW YORK—The United Nations is to mount an unprecedented information and publicity campaign on Namibia next year which will cost about R5 million

The money was authorised for the information programme and for various expenses to be incurred by the UN Council for Namibia, when the General Assembly discussed the Namibia issue this week

At the end of a week-long debate, the Assembly unanimously approved a broad range of campaigns which would include the dissemination of data about "collusion" with South Africa by the United States, some other Western countries and Israel

During the debate, Israel was accused by Arab and African nations of collaborating with South Africa on nuclear and military matters

## COST

The entire information programme — including about R1,5 million for travel by members and staff of the council for Namibia — will cost more than R5 million, the assembly was told in report prepared by the council.

Among events planned for next year will be a symposium of celebrities, scholars and media people

According to the UN, the symposium will mark the 100th anniversary of "the struggle of the Namibian people against the colonial occupation and plunder of the natural resources of their country, and for self-determination, freedom and independence"

Last week the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on Namibia, one of them calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa because of its continued presence in Namibia

The United States and major Western nations abstained from voting.

# Koevoet: State asks for death

ARGUS  
5/12/83

~~221~~  
221



WINDHOEK. — The prosecution in the Koevoet trial in Windhoek today asked for the death sentence to be imposed on a former Koevoet member, Johannes Paulus

Paulus, 23, was convicted in Windhoek Supreme Court on September 28 of murder, three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravating circumstances

A former Koevoet colleague, Paulus Matheus, 22, was convicted on the same day of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravating circumstances

The offences were committed in northern SWA/Namibia on the night of January 2 when the men went on a spree "in search of money and girls"

## Threw grenade

Three days later, Paulus tried to kill a group of detectives by throwing a hand-grenade at them when they tried to arrest him

The grenade did not explode

Mr Justice J Strydom found there were no extenuating circumstances for Paulus

Paulus had taken the lead in the commission of the offences and had pretended to Owambo civilians that he and his colleague were Swapo

insurgents

This was aimed at blaming the crimes on Swapo if the police should investigate, Mr Justice Strydom said

Mr Gerrit Burger, for the State, said today there were 20 000 men of the armed forces in Owambo, which meant one man under arms for every 25 civilians

"If the armed forces in Owambo abuse their powers and commit these types of offences, the people of Owambo will suffer severely," he said

## Standing orders

In addition to the death sentence, Mr Burger asked for long terms of imprisonment for both men

"The people of Owambo are looking to this court for protection," he said

"The punishment has to be such that all members of the armed forces in Owambo should know that this court will not deal lightly with them"

Mr Burger said the two men acted contrary to standing orders of Koevoet and had harmed the name of the special SA Police counter-insurgency unit

"What is the use if you protect the security of the country but you cause anarchy in the country?" he asked

Mr Pierre Roux, for Paulus, asked for a sentence of between 15 and 20 years — Sapa



# Koevoet fighter sentenced to hang for murder of Ovambo man

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A former Koevoet fighter was today sentenced in the Windhoek Supreme Court to hang for murder.

It is believed to be the first time that a member of the security forces in Namibia has been sentenced to death.

Jonas Paulus (28) was also sentenced to an effective jail term of 21 years on eight convictions of attempted murder, rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

His co-accused, Paulus Matheus (23), was sentenced to an effective 12 years' jail for 6 convictions of rape, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Paulus was granted leave to appeal against the death sentence on Mr Justice Strydom's finding that there were no extenuating circumstances. He was also granted leave to appeal against the cumulative jail term.

The crimes of the two Koevoet counter-insurgency constables sprang from one night of violence in central Ovambo on January 2 when they went looking for "girls and money".

The judge found that Paulus had clearly been the leader of the two. He had fired the shot which killed Mr Robert Amunwe at his kraal, and he had robbed Miss Hilda Nepemba and Miss Katrina Ipinga of their wristwatches and radio-tape recorder.

He found that the two men had had reason to take their semi-automatic rifles with them — one was an AK-47 — as there were cases of assassination of Koevoet members.

Their actions that night, however, had been contrary to instructions and the discipline of their unit.

Mr Justice Strydom said the court had a duty to protect society, not only from the two accused, but also from others in their unit who might consider committing similar acts.

Matheus could not be considered a completely passive partner as he had caught one of the young women and dragged her into the bush where the two men raped her, he said.

Matheus had also fired a shot at a kraal, along with Paulus, and was therefore equally guilty of attempted murder.

# State asks for death in Koevoet trial

(221) ROOM  
6/12/83

**WINDHOEK.** — The prosecution in the Koevoet trial in Windhoek yesterday asked for the death sentence to be imposed on a former Koevoet member, Johannes Paulus.

Paulus, 23, was convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court on September 28 of murder, three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravation.

A former Koevoet colleague, Paulus Matheus, 22, was convicted on the same day, of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravation.

The offences were committed in Northern South West Africa on January 2 this year when the two men went on a spree "in search of money and girls"

Three days later, Paulus tried to kill a group of detectives by throwing a hand

grenade at them when they tried to arrest him. The grenade failed to explode.

The trial judge, Mr Justice J Strydom, found there was no extenuation for Paulus.

Paulus had taken the lead in the commission of the offences and had pretended to Owambo civilians that he and his colleague were Swapo insurgents.

This was aimed at blaming the crimes on Swapo if the police should later investigate, Mr Justice Strydom said.

Counsel for the State, Mr Gerrit Burger, told the court yesterday that there were 20 000 men of the various branches of the armed forces in Owambo, which meant one man under arms for every 25 civilians.

"If the armed forces in Owambo abuse their powers and commit these types of offences, the people of Owambo

will suffer severely," he said.

In addition to the death sentence, Mr Burger asked for lengthy terms of imprisonment for both men.

"The people of Owambo are looking to this court for protection," he said.

"The punishment has to be such that all members of the armed forces in Owambo should know that this court will not deal with lightly with them."

Mr Burger said the two men had acted contrary to standing orders of Koevoet and had harmed the name of the special SA Police counter insurgency unit.

"What is the use if you protect the security of the country but you cause anarchy in the country?" he asked.

Paulus' counsel, Mr Pierre Roux, asked for a sentence of between 15 and 20 years.

Sentence will be given today — Sapa



A giant key, representing those of six new luxury coaches, is presented by Mr John Herdman, general manager of the bus and vehicle division of Busaf, right, to Mr Peter Davies, Greyhound general manager.

Picture: PAUL VELASCO



# Protest 221 (221) letters ROM sent to 6/12/83 Sapa

COPIES of hundreds of letters from members of human rights groups all over the world protesting against detentions in South West Africa have been received by the South African Press Association

Since October, Sapa has received copies of more than 500 letters protesting against the detention in late October in the Kavango district of South West Africa of a Lutheran pastor, Mr Johannes Sindano, Mr Regimus Siyawe, an employee of the Kavango administration, Mr Romanus Kandjimi, a school inspector and Mr Malakia Muremi.

Originals of the letters were sent to the Administrator of South West Africa, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, the head of Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, and the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange

The letters all showed concern for the four detainees and the fact that reports indicated that others were also detained in the territory during October.

All called for the release of the men or that they be charged and brought to trial in the normal way. If this was not possible, the writers asked that the detainees be allowed to see their families and lawyers.

Most of the letters protesting at the detentions mentioned the findings of an inquest on a schoolteacher, Mr Jonas Hamukwaya, who died the same day he was arrested by members of a special Security Police unit, "Koevoet"

The inquest verdict was that his death was the "result of an unlawful act or omission by unidentified members of Koevoet". The letters asked that Koevoet members who arrested Mr Hamukwaya be brought to trial. They also asked for a full, public and independent inquiry into allegations of torture and ill treatment of detainees in the territory

CAPE TOWN  
7/12/83  
No police  
probe on  
Koevoet 221

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —  
The South African  
Police will not be hold-  
ing an inquiry into Koe-  
voet, in spite of the sen-  
tencing to death of  
Johannes Paulus for the  
murder of a Ovambo ci-  
vilian on January 2

"It is regarded in a  
very serious light and  
deserves immediate at-  
tention at the highest  
level," Major Vic  
Haynes, a police spokes-  
man, said last night.

But he said "there  
will be no inquiry as a  
result of this incident".

"The South African  
Police will not allow or  
condone any atrocities  
by any unit or members  
of any unit," he said

Asked whether there  
would be an inquiry  
into Koevoet, Major  
Haynes replied "The  
accused was off duty at  
the time of the offence  
He therefore did not act  
on command from his  
unit, Koevoet On the  
contrary, he was arrest-  
ed by members of Koe-  
voet, as a result of  
which justice could take  
its course

"From time to time  
you get a member who  
goes out of line If the  
police see to it that  
these people are caught  
and brought to justice,  
then there is little more  
they can do"



By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — A member of the police special counter insurgency unit Koevoet, Jonas Paulus, 23, was sentenced to death yesterday in the Windhoek Supreme Court for murdering a civilian in Owambo

The former member of Angola's Unita rebel movement was also sentenced to an effective 21 years' jail for three attempted murders, a rape and four armed robberies with aggravation

Paulus Matheus, 22, also a Koevoet member when the two went on their January 2 rampage, was jailed for an effective 12 years for attempted murder, rape and four armed robberies with aggravation

The two, off-duty on the day of the killing, visited several kraals in Owambo "in search of girls and money"

Paulus later threw a hand grenade at arresting detectives, but it did not explode

This is the first time a member of Koevoet, which has recently gained public notoriety has been

(221) RND 9  
7/12/83

# Koevoet man to hang for murdering civilian

convicted for a capital offence against a civilian

Counsel for the State, Mr Gerit Burger, had asked for the death sentence — the first time the State has called for such a sentence against a member of the security forces found guilty of murder

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Johan Strydom, found no extenuating circumstances for Paulus, who was unemotional throughout the hearing

Judge Strydom said, according to evidence, SWA detectives had difficulty trying to arrest Koevoet members

There should be greater co-or-

dination between other police branches and Koevoet, which falls directly under the South African Police, he said

Paulus could not prove extenuating circumstances despite efforts by his pro deo defence counsel, Mr Pierre Roux, to prove the young killer was a victim of growing up in a war situation

Paulus claimed to have received "head money", ranging from R200 to R450 a month, for killing Swapo guerrillas

A Johannesburg psychiatrist, Dr Charles Shubitz, testifying for Paulus, said of Koevoet "In terms of their own objectives as hunters of Swapo guerrillas, they

are highly disciplined and well trained

"In terms of the objectives of decent and civilised society, they are the complete opposite"

Although Dr Shubitz had testified that Paulus had been brainwashed through political indoctrination and attached little value to human life due to prolonged exposure to war conditions, the judge found Paulus could still distinguish between war conditions and social conditions

Paulus was granted leave to appeal against both the ruling that there were no extenuating circumstances and the sentence

CAAGS Times 7/12/83

221 ~~221~~

# Protest against SWA detentions

JOHANNESBURG The South Africa Press Association (Sapa) has received copies of hundreds of letters from members of human rights groups all over the world protesting against detentions in SWA/Namibia

Since October, Sapa has received copies of more than 500 letters protesting against the detention in late October in the Kavango district of SWA/Namibia of a Lutheran pastor, Mr Johannes Sindano, Mr Regimus Siyawe, an employee of the Kavango administration, Mr Romanus Kandjimi, a school inspector and Mr Malakia Muremi

Originals of the letters were sent to the Administrator of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the head of Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, and the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange

## Koevoet

The letters all showed concern for the four detainees and the fact that reports said "about 50 people were detained in the territory during October"

All called for either the release of the men or that they be charged and brought to trial in the normal way. If this was not possible the writers asked that the detainees be allowed to see their families and were given access to lawyers

Most of the letters protesting against the SWA/Namibian detentions mentioned the findings of an inquest into the death of a school-teacher, Mr Jonas Hamukwaya, who died the day he was arrested by members of a special security police unit, "Koevoet"

The inquest verdict was that his death was the "result of an unlawful act or omission by unidentified members of Koevoet". The letters asked that Koevoet members who arrested Mr Hamukwaya be brought to trial. They also asked for the establishment of a full, public and independent inquiry into allegations of torture and ill treatment of detainees in the territory

The detention in Ciskei of a Catholic priest, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhatswa, on October 30 has drawn almost 100 letters of protest and petitions with more than 5 000 signatures

Most of the letters written in English, French and German were sent from France, West Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia. Some came from as far away as Hong Kong, Trinidad, Venezuela, Spain and Argentina

Most of the letters were written by members of human rights organizations like Amnesty International and the Christian Society for the Abolition of Torture — Sapa

# Death sentence for Koevoet man

Own Correspondent  
WINDHOEK — A former member of the Koevoet police special counter-insurgency unit, Jonas Paulus, 23, was yesterday sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here for murdering a civilian in Ovambo on January 2

The former member of the Angolan Unita rebel movement was also sentenced to an effective 21 years imprisonment for three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravated circumstances

Paulus Matheus, 22, who was also a member of Koevoet when the two of them went on the rampage on January 2,

was sentenced to an effective 12 years imprisonment for attempted murder, rape and four charges of armed robbery with aggravation

The two, who were having a rest period away from their bush fighting, visited several kraal in war-torn Ovambo when they went "in search of girls and money"

When detectives tried to arrest Paulus he resisted by throwing a live hand-grenade at them. It failed to explode

This is the first time in SWA/Namibia that a member of the Koevoet police unit has been convicted for committing a capital offence against a civilian

The counsel for the State, Mr Gerrit Burger, had asked for the death sentence, the first time the State has called for such a sentence against a member of the security forces convicted of murder

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Johann Strydom, found no extenuating circumstances for Paulus

Mr Justice Strydom said Paulus could not prove extenuating circumstances despite efforts by his pro deo defence counsel, Mr Pierre Roux, to prove that the young killer was a victim of growing-up in a situation of war from the age of 14

He had joined the Unita movement in 1974, and began fighting against the MPLA at the age of 19. Paulus said he had seen both the Cubans and South Africans strafe his former homeland

He also claimed to have received "head money" (kop geld) ranging from R200 to R450 a month for killing Swapo guerillas

A Johannesburg psychiatrist, Dr Charles Shubitz, who testified for Paulus, said Koevoet were, "in terms of their own objectives as hunters of Swapo guerillas, highly disciplined and well trained"

"In terms of the objectives of decent and civilised society, they are the complete opposite," he said

## Mandatory

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Strydom said although Dr Shubitz had testified that Paulus had been brainwashed through political indoctrination and prolonged exposure to war conditions, he could still distinguish between war conditions and social conditions

He had to impose the mandatory death sentence

"The court has to protect the community and protect others who carry arms in SWA," Mr Justice Strydom said

Paulus was granted leave to appeal against the ruling that there were no extenuating circumstances and against the sentence



An American scholar returned recently from a visit to the Namibian operational area says he had been told by his South African Defence Force (SADF) hosts there that the war was over, that Swapo was effectively finished as a fighting force, that there were a maximum of 20 or so guerillas in the territory, none of them alive

Mr P W Botha can no longer claim that Namibian independence poses a threat to the Republic Yet, despite the sincere negotiating efforts of men like Ambassador Brand Fourie, South Africa appears reluctant to release the territory Disillusionment is spreading through Washington into the most unlikely corners, and with it a feeling that the US has been manipulated

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and architect of "constructive engagement" is under attack from both left and right on Capitol Hill perhaps even within the Administration itself, for letting the manipulation occur

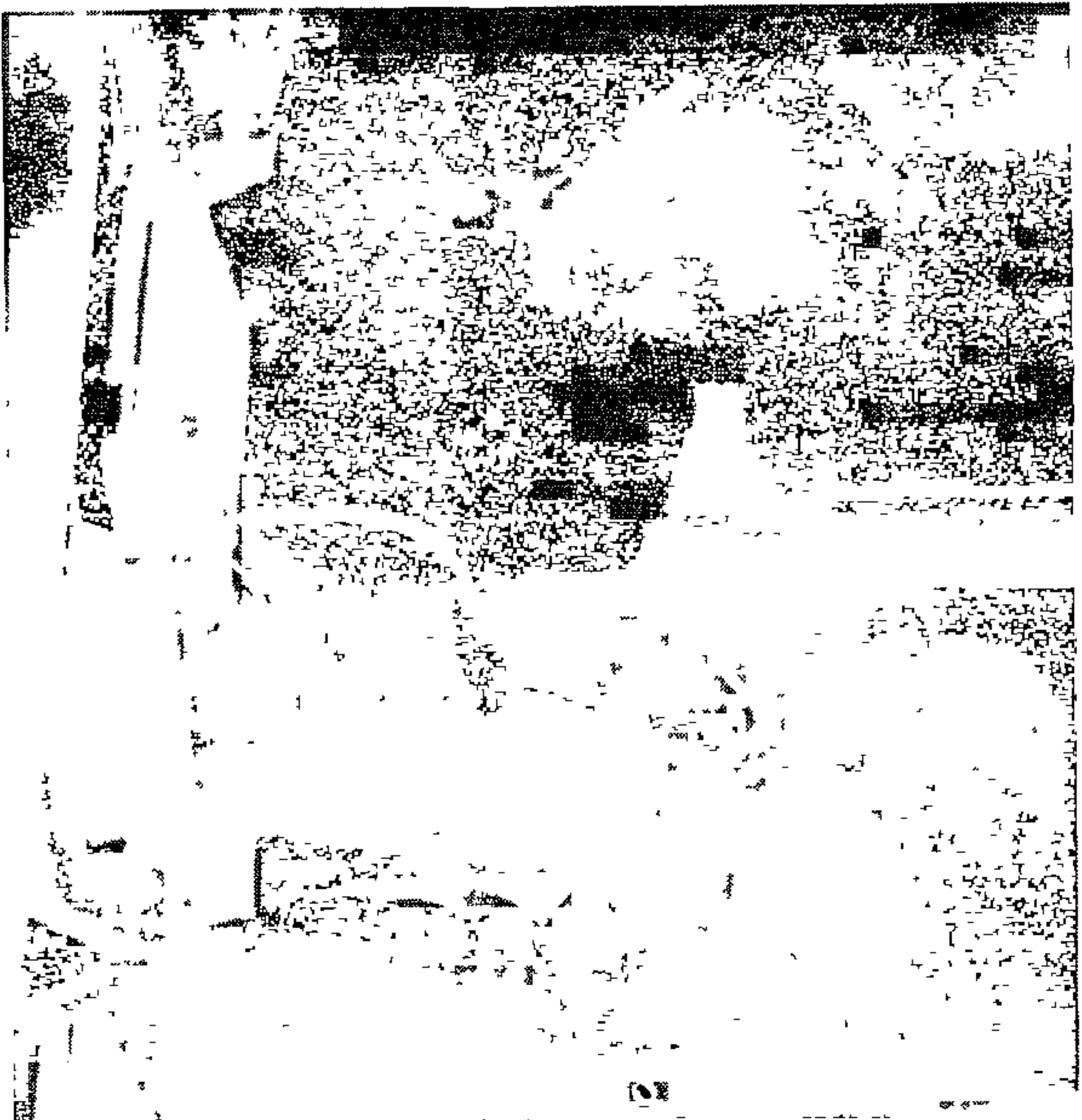
Many conservative legislators now believe that the policy of "linkage" tying Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, while sound in theory, has been seriously mishandled They argue that so much accommodation has been dished out to Angola's ruling MPLA and Pretoria that the status quo has begun to suit them far better than any of the alternatives

# Are Pretoria's Namibian

## bona fides

### suspect?

7/12/83



Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha (left) and Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — reluctant to "release" Namibia?

It is pointed out that Luanda has everything to lose by coming to terms with Dr Jonas Savimbi, and much to gain by continuing the tireless dialogue with Dr Crocker and the State Department — a dialogue spiced with occasional gifts of food and aid Likewise Pretoria gets to keep the territory, maintains the hard

sought fiction that the US is really on its side, thereby usefully wrecking US relations with the rest of Africa, and keeps the Reagan Administration tolerant, if not compliant, with the vacuous promise that given just a little more time and goodwill things really can be worked out

In short, these new unlikely critics say, the US is frittering away what ever power it might have had to shape events in the region, and like the Marines pinned down in Beirut, finds itself trapped in ineluctable futurity

"The Administration's policy", a conservative Senate foreign policy adviser said, "is nothing less than a broadside of appeasement It's time

to get tough with everyone, the MPLA, South Africa and, yes, Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Botha, co-signed by subcommittee chairman, Rep Howard Wolpe, "be a normal relationship between our two countries as long as the inhuman and destabilising doctrine of separate development, with its homeland concept, continues to be pursued"

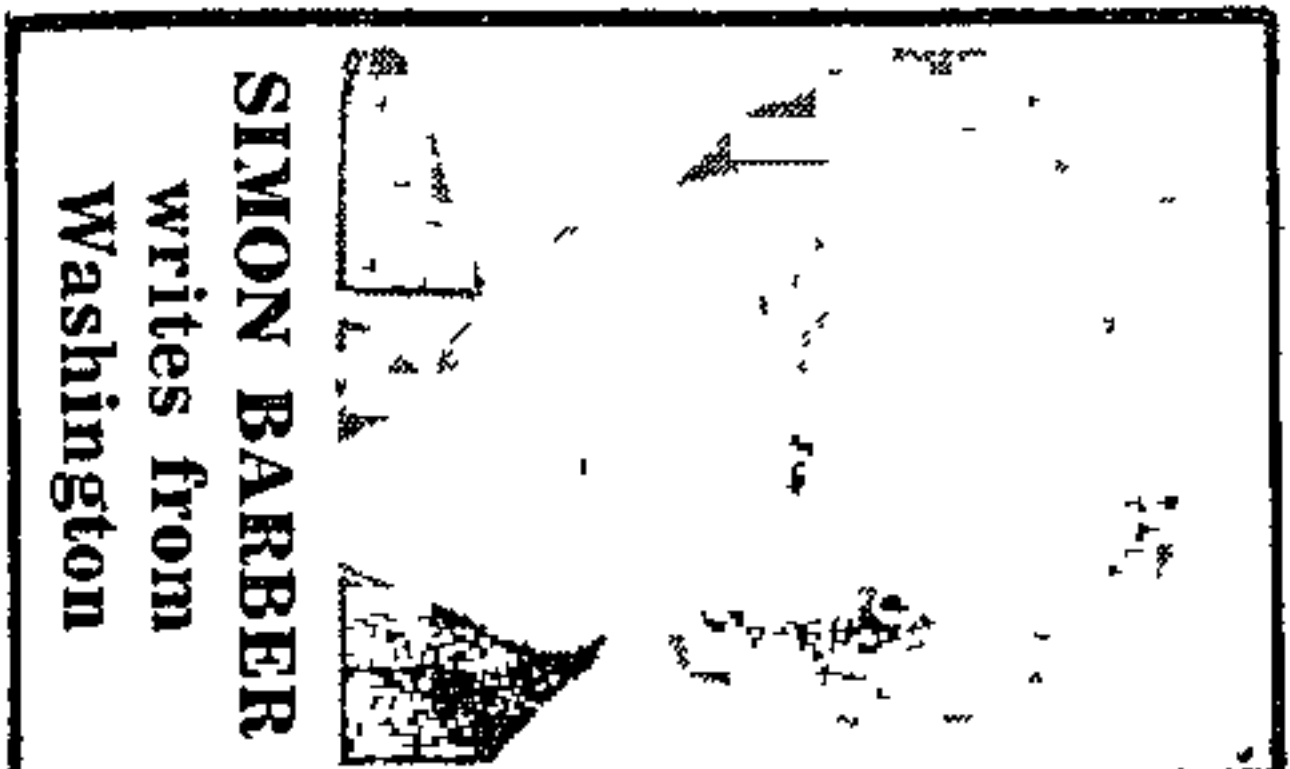
President Reagan's party, and indeed some of his own advisers, are tired of being manipulated, promised reform and a Namibia settlement one moment, told the next that Mr Botha lacks the clout to deliver, and is finally confronted with Mogopa

Nowhere is this frustration with constructive engagement clearer than on the issue of US nuclear commerce with South Africa Some of the toughest legislation to stop it is coming from hardline Senate Republicans

The Reagan Administration's chief objective after Namibia, in its dealings with Pretoria has been to coax the Republic into accepting International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty and forswearing ambitions for nuclear weapons To that end, it has licensed considerable quantities of nuclear-related technology for sale to South Africa

Conservative suspicions that the Administration's Southern Africa strategy has come down simply to passing the danger — whether it be to Mr Mugabe, the MPLA or South Africa — needed only the Mogopa affair to be turned into conviction

To be sure, the US will continue its quiet, largely private-sector efforts to germinate the seeds of change from within The broader diplomacy will likely get far less accommodating, however, even if it means the departure of Dr Crocker before next year is out



SIMON BARBER writes from Washington

US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, architect of constructive engagement — under attack.



# France

# goes it

# alone in

# new plan for Namibia

By James Tomlins, Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — France yesterday abruptly quit the five-nation Western contact group and today announced what appears to be a bold new initiative of its own to find a solution to the Namibian problem.

The French Government announced that the country's African affairs adviser, Mr Guy Penne, would arrive in Luanda today carrying a new set of proposals for a Namibian settlement. No further details were available.

The sudden withdrawal from the contact group was announced by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Claude Cheysson, in the French Parliament last night.

The five-nation contact group, which includes Britain, Canada, United States, West Germany and France, was formed in 1978 to work towards Namibian independence.

The new peace bid is being mounted amid reports in Paris that about 10 000 Cuban troops are being withdrawn from Fth-opia

France's most authoritative commentator on African affairs, Mr Jean-Claude Pomonti, said the possibility that the troops may be sent to Angola cannot be ruled out.

Mr Cheysson said France was leaving the group as he believed its mission had been accomplished.

He said "The progress was blocked by South Africa's insistence on linkage to the issue of Cuban troops."

"The Angolan Government in particular informed us recently that it thought the activities of the contact group could no longer achieve anything."

Pretoria insists that Namibian independence should be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Washington agrees that the two issues cannot be dealt with separately.

## Surprise

The Star's Political Correspondent, Peter Sullivan, reports from Pretoria that the French decision appears to have surprised diplomats of other contact group members.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in the capital said today that the department wanted to obtain more information on the statement and study it before it would comment.

While foreign affairs sources see the latest development as a setback they point out that the clearing up of the deadlock over "linkage" did not depend on the contact group.

In Windhoek the news was welcomed by the Swapo Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger.

Mr Andreas Shipanga of the Swapo-Democrats said the move was "regrettable but understandable."

The chief secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Johan de Waal, said the contact group had done some good work.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge was not available for comment.

## SA warned of arms build-up in its neighbouring States

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Air Force must keep up with the tremendous increase in sophisticated military hardware — including about 200 MiG fighters — in neighbouring countries, says the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Mike Muller.

This hardware included about 100 sophisticated MiG-21 jets, medium and short-range missile systems and anti-aircraft guns, General Muller told a recent meeting of military correspondents in Southern Angola, between 60 and 70 radar

systems had been deployed while Mozambique's radar umbrella against high-flying aircraft reached deep into the Eastern Transvaal and Northern Natal, he said.

Sam-8 ground-to-air medium-range missiles had been acquired by certain neighbouring States, supplementing the Sam-3s deployed around areas such as Maputo in Mozambique and Lubango in Angola, the general said.

In addition to the ground-to-air missile systems, neighbouring States had been saturated with anti-aircraft guns, including the ZSU-23/4 Shilka radar-guided guns which were highly effective over short distances.

# 'SADF can't help farmers'

WINDHOEK (381) ~~1978~~ <sup>2004</sup> Farmers in northern areas of South West Africa would in future have to provide their own protection against insurgents, says the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

A SWA Broadcasting Corporation report yesterday said Gen Viljoen told a presentation ceremony at Otjiwarongo that the SADF could not continue providing protection

Gen Viljoen said he placed a high priority on farming and self-protection Because

of the large number of farms in the region and their isolation from one another the SADF did not have the manpower to guard every property

At the ceremony Gen Viljoen presented a trophy to the Officer Commanding, 30 Military Sector, Colonel Johan Louw The trophy is presented to the farmer who maintains the best defence of his property

The northern farming districts are targets during Swapo's annual incursion attempts from Angola — Sapa



CALC Times 8/12/83

# Sam Nujoma condemns MPC 'front'

221

From ANDRE VILJOEN

**HARARE.** — The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday condemned the SWA/Namibian multi-party conference (MPC) as a South African attempt to create a new anti-Swapo front to replace the collapsed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"Those involved collectively and individually (in the MPC) will certainly go down in history as betrayers and traitors to the cause of genuine freedom, and independence of Namibia and its people," he said in an interview here.

Mr Nujoma, who is in Zimbabwe for consultations with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, rejected outright the insistence of the MPC that it was a genuine internal initiative to speed up the Namibian independence process.

Before going into its Christmas recess last month, the MPC, which includes the right-wing National Party, the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front and the moderate 11 ethnic parties of the DTA, gave its support to the United Nations independence plan, Resolution 435 "in principle".

It was a "new move by Pretoria to delay the implementation of Resolu-

tion 435", Mr Nujoma insisted yesterday.

He said he had reliable information that the MPC, which was launched in October, had been "initiated and funded by the racist Pretoria regime".

"The so-called internal parties are being used by the so-called administrator-general to continue with an attempt to create bantustans in Namibia, but this time in a new form because it has brought in other puppet organizations like Swapo D, Swanu and other parties with no support whatsoever.

"Pretoria hopes to put up a viable party to oppose Swapo and create an interim government," he said.

He described last week's Commonwealth summit communique as a "very positive development" — especially the backing given to Resolution 435.

He was particularly pleased that Britain had rejected the United States' insistence on linking independence with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He also believed the Australian Government, whose diplomatic support he "greatly appreciated", could be an effective pressure group towards realizing a negotiated settlement.

8 | 12 | 83  
221 R.M.

# Funeral is set for SWA Bishop Auala

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's most prominent clergyman, the former bishop of the country's largest church, Dr Leonard Nangola Auala, who died at the weekend, will be buried in Owambo on Saturday.

Dr Auala, who once headed the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Owambo Kavango (ELOC), died at the age of 75 in the Onandjokwe Lutheran Hospital after an illness lasting two months.

He was one of the two signatories of an open letter to the then South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, complaining about conditions of migrant workers.

Born in Owambo in 1908, he began his career as a schoolteacher and was the first black teacher at the teachers' training seminary at Onipa in 1935.

He was ordained a pastor in 1942. In 1945 he was elected first chairman of the synod of the ELOC church which, with more than 320 000 members, is by far the largest in the territory.

The ELOC elected him the first indigenous moderator of the church in 1960.

The University of Helsinki honoured him in 1967 by awarding him an honorary doctorate in divinity, and he also received two honorary doctorates from institutes in the United States.



CAPE TOWN'S  
Thursday, December 8, 1989

# France pulls out of contact group

PARIS — France would not attend any more meetings of the five-nation Western contact group on SWA/Namibia, the External Relations Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, said yesterday.

He told the National Assembly that for some time France had felt that the group, formed in 1978 to try to negotiate independence for the territory, had completed its mission, reports Sapa-AP.

The group submitted a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in July, 1982, proposing ways to apply the Security Council resolution on SWA/Namibian independence. Mr Cheysson said.

## Cuban withdrawal

While the main procedural hurdles have been removed, moves towards independence have been held up by South African insistence that Cuban troops must first withdraw from Angola.

France opposes the South African condition and has previously threatened to withdraw from the contact group.

Mr Cheysson said France had stayed in the contact group up to now because several African countries had wanted it to do so.

However, he added, "the Angolan Government in particular informed us recently that it thought the activities of the contact group could no longer achieve anything".

"So the French Government has decided not to take part in any new session of the contact group."

## Mandate

He said the work of the group should be suspended "because it cannot honestly exercise the mandate entrusted to it".

Mr Cheysson has in the past criticized the US for backing South Africa over the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

● Meanwhile Richard Walker reports from New York that the United States and Britain yesterday stood alone in voting against a UN General Assembly resolution that sought South Africa's expulsion from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The vote — by which the Assembly also advocated increased assistance for Swapo — was 141 to two, with eight countries abstaining.

## Sanctions

Moments earlier, the US and Britain were joined by a handful of other Western delegations when the Assembly — for the third time in less than a week — advocated South Africa's isolation through a broad sweep of sanctions.

By votes of 129 to seven and 123 to 10, the Assembly condemned Western "collusion" with South Africa and urged states to cease all political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear "collaboration".

An effective oil embargo was particularly urged.

The resolutions — drafted by the Assembly's Decolonization Committee — included a "demand" that South Africa dismantle all military bases in SWA/Namibia and an appeal to governments to provide Swapo with military and other aid.

Voting no to that, along with the US and Britain, were Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi were among 16 countries who abstained.

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# Nujoma: New group a front

By ANDRE VILJOEN  
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday bitterly condemned the Namibian Multi Party Conference (MPC) as a South African attempt to create a new anti-Swapo front to replace the collapsed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

"Those involved collectively and individually (in the MPC) will certainly go down in history as betrayers and traitors to the cause of genuine freedom and independence of Namibia and its people," he said in an interview in Harare

Mr Nujoma, who is in Zimbabwe for consultations with the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, rejected outright the MPC's insistence that it was a genuine internal initiative to speed up the South West African independence process

Before going into its Christmas recess last month, the MPC, which includes the Right-wing National Party, the conservative Rehoboth Liberation Front and the moderate 11 ethnic parties of the DTA, gave support "in principle" to the United Nations independence plan, Resolution 435

It was a "new move by Pretoria to delay the implementation of Resolution 435", Mr Nujoma insisted yesterday

He said he had reliable information that the MPC, which was launched in October, had been "initiated and funded by the racist Pretoria regime"

"The so-called internal parties are being used by the so-called Administrator-General to continue with an attempt to create bantustans in Namibia, but this time in a new form because it has brought in other puppet organisations like Swapo D, Swanu and other parties with no support whatsoever"

"Pretoria hopes to put up a viable party to oppose Swapo and create an interim government," he said

He described last week's Commonwealth summit communique as a "very positive development" The Commonwealth leaders had expressed views on SWA which coincided with those of Swapo and "above all supported Resolution 435 as the only basis for negotiation"

He was particularly pleased that Britain had rejected the United States' insistence on linking independence with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola He also believed the Australian Government, whose diplomatic support he "greatly appreciated", could be an effective pressure group towards realising a negotiated settlement

He urged South Africa's industrialised trading partners to support Swapo's call for total economic sanctions against South Africa and dismissed the recent claim of South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that sanctions would hurt South Africa's black neighbours most

While Swapo supported a negotiated settlement, it had no alternative at present but to intensify the war," he said

## Toxin in maize is 'legal'

THE Department of Health yesterday denied that maize meal tested in Maritzburg contained twice the legally permissible amount of the poisonous substance Aflatoxin

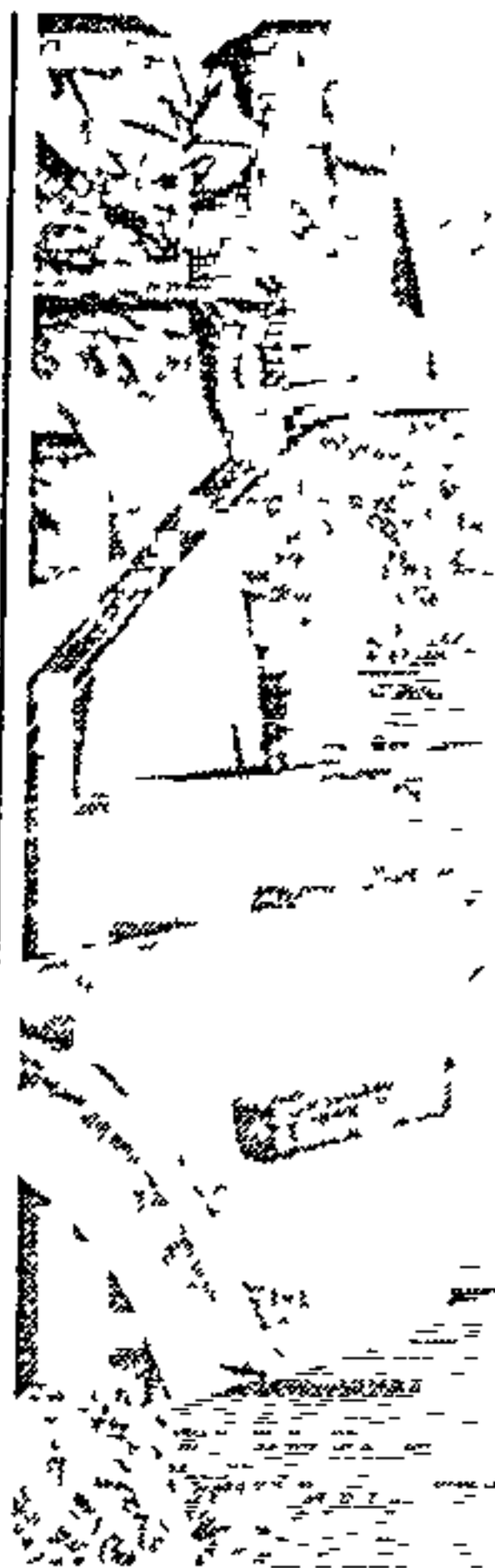
Dr G I van Rooyen, deputy director-general of Health, said 10 parts of Aflatoxin in 1 000-million parts of maize — the amount found in maize meal in Maritzburg — was the legal limit in South Africa

A limit of five parts of the mould substance in 1 000-million parts maize applied only to the B1 type of Aflatoxin

"I know the maize meal tested in Maritzburg did not contain Aflatoxin B1," Dr Van Rooyen said

He confirmed, however, that the department had ordered its Durban office to investigate the matter

He said although Aflatoxin was known to be the cause of liver cancer if consumed over prolonged periods, it was not possible to say how much of the mould was needed or how long a period it would take to cause illness — Sapa



The battered shark He drove into the

## Human

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — Two feet and some human were found in the stomach of a shark caught in the La Mercy, on the Natal coast, early yesterday

The shark, a 116kg fluorescent female Zambesi, was dissected at the Natal

## Debt to reduce

CARACAS — A key economic aide to President Jaime Lusinchi said last week the incoming administration had made "very important" contacts aimed at reducing Venezuela's billion national debt — AP

## MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone Editor's secretary at 710 between 9am and 5pm weekdays

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary

POLITICAL comment in this issue: Editor's newsbills by Peter Bunkell; lines and sub-editing by Anthony; cartoons by David Anderson; all other illustrations by Main Street Johannesburg

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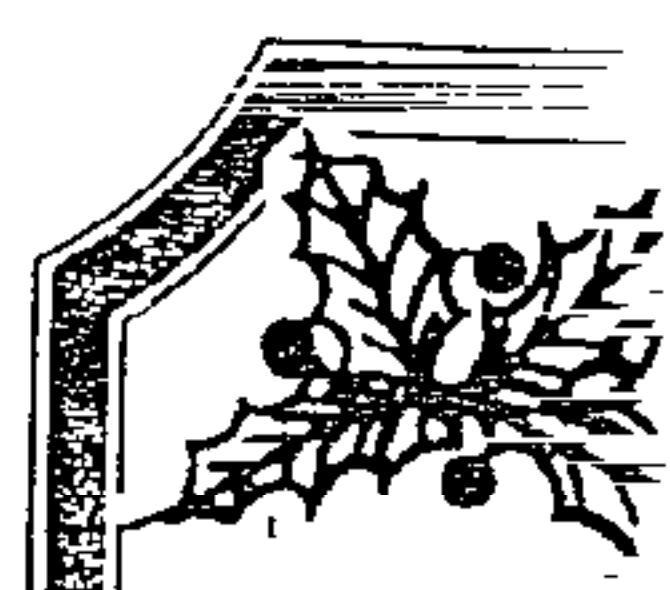
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8/12/83

# Koevoet activities will not be probed

JOHANNESBURG — The SAP will not be holding an inquiry into Koevoet — following the death sentence passed on Johannes Paulus for the murder of an Ovambo civilian on January 2

“It is regarded in a very serious light and deserves the immediate attention at the highest level,” Major Vic Haynes, a spokesman for the South African Police, said

“But there will be no inquiry as a result of this incident

“The South African Police will not allow or condone any atrocities by any unit or members of any unit,” he said

When asked whether there would be an inquiry into Koevoet, Major Haynes responded “The accused was off

duty at the time of the offence. He therefore did not act on command from his unit Koevoet. On the contrary he was arrested by members of Koevoet as a result of which justice could take its course

“From time to time you get a member who goes out of line. If the police see to it that these people are caught and brought to justice then there is little more they can do” — DDC



ROM 9/12/83 (221)

# Nujoma tells of SWA 'killer squad'

HARARE — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday South Africa was recruiting mercenaries from the West to fight alongside its forces in the disputed territory

He told reporters in Harare that South Africa had set up a "murder squad", mostly mercenaries, to kill South West African intellectuals who were preaching politics to the local population

Mr Nujoma said South Africa was desperate to maintain its tight military and economic grip on SWA and was recruiting mercenaries, he would not say how many, from Britain, Spain, Israel, Canada, West Germany, the US and Latin American countries

He said they also included some Portuguese who had fought in Mozambique

against President Samora Machel's Frelimo Party and whites from Zimbabwe

Some of the mercenaries had been formed into a special battalion to "systematically exterminate" intellectuals such as doctors, teachers and nurses for their alleged role in the nationalist movement, he said

"But this will not help because the war is already being felt throughout Namibia, including the capital of Windhoek

"Even the racist minority white settlers in Namibia are now divided because the economy is declining as a result of the intensification of the armed struggle. They also fear for their lives," Mr Nujoma said

He claimed the military and political situation in

South West Africa was critical

"They (the South Africans) refuse to learn from other people's struggles, like here in Zimbabwe"

Mr Nujoma said he had visited Zimbabwe for consultations with Mr Robert Mugabe's Government

He left yesterday for Zambia to meet President Kenneth Kaunda

In Pretoria last night an SADF spokesman described the claims as Mr Nujoma's "latest flight of fantasy"

"As in the past, Mr Nujoma's statements reveal only that he has absolutely no idea of what is happening in South West Africa and even less of what is happening in the SADF

"His latest flight of fantasy is of no interest to anyone," the spokesman said — Sapa

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## France 'surprises' Slabbert

# French blow to SWA settlement

BONN. — France's decision not to attend further meetings of the Western contact group was a setback to efforts to bring SWA/Namibia to independence, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday

Dr Slabbert said the French move, announced on Wednesday night, had come as a complete surprise to him. The French External Relations Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, had made no mention of it when they met in Paris last week

"There is no doubt that this is a setback to the Namibian initiative," Dr Slabbert said during a visit to Bonn by members of the PFP at the invitation of West Germany's Free Democrats

"We believe everything should be done to assist the implementation of UN resolution 435 as quickly as possible," he said. The resolution calls for a ceasefire, followed by free elections — Sapa-Reuter

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The French Government is standing by its decision to suspend its membership of the Big Five Western contact group of nations seeking a SWA/Namibia settlement

The French move is regarded as a slap in the face for Washington and Pretoria — but not the end of the Western group

The Foreign Ministry in Paris was emphatic yesterday that there was no hope for peace in SWA/Namibia as long as the United States and South Africa insisted on linking a settlement to the withdrawal of 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

### Mandate

On Wednesday the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Claude Cheysson, told the National Assembly (Parliament) in Paris that the introduction of the linkage argument had left the contact group of France, the

United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany incapable of carrying out its mandate for a settlement

He said France had only maintained its activities within the contact group, which had its last ministerial level meeting in June this year, at the request of African countries

### Rejected

Mr Cheysson's move is regarded as a bid to end the SWA/Namibia settlement log-jam created by the introduction of the Cuban linkage argument, which both Angola and Swapo have rejected out of hand as extraneous

France, with Britain, Canada and West Germany, seeks a settlement on the basis of the original United Nations Security Council resolution 435 — which gave no consideration to the linkage argument

But France's move has still come as a surprise to its contact group partners, who have been trying to avoid a public

row with Washington

Mr Cheysson yesterday met his contact group partners at a meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers in Brussels

It is claimed that he stood firmly by his announcement that the contact group "must be put to sleep"

But a French Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday emphasized the fine point that France had not withdrawn its membership. It had only suspended it

The suggestion was that France would rejoin the group for future settlement moves if and when the United States and South Africa dropped the Cuban linkage argument

### Confidential

Sources in London claimed that France had refused to join the contact group in a confidential meeting in London tomorrow

British sources would not comment on the claimed plans for a meeting or France's refusal to join it, but they emphasized that the contact group continued to exist and could still make a valuable contribution to a Namibian settlement

French political sources said reports that Mr Guy Penne, the special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand on African affairs, was in Africa bearing details of bold new French plan for a SWA/Namibia settlement, should be ignored

The French source said "His arrival coincides with Mr Cheysson's statement on the SWA/Namibia contact group. He is often in Africa. Nothing should be read into his visit to Luanda"

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# French act reflects disillusionment

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent

FRANCE'S dramatic decision to suspend its membership of the Western Five contact group is unlikely to hasten a settlement in South West Africa, observers said yesterday.

But the move, announced on Wednesday by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, has clearly illustrated the growing frustration in Europe at the apparently insurmountable obstacles to a settlement.

The French withdrawal from further meetings with its contact group allies, the United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada, did not come as a complete surprise.

France has for some time been disillusioned with the group's inability to achieve much progress, but is understood to have remained in the team at the insistence of some African States. In an interview at the United Nations in New York in September, the French

President, Mr Francois Mitterand, hinted at the possibility of pulling out of the contact group "if we are not doing any useful work".

The move was greeted with caution by diplomats in Pretoria.

Some said it reflected the feelings of other members of the contact group, but it appeared unlikely that other members would also withdraw.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said the situation was "being studied" and there would be further comment "in due course".

The matter is expected to be given serious attention by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, when he returns from his European tour.

Professor David Welsh of the department of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town said yesterday the French move had been on the cards for some time.

It seemed to represent a feeling that a settlement in SWA was as far off today

as it had been when the group was formed and that to remain in the group would be to give credibility to a charade.

The French appeared to have realised that the South African Government felt no pressure to settle in SWA and was reluctant to do so because of regional security interests, as well as domestic political considerations.

Prof Welsh said he doubted that the group would now fold, although this would probably happen eventually if the "inability to settle" continued.

Some observers believed France's withdrawal also reflected the growing rift between the US and the other four group members.

The US introduced the Cuban withdrawal prerequisite to the settlement agenda much against the will of the other group partners, who all reject the link.

There is also a feeling in some circles that the US has been siding more with South Africa than with its group allies in seeking a settlement.



# France is aiming at free Namibia by end of 1984

By James Tomlins,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

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9/12/83

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PARIS — France is aiming at Namibian independence by the end of 1984, according to diplomatic sources here today.

It sees itself as a "third force" in Angola.

A senior Government official explained: "France is greatly concerned over the possibility of renewed fighting in Southern Angola where both the Cubans and the Unita guerillas, both heavily reinforced, recently seem to be adopting battle stations

"France has received signals from President dos Santos of Angola that he is ready to accept France as a serious mediator between Washington on one hand, and Havana and Moscow on the other

France would provide massive financial

aid and technical assistance so that Angola would not be dependent on the communist bloc

"That is the reason why President Mitterrand has sent his African Affairs adviser, Guy Penne, to Luanda this week for talks with Angolan leaders

"Naturally France would not be an acceptable mediator so far as Angola or Cuba were concerned if it remained a member of the five-nation Namibian Contact Group, and that is why we withdrew on Wednesday"

It is now known that the French decision to leave the Contact Group was made on Wednesday in the National Assembly by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson without tipping off France's four partners, Britain, Canada, West Germany and the US.

He also gave no warning to the South African Embassy in Paris or the representative of Swapo here

NAMIBIA

(221)

**No euphoria now**

Fm 9/12/83

There is little euphoria surrounding the latest round of talks on a Namibian settlement. Even the American State Department, which in the past has adopted a "settlement is just around the corner" attitude, is warning that too much should not be read into the talks in Rome between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker.

At least this indicates that a considerably greater degree of realism is being injected into the talks. They also seem more widely based than in the past. American diplomats have long warned that if 1984 dawned without a settlement, it was likely that all possibility of one, at least under US sponsorship, would disappear until 1985 at the earliest.

As one senior American diplomat told the FM: "Administrations do not take foreign policy risks in presidential election years." With the American election due in November next year and with the administration already trying to cope with serious foreign problems in the Middle East, the Caribbean and Central America, the State Department is not likely to embark on an initiative that is likely to end in failure.

It is, of course, true that a foreign policy success would be extremely welcome to the Reagan administration if it could be obtained before the election. If, therefore, a major American initiative does develop, it could indicate that, in Washington's judgment, a settlement is finally possible. But that would have to mean a Cuban withdrawal — which seems unlikely while the Unita insurgents are on the offensive in Angola.

American warnings not to read too much into current talks probably reflect recognition of that fact.

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RUM

# Big Four wary of France's next SWA move

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — France's four partners are watching warily for its next move as they strive to minimise the impact of its withdrawal from active participation in the western contact group on South West Africa.

Officials indicated on Thursday that no group statement was planned, and they stressed France would be expected to play a full role in implementing the group's plan for the United Nations-supervised independence of SWA if the go-ahead was ever given.

Privately, there was irritation over the declaration by the French Foreign Minister Mr Claude Cheysson, which some called opportunist.

At the UN, the Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar reacted coolly. The contact group was "a self-created group free to do whatever it wants", his spokesman said. It was up to all countries to back his efforts to implement the plan.

SWA specialists at the UN also sought to minimise the impact, but some noted the French gesture could further isolate the United States, which has been alone in making the expulsion of Cuban forces from Angola a priority interest.

Swapo took the move in its

stride and Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, its long-time UN negotiator, said it was more concerned about what the French did next.

Swapo had earlier discussed the implications with the government of Mr Francois Mitterrand and had stressed that dropping out of the group was "not enough" if it did not follow-up by taking a tougher attitude towards South Africa — either by backing sanctions or by directly supporting Swapo.

Other African envoys showed caution and told western officials they did wish to see the contact group wound up.

It is a year since the group last issued a joint statement and several months since its members even discussed SWA at ministerial level.

Swapo's Mr Ben Gurirab said he had heard "hints" that Canada intended to follow the French lead yesterday, however, the Canadians said they were studying the implications of the French statement.

"It doesn't really change the picture," said one official. "All Mr Cheysson said is that France will not attend meetings, which aren't being held anyway."

The contact group was formed by Britain, the US, France, West Germany and Canada in 1977.



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# Security force units 'fired on each other'

WINDHOEK — Two members of the security forces died in a firefight in northern SWA/Namibia after their respective units had mistaken each other for Swapo insurgents, according to statements before an Ondangwa inquest court

The findings of the inquests on Rifleman Mark Mason, 20, and Special Constable Sam Shokongo were filed in Windhoek yesterday

A national serviceman, Rifleman Robert Sivewright, 19, of Fish Hoek, said in a sworn statement that an SA Defence Force patrol had set up a temporary base north-east of Ondangwa in northern SWA/Namibia on the evening of February 18 this year

"Our information was that there were no security forces in the area," he said

A little later a sentry reported that a number of blacks wearing camouflage uniforms were approaching

"We accepted they

were terrorists," Rifleman Sivewright, and they opened fire, which was returned from a distance of 25m

The shoot-out lasted about six minutes, and when the firing stopped the men saw Rifleman Mason had been hit in the back

Constable Shikongo was dead and five others were wounded

Special Constable Martin Herman, 20, of Owambo said he and about 20 others were patrolling the area when they came upon a large number of tracks made by canvas shoes "We suspected they were terrorists," he said

They had followed the spoor for about 4km when they were fired on

The fire was returned and ended after somebody had shouted in Owambo "Do not shoot It is our people"

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found that it was not possible to determine whether there had been any liability in the incident — Sapa



afternoon traffic on the Liesbeek Park-300m by thick smoke from a grass fire fire engines from the Salt River fire scene just after 3pm While traffic through the smoke, firemen kept the fire until a replacement tender was brought over Damage appeared to be minimal.

## Detective fined 650 after hitting cyclist

Staff Reporter

DETECTIVE Warrant-Officer in the South African Police yesterday told a Regional Court how he had been when a cyclist he was un-

of hitting landed on the passenger seat next to Michael Odendal told the court he re-

ported the matter to the police, but told a lie, say-

ing someone had flung a brick through his window He did this to win time

Odendal was fined a total of R650 (or 120 days) sentenced to a year in jail suspended for three months on six related charges

He was fined R100 (or 20 days) for negligent driving, a total of R500 (or 50 days) for failing to stop at an accident, failing to ascertain the injuries of an injured person, failing to render assistance at an accident and failing to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage, and R50 (or 50 days) for failing to report an accident within 24 hours

Odendal pleaded guilty to failing to stop after an accident and also to failing to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage He pleaded not guilty to the other charges

### 'Momentarily blinded'

The court heard that Charles Witbooi, 18, was riding off his bicycle on the Koelenhof Road, Windhoek, on April 17 this year He was seriously injured

Odendal told the court he had left Koelenhof at a slow pace He slowed down when the lights of an oncoming car momentarily blinded him

He heard a crash and thought someone had flung a brick at him But then he noticed a person sitting on the passenger seat He did not notice that the person was injured, and decided to take him to hospital

Odendal said he was shocked by what had happened When he inspected his car the next day, he found a brick between his front seats

Odendal Hendricks, 17, said he and Mr Witbooi

## Talks reports 'speculation'

LISBON — Reports that diplomatic efforts are in progress to bring about top-level negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique are based on speculation, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here yesterday

Pretoria was prepared to enter into dialogue with its black-ruled neighbours, he added, if they would act to prevent "terrorists and subversive groups" planning raids against South Africa from inside their territories

Mr Botha was speaking to reporters at Lisbon Airport before leaving for Johannesburg after a 13-day European tour that took him to Portugal, West Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and Italy

"Relations between

summit are entirely speculative"

He was referring to news reports that originated on Wednesday in a story carried by the Portuguese state-run news agency Anop The agency reported that Portuguese officials were helping to arrange a summit meeting between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique

Mr Botha, who held talks with Portuguese leaders at the beginning of his tour, was due to return to Lisbon last night for a technical stopover on his journey from Rome to South Africa

His aircraft was, however, forced to land in the northern city of Oporto because of dense

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# France's stand on SWA called a 'useful reminder'

LAGOS—Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has said France's opting out of the Western contact group on South West Africa is a 'useful reminder' of widely-felt exasperation about the ineffectiveness of the group, the News Agency of Nigeria reported yesterday.

The agency quoted Mr Shagari as saying in a major foreign policy speech at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs that the group had failed to achieve tangible results towards the territory's independence.

Mr Shagari's statement was the first major reaction by an African leader since the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, said on Wednesday that France would take no part in further contact group meetings as it had more or less fulfilled its mission.

Mr Shagari said Nigeria had persistently opposed the linkage of South West African independence with pulling Cuban troops out of Angola.

He described as quite erroneous reports that Nigeria had advocated replacing Cuban troops with Africans.

## First mooted

The idea had been first mooted in Lagos in 1981 at a meeting of the front line states, when it was noted that the absence of an African defence force necessitated the invitation by Angola of an extra-African force', he said.

'We agreed to pursue the matter within the Organisation of African Unity so that whenever the concept of the force materialised, Angola or any other country in need of military assistance

would invite such a force to assist it.

He urged Nigeria's friends and other interested parties to support 'truth and justice in southern Africa, saying South Africa would reap the price of stalling on the independence issue.

On apartheid, Mr Shagari said 'Nigeria, indeed the black race will not be wanting in offering the necessary support and keeping up with the relentless pressure until the obnoxious system is finally liquidated'.

Political analysts said Mr Shagari appeared anxious to assure Nigerians that he meant to pursue the country's tough stand on racism and colonialism.

However, he indicated an intention to shift emphasis to 'the demands for national security' — (Sapa Re...



# Two weeks that may alter the face of Southern Africa

By John D' Oliveira  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

ROME — Is South Africa poised for major breakthroughs on Namibian independence and in its troubled relations with Mozambique? Mr Pik Botha's intense diplomatic activities these past two weeks suggest the answer is a highly qualified yes.

Highly qualified because of the levels of mutual suspicion that exist in Southern Africa, because of the fragility of the lines of communication, because of the vast ideological and other differences between the governments involved and, most of all, because the Soviet Union positively does not want such break-throughs

Over the past two years South Africa has come tantalisingly close to reaching agreement with Angola on an informal cease-fire that would have paved the way for the implementation of a Namibian settlement

This showed both how close agreement might be — and how easily progress could be demolished by the realities of Southern Africa in the 80s. Now once again (to quote the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs at his Bonn Press conference) there are "possibilities"

Mr Botha returned to Lisbon Friday for discussions with senior Portuguese offi-



Pik Botha.

cial amid intense speculation that these discussions would pave the way for meetings between South Africa and Mozambique

On Monday in Rome Mr Botha had a marathon session with Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Clearly these discussions involved yet another attempt to get the stalled Namibian in-

itiative moving again

It is understood that these talks involved a look at the internal situation in Angola and the implications of these developments for a Namibian settlement

Would this effort have been invested in the exercise by all the parties concerned — especially South Africa, the Americans and the Portuguese — had there not been some indication that both

sides were at least willing to consider tentatively the "possibilities"?

In order to explore any willingness to reach for a breakthrough — or even a series of breakthroughs — that might exist in the region, there must be communication

And this is why the discussions with the Americans and the Portuguese have been so important

The stakes are enormous. A Namibian settlement, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, stable government or national reconciliation in both Angola and Mozambique, a dramatic reduction in African National Congress attacks on South Africa, economic development in Mozambique and Angola, and the displacement of Russian influence

If the stakes are high then the odds against the sought-after breakthrough are just as high

However, with stakes as high as these, it would be foolish if the different players did not attempt to beat the odds again

I think we have seen the start of this fresh attempt over these past few weeks, and that, if the momentum can be maintained, we will see meetings in the near future between representatives of South Africa and Angola, and South Africa and Mozambique

After that, anything can happen



# France to mediate on Namibia?

By James Tomlins,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

PARIS — France is aiming at Namibian independence by the end of 1984, according to diplomatic sources here.

It sees itself as a "third force" between Washington and Moscow in Angola, where President Jose dos Santos has signalled his readiness to accept France as a serious mediator, they said

"President Francois Mitterrand is really pursuing a policy envisaged by his predecessor, President Giscard d'Estang, but never implemented," a senior Government official explained

"France is greatly concerned at the possibility of renewed fighting in southern Angola, where the Cubans and Unita guerillas, both heavily reinforced, now seem to be adopting

battle stations.

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"France has received signals from President dos Santos that he is ready to accept France as a serious mediator between Washington on the one hand, and Havana and Moscow on the other

"France would provide massive financial aid and technical assistance so that Angola would

not be dependent on the Communist bloc

"That is the reason President Mitterrand has sent his African affairs adviser, Mr Guy Penne, to Luanda this week for talks with Angolan leaders

"Naturally France would not be an acceptable mediator so far as Angola or Cuba were concerned if it remained a member

of the five-nation Namibian Contact Group and that is why we withdrew on Wednesday"

The denial by the French Embassy in Washington of a French withdrawal from the group is presumably based on a statement made in Brussels on Thursday by External Relations Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson

Asked to clarify his National Assembly statement the day before, he said: "We are not proposing the dissolution of the group. We just say there is no reason for it ever to meet again. If it does so we will not be there."

"Naturally, we are hoping that circumstances will change and that South Africa will accept the United Nations resolution on Namibian independence, in which case the Contact Group would have something new to discuss. At that moment we would be happy to join in the discussion."

## France's options still open

By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

France's withdrawal from the Western Five Contact Group on Namibia is likely to have no real effect, according to the implications of a statement issued by Britain's Foreign Office

The British statement says the group, "remains in existence and can be activated if circumstances make this desirable"

This is an indication that France is actually keeping her options open and may join the group again

France's move is seen as an attempt to distance itself from South Africa in order to gain credibility in Black Africa

BY JEAN LE-MAY  
Political Correspondent

NO settlement could take place in Namibia before there was peace in Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pík Botha, told the Sunday Express yesterday.

Speaking after his return from a two-week diplomatic trip to Europe, Mr Botha said there were "more possibilities" for a Namibian settlement than before but "this should be balanced against the odds".

"The odds against settlement are largely related to the civil war in Angola, Swapo and the presence of the Cubans in Angola," he said.

"Irrespective of what settlement is proposed in Namibia, nothing can be achieved until there is peace in Angola itself.

"Moreover, a very important part of the settlement is that Swapo must be monitored by UN forces — the contact group agreed on this — but the question remains who will do the monitoring?"

"I can't see how the UN will go in on this basis — the UN is not a combat force.

"There are those who say that what is going on in Angola has nothing to do with the Namibian settlement," he said.

"I emphatically disagree. There are events taking place in Angola which will make it impossible for any settlement plan to work."

Mr Botha added "In terms of the settlement there are supposed to be full and free elections in Namibia. But at the same time South African troops are supposed to be reduced and restricted to two bases and also subject to monitoring.

# Let there be peace in Angola first, says Botha

## ANGOLA STAMPS WESTERN FIVE

LISBON — Angola sees no future role for the five-nation Western contact group in seeking an independence settlement for Namibia. An Angolan Foreign Ministry spokesman told the Angolan news agency Angop yesterday "The continued existence of the group and who belongs to it is a matter for each of its members to decide."

Earlier this week the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, said France had been influenced in its decision to quit the contact group by the Angolan position that it could contribute nothing more.

Angola has frequently criticised what it describes as a lack of progress made by the group, formed in 1978 to help further talks on Namibian independence — Sapa-AP.

He declined to confirm or deny reports that Portugal was acting as a go-between in trying to bring about a meeting between South Africa and Mozambique in a bid to defuse tensions in the area.

"I don't conduct international relations in public," he said.

However, when asked about South Africa's attitude to the possibility of a summit between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and

A spokesman for the US embassy in Pretoria said the American government had been assured by France that it had not withdrawn from the group altogether.

He refused to be drawn on whether Mr Cheysson's statement could be interpreted as criticism of the US for supporting South Africa on 'linkage'.

However Namibian specialists at the UN are reported to have said other in the group were "irritated" by the French move.

The SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pík Botha, who returned from Europe early yesterday, said he had not yet had time to study the implications of the French move.

# French pull-out may jolt contact group on SWA

THE FRENCH pull-out from the Western contact group on Namibia could give the group a "very necessary jolt to get things moving again".

Dr Peter Vale, director of research at the SA Institute of International Affairs, said this yesterday when referring to the surprise statement by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, this week.

He had said that France would not attend any more meetings on Namibia with the other members of the group, which consists of Britain, the United States, West Germany and Canada.

"An air of complacency seems to have overtaken the group," said Dr Vale.

"It seems that everything is being left to the Americans to act as 'honest brokers' in the negotiations."

He did not see the French move as creating the danger of a massive fracture in relations between members of the contact group.

"The potential exists for fracturing to occur over the South African issue, but

## Political Correspondent

Namibia isn't important enough to cause a fracture."

Dr Vale added that it would be unwise to attach too much importance to the French explanation for its withdrawal, which was that the Angolan government had said it felt the contact group could no longer achieve anything.

Nor did he see the French move as directed at the US for supporting South Africa in linking Cuban withdrawal from Angola with Namibian independence, he said.

"It is far more likely that the French intention was to shock the contact group into getting a move on," he said.

Meanwhile the French insist that they have not withdrawn altogether.

"We have not left the group — it is just that we see no need for more meetings," a spokesman for the French embassy in Pretoria said yesterday.

"We have already completed the implementation process of (UN) Resolution 435.

"We agreed on all the main points and South Africa agreed as well.

"The Cuban withdrawal goes beyond Resolution 435 and we see no need to argue about it."

## Mr Pík Botha looking at odds

President Samora Machel of Mozambique, the Minister replied "My government has always been in favour of discussion at the highest possible level — I believe that is the area where solutions are bound to be found."

Pressed on the possibility of an early meeting between Mr P W Botha and President Machel, Mr Botha said he wanted to respect "the confidentiality of the situation."

## Mr Pík Botha looking at odds

But there will still be 30 000 Cubans just north of the Angolan border. Nobody can claim that there will be full and free elections under those circumstances."

Mr Botha said before leaving Lisbon for South Africa on Friday night that South Africa had always favoured talks at the highest possible level with its African neighbours.

He said he had held "very extensive discussions" on the situation in



(22) (Star) Star 12/12/83

# US accused over Namibia

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Black African leaders believe that the United States is delaying an independence settlement in Namibia in the hope that Angola will fall to the forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi, says the London Sunday Times

The Americans are convinced that Mr Savimbi's rebels may well win an outright victory over Angola's Marxist Government, forcing Cuba to recall its 25 000

troops and advisers, the paper says

Washington has failed to persuade the Frontline states — Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique — that an international settlement in Namibia should be linked to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola

Ten days ago Unita troops seized Alto Chikapa, in northern Lunda province, and are now poised to attack the only

paved road linking the province with the capital, Luanda

From Lagos, Reuter reports that Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has called for fresh ideas to break the deadlock over independence for Namibia

Mr Shagari said he had raised the possibility of an African force replacing Cuban troops in Angola as a solution to the problem of the presence of the Cubans.



# More than 100 000 in Windhoek

(221) NDA 14/12/83

**WINDHOEK** — Windhoek's population has passed the 100 000 mark, placing the South West African capital in the ranks of the world's intermediary cities, say the latest figures compiled by the Windhoek City Council

The estimates, dated May this year, show there are 104 100 residents

There are 30 100 whites, 23 500 coloureds and 50 500 blacks. The Windhoek population was estimated at 36 000, Khomasdal's at 19 700 and Katutura's at 48 100

The city council's management committee has decided to accept the figures for

future planning.

In the 1981 official census whites were estimated to number 29 432, coloureds 20 374 and blacks 46 261 — a total of 96 057 compared with a total of 74 349 in 1975

The report noted that both the number of deaths for whites (7,14 to 1 000) and for coloureds (12,4 to 1 000), were lower than the corresponding figures of 9,1 and 14,8 in South Africa in 1970. Births among blacks were still declining, from 32,2 in 1975 to 31,3 in

1981. This was "the most pleasing tendency", the report said

The death rate in Katutura

remained high at 17,1 to 1 000 and was still far from the corresponding figure of 14 to 1 000 for black urban South Africans

This figure was lower than the 1975 figure of 18,74 deaths, indicating a definite improvement in health conditions, the statement added

In 1961, there were 4 597 white pupils at schools in Windhoek, 447 coloureds and 1 869 blacks

In 1975, the numbers were 9 334 whites, 3 052 coloureds and 5 369 blacks. The number of white children had declined to 8 555 in 1981, while coloureds rose to 4 772 and blacks to 10 230

Both birth and death rates among all population groups were declining

The result of the negative growth rates among whites and the high positive growth rates among coloureds and blacks could only be ascribed to migration, the report said

Births among whites were still declining and stood at 25 to 1 000. However, it was still higher than the 23,5 for whites in South Africa in 1970

Coloured births were 45 to 1 000 in 1981 — down from 56,97 in 1975. They were still high compared to the 36,2 to 1 000 for South African coloureds — Sapa

# End in sight to deadlock on Namibia?

221

Star

14/12/83

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

Speculation is intensifying in South Africa of an imminent breakthrough in the long deadlocked Namibian independence issue despite international scepticism that Pretoria is in a compromising mood

There is reportedly a strong belief in the international community that recent Unita successes in Angola, together with the National Party's overwhelming referendum victory, have given Prime Minister P W Botha's Government the confidence to resist pressure to relax its posture on a Cuban withdrawal

On the other hand it is this same post-referendum confidence which South African political analysts see as the necessary incentive for Pretoria to return to the negotiating table and make con-

During this period the Angolan Government intensified announcements of MPLA troop victories against Unita at a time when Mr Jonas Savimbi's forces had moved closer to Luanda than at any time during the eight-year war

- November 26 Mr P W Botha's tour of four European capitals was hailed as a fresh effort to bring independence to Namibia. Portugal offered to mediate in a new initiative Mr Botha hinted of further talks with the Angolan Government but rejected a Commonwealth Conference call for a South African withdrawal from Angola and Namibia
- November 29 Washington refused to back down on its insistence of Cuban withdrawal linkage to settlement
- November 30 Mr P W Botha announced that major issues on the Namibia solution were all resolved except for the Cuban presence in Angola
- December 4 The UN announced that it would mount a R5 million information and publicity campaign on Namibian independence. The campaign would include charges that there was "collusion with South Africa by the US and other Western countries".
- December 3 France announced that it would no longer take part in meetings of the Western Five Contact Group on Namibia

cessions without fear of the party's right wing  
A pro-Government newspaper has reported that the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, just returned from high-level talks in Europe, will present a new settlement plan to the Prime Minister this week

Whatever the short-term outcome, there have been more settlement-related diplomatic developments in the past 40 days than during the rest of 1983

Significantly, much of this diplomatic flurry over Namibia has happened since the November 2 referendum. Some of the main events include

● A few days after the referendum the British Cabinet's special representative for Africa, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, had talks in Pretoria with Mr P W Botha, mainly about the Namibian issue. Publicly, Mr Rifkind said that Britain was opposed to any precondition to Namibian independence other than the terms spelt out in United Nations Resolution 435. Internal political leaders in Namibia reportedly feel that the referendum result should encourage SA to move ahead on Namibia

● November 10 The Reagan Administration's Assistant Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, paid a lightning visit to South Africa to explain to Pretoria why the United States abstained in the UN Security Council vote to condemn South Africa for blocking Namibian independence. Mr P W Botha, who had reportedly been "furious" at the US abstention, said he was "completely satisfied" with the explanation

● November 14 British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe warned of growing danger of Soviet intervention in Southern Africa if South African intransigence continued. His comments indicated a hardening of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's attitude towards South Africa

# Pik to brief PM on talks about SWA

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COM

12/12/83

Political Correspondent

RENEWED efforts to bring peace to South West Africa are expected to gain momentum this week after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pík Botha, briefs the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on two weeks of talks in Europe with key SWA settlement negotiators.

Mr Botha returned home on Saturday, but declined to reveal details of his contacts until he had seen the Prime Minister.

But it appeared that a three-pronged initiative could be on the cards.

● Mr Botha had lengthy talks in Rome with the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, at which "concrete proposals" for peace in SWA are reported to have been discussed.

● Mr Botha paid two visits to Portugal for talks with government leaders in Lisbon. The regional security situation in Southern Africa is understood to have been one of the main topics for discussion. It was speculated yesterday that Portugal may even join the Western contact group seeking a SWA settlement.

● The French Government — which last week suspended its membership of the contact group, mainly because of the group's lack of progress — was reported yesterday to be hoping to make a breakthrough in the stalled settlement process by laying a new plan before the Angolan Government.

The SWA question is also likely to have been high on the agenda in talks between Mr Botha and his counterparts in Britain, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and West Germany, Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher.

However, most observers are likely to remain pessimistic about an early end to hostilities and an internationally acceptable settlement in the disputed territory.

The main hurdle is still the withdrawal of the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola and it appears that Dr Crocker reaffirmed the US Government's approval of South Africa's insistence on this pre-requisite to a set-

tlement when he met Mr Botha in Rome. France and the other members of the Contact Group — Britain, West Germany and Canada — reject the linkage. All other aspects of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 — the basis for a SWA settlement — have been agreed to by the South Africans.

Possible new proposals by the US — or by South Africa and accepted by Dr Crocker in Rome — and Portugal's new and more prominent role in seeking an end to hostilities in the whole region, are expected to be the main focus of attention — at least until and if France reveals a new plan.

There was speculation at the weekend that the new initiatives were also aimed at wooing black Southern African Governments back into the Western camp, thereby thwarting possible Soviet ambitions in Southern Africa and hopefully restoring a degree of regional stability by improving relations between South Africa and its neighbours.

Western Governments are known to have been increasingly alarmed for some time by the escalating violence in the region — particularly South Africa's punitive strikes against neighbours who give sanctuary to the Government's opponents.

It also appeared yesterday that Mr Botha may have returned with a Portuguese plan for a summit meeting between Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Portugal is particularly interested in peace in Mozambique to restore the economic viability of the Portuguese financed Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project. The lucrative sale of the scheme's electricity to South Africa has been impossible because of the alleged sabotage of the supply lines inside Mozambique by insurgents opposed to the Machel Government.

Mr Pík Botha was quoted yesterday as saying he could not speculate on an early meeting between President Machel and the Prime Minister, because he wanted to respect "the confidentiality of the situation".



# Security Police <sup>221</sup> free 24 in Namibia

Star 19/12/73  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

## Angola denies reports

LISBON — Angola's Marxist Government has denied reports that it plans to introduce Cuban and Soviet forces in its war against the rebel Unita movement

The official Angolan news agency Angop also disclaimed a London statement this week that the Angolan Government had killed and wounded thousands of rebels using French and Soviet-made helicopter gunships

In a despatch Angop said several news agencies had carried statements by an alleged counsellor called Mr Arslan Humbaraci, who had "dared to speak in the name of the People's Republic of Angola".

● Reports from London say the British Government made a strong plea yesterday for the release of seven British mercenaries, serving terms ranging from 16 to 30 years, held by Angola since 1976 — Sapa-Associated Press

WINDHOEK — Security Police in Namibia yesterday released 24 security detainees who had been held in terms of the territory's proclamation AG 9

Most of the detainees were held in the northern Kavango region during a largescale security crackdown against Swapo which had infiltrated the area in the last few months

Among those released were three men at the centre of an urgent application recently for a Supreme Court interdict restraining members of the Security Police from assaulting or threatening detainees

They are Pastor Heikki Ausiku, Mr Gideon Nestor and Mr Severinus Siteketa

The Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, presided at the Full-Bench hearing three weeks ago when it was claimed by the applicants that two of the three detainees were showing signs of depressive psychosis

They claimed to have been held in cramped conditions, underfed and roughly handled by their captors.

Their case was supported by 15 affidavits by former detainees who claimed they had been subjected to a variety of tortures, including electric shocks, beatings with sticks or spades and being suspended by chains around their necks.

The Minister of Law and Order and heads of police units including the South African counter-insurgency unit Koevoet were cited as respondents

In opposing the application they submitted there was a two-year-old campaign designed to discredit the police in Namibia.

A ruling still has to be handed down on costs.

The head of the Security Police in Namibia, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said other detainees were still being held in terms of the proclamation providing for renewable detention for 30 days

A security investigation had been completed in respect of those being released

Among those not released are three members of the Council of Churches in Namibia's education programme, Mr Kahimisa Rahimisa, Mr Gordon Makgone and the recently detained Kavango Legislative Assembly member Mr Kosmos Kalat Makanga



# Nominees elected

Staff Reporter

THERE were no votes cast in the Worcester Community Council elections scheduled for yesterday because only two nominations were received for seven vacant seats

A spokesman for the Western Cape Administration Board confirmed yesterday that Mr IM Moile and Mr GF Magawu were the only two people nominated for election to the council when nominations closed on November 16

They would take their seats unopposed

Nominations for the remaining five seats on the council would be called for later and a by-election would be held

# Kavango detainees to go free

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Twenty-three detainees from Kavango held under security legislation in SWA/Namibia were to have been released yesterday at the end of "police investigations"

Among those held and due to be released were three detainees who sought an urgent interdict three weeks ago to stop the police from assaulting them

At a hearing in the Supreme Court, Pastor Heikki Ausiku, Mr Gideon Nestor and Mr Severinus Siteka handed in affidavits alleging the police had tortured them

The head of the Security Police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said yesterday 23 detainees who were held in terms of Security Legislation Proclamation AG9 in Kavango and elsewhere were to be released because

"investigations were concluded"

The instructing attorney of the three who sought an urgent interdict, Mr Hartmuth Ruppel, confirmed the release of his three clients

The rest of the detainees to be released yesterday were

Mr Silas David, Mr Alfeus Kangayi, Mr Pedi Deselestius, Mr Nimrod Muremi, Mr Regimus Shiyave, Mr Josef Kanjemi, Mr Romanus Kanjemi, Mr Malakia Muremi, Mr Ben Kudumo, Mr Jakob Kangayi, Mr Marius Nekaro, Mr Edward Shikongo, Mr Nikodemus Naienge, Mr Engelberth Shikongo, Mr Petrus Siteketa, Mr Immanuel Hausiku, Mr Reno Petrus, Mr Gideon Siranda, Mr Olaf Makuti and Mr Festus Ihemba

Colonel Strydom said "We are reviewing the situation of AG9 detainees in Windhoek regularly, but can not say at this stage whether they too will be released or not"

A decision is still awaited on the interdict calling on the police to refrain from assaulting the men who made the allegations even though they have been released

## Bond winner

PRETORIA — This week's R10 000 tax-free Bonus Bond Bonanza prize has been won by the holder of certificate number 0504709691, bought at the Lydenburg Post Office, the Treasury announced in Pretoria yesterday — Sapa



Girls at the Cape Times Fresh Air Camp

# Fresh air and

Staff Reporter

ONE of the most heart-warming sights at the Cape Times Fresh Air Camp at Froggy Pond near Simon's Town yesterday was that of the young girls having fun by the sea

All the girls go down to the beach — which is just across the road from the camp — in pairs and holding hands. On the word go, they all rush to the water, screaming with pleasure and excitement

"Every time they come to the beach is like the first time at the seaside to them," said Miss Inge Johannesson, a volunteer worker at the camp "And many of the girls only saw the sea for the first time at this camp"

One hundred aged from 6 to the camp that day and ends

Eighteen to 18 from the Peninsula "workers", will also volunteer hansson and nis, see that smoothly.

Arriving at the first health and the girls are and colourful

During the girls have different activities taking place have been to

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Galinhã/Camarões à Piri Piri  
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Mondays Bacalhau à Gomes SA  
Tuesdays Franco à Picnic  
Wednesdays Caldeirada de Peixe  
Thursdays Feijoadá  
Fridays Caldeirada de Cabrito  
Saturdays Cozido à Portuguesa  
St Johns Arcade Cor Long and Waterkant Sts, Cape Town

# 1/2 PRICE CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

ANOTHER UNBELIEVABLE SALE

Gold and diamond jewellery actually less 50%

Total weight of diamond 0,20 carat  
Was R640  
Now R320

18 Carat Gold and Diamond Dress Ring  
Total weight of diamond 0,22 carat  
Was R660  
Now R330

London protest on Ciskei

From IAN HORBS

WCA tents

CAPE TIMES

(221) RDM 15/12/83

# Probe ends, so police free SWA detainees

**Mall Africa Bureau**

**WINDHOEK** — Twenty-four detainees from Kavango held without trial under security legislation in South West Africa were to have been released yesterday at the end of "police investigations"

Among those held and due

to be released were three detainees who sought an urgent interdict three weeks ago to stop the police from allegedly assaulting them

At a hearing in the Supreme Court, Pastor Heikki Ausiku, Mr Gideon Nestor and Mr Severnus Si-

teka said the police had tortured them

A full bench of the Supreme Court, including the Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, heard they had been kept in solitary confinement, alternatively that they were held in crowded cells,

were underfed and subjected to unhygienic conditions

The head of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said yesterday 24 detainees who were being held in terms of security legislation were to be released because "investigations were concluded"



SADF is prepared to withdraw its forces, but.

# Swapo rejects SA offer for peace in Angola

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120  
Staw  
6/12/83

By Donald Knowler,

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — Swapo has already rejected the South African offer to withdraw its forces from the operational area in Angola for one month from January 31.

A British Broadcasting Corporation news broadcast early this morning quoted a Swapo spokesman at the UN as saying the proposal was "totally unacceptable"

This reaction follows hard on the heels of South Africa's surprise offer to withdraw its forces conducting pre-emptive strikes inside Angola if the Angolan Government agreed to stop giving support to Swapo insurgents raiding Namibia

The offer was contained in a letter from South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, handed last night to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, by South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Shirnding

The letter with the offer was given to the UN chief on the eve of an urgent Security Council debate on South African raids into southern Angola

Angola called for the debate today after complaining that parts of its territory had been "occupied" by South Africa since 1981.

## Disengage forces

Mr Botha said his country was prepared to disengage its forces from Angola in the interests of bringing a peaceful settlement to the Namibia process

He said the operations were directed against the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), which has been fighting a sporadic bush war against the South Africans in support of its demands for Namibia's independence

But Mr Botha warned that Angola, Swapo or Cuban forces in Angola, would also have to disengage and should not try to "exploit the resulting situation"

Mr Botha said South Africa was prepared to start the withdrawal on January 31 next year. The action would last initially for 30 days, he added.

However, the offer could be extended for a longer period if the provisions of the proposal were adhered to, the South African Foreign Minister said

Mr Botha asked that his letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council

Mr Botha said South Africa remained prepared to implement the UN blueprint for Namibia's independence — known as Resolution 435 — if the issue of Cuban forces in Angola could be resolved

South Africa — supported by the United States — has said there could be no settlement while Cuba has troops in Angola and has called for their withdrawal. There are estimated to be up to 25 000 Cubans in Angola.

In its request for a Security Council debate today, Angola said the continued presence of South African forces on Angolan soil constituted a threat to international peace and security

The Angolan Ambassador to the UN, Mr Elisio Defiguei Redo, said there had been an increase in "acts of aggression and violence by the racist regime against the people of Angola"

The debate will start tomorrow morning

# Swapo snub raises fear of SA retaliation

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo's rejection of South Africa's offer to withdraw its forces from southern Angola could lead to military retaliation by South African forces, observers in Windhoek believe.

They point out that the withdrawal date proposed by Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha — January 31 — coincides with the period in which Swapo traditionally launches its annual large-scale strike into northern Namibia.

Should Swapo go ahead with

this strike — and its current attitude indicates it will — South Africa might claim justification in not only maintaining its presence in southern

Angola but in launching a large-scale raid against Swapo fighters based in that country. Even if the MPLA government agrees to South Africa's latest

offer, it is unlikely to deter Swapo from going ahead with its intended operation.

If this were not likely, observers say, Swapo might as well end

## Text of SA's Namibia peace offer

The South African Government is prepared — from January 31 — to begin disengaging forces which from time to time operate in Angola, the ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Shtruding, has told the UN Secretary-General.

Mr von Shtruding's letter reads: "Further to my letter of November 22 1983, and with a view to facilitating the process of achieving a peaceful settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue, the Government of South Africa is prepared to begin a disengagement of forces which from time to time

conduct military operations against Swapo in Angola, on January 31 1984, on the understanding that this gesture would be reciprocated by the Angolan Government, which would assure that its own forces, Swapo and the Cubans, would not exploit the resultant situation, in particular with regard to actions which might threaten the security of the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

"The proposed action by South Africa would last initially for 30 days and could be extended on

condition that the provisions of this proposal are adhered to.

"The South African Government remains prepared to begin the process of implementing Security Council Resolution 435 upon resolution of the problem of Cuban forces in Angola, as reflected in paragraph 12 of Your Excellency's report of August 29 1983 (S/15943) to the Security Council.

"I should be grateful if this letter and my letter of November 22 1983, referred to above, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council." — Sapa.

its fight against Namibian-based South African forces — practical — an impossible option.

Should Angola reject South Africa's latest offer and continue to support Swapo in its own country it is even more likely to provoke an attack by South Africa on Swapo bases in southern Angola, the observers argue.

South Africa has long pointed to the logistical support given Swapo by the MPLA and Cuban troops.

In an attempt to minimise pressure on America over that country's friendship with South Africa, Pretoria has not launched a major strike against Swapo in Angola this year, and some observers believe that Pretoria's military advisers are worried about a renewed Swapo build-up in Angola.



# Terror: 'Action' warning to Angola

CAPE Times  
17/12/83

221

**PRETORIA.** — Accusing the United Nations of being one of the main instigators of Swapo's terror campaign against the people of SWA/Namibia, South Africa last night warned that it would take "whatever action necessary" if Swapo continued with its "senseless campaign of violence".

Speaking during a special UN Security Council debate on South African raids into southern Angola, South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, warned that South Africa would also not allow Swapo to establish sanctuaries in southern Angola from which it could launch attacks on SWA/Namibia.

He added that the sole objective of South Africa's security operations in southern Angola was to protect the people of SWA/Namibia against terrorist attacks

## Violence

"South Africa has repeatedly stated that the moment Swapo undertakes to cease its campaign of violence, and in fact carries out such a commitment, action against Swapo by the South African forces would cease

"Under such circumstances, there would of course be no necessity for South African military action across the border against Swapo elements in Angola," Mr

Von Schirnding said

He added that Africa would one day understand that the South African forces in the Angolan-SWA/Namibian border area — "which it now so vehemently condemns" — were in fact fighting to defend the whole of Africa against "a powerful and sinister threat".

Copies of Mr Von Schirnding's address were made available to Sapa last night

The special UN debate on South Africa yesterday was called by Angola, which complained that parts of its territory had been "occupied" by South Africa since 1981

In his address to the UN, Mr Von Schirnding said South Africa's offer to resolve its problems with Angola through peaceful means still stood.

"It (South Africa) has no desire to control a single centimetre of Angolan territory

"And although it differs radically with the policies and approach of the MPLA regime, it is prepared to examine

the possibility of peaceful coexistence with all the states of the region," he said

South Africa's warning followed close on the heels of the country's offer on Thursday to withdraw its forces to withdraw its forces conducting pre-emptive strikes inside Angola for one month from January 31, if the Angolan Government agreed to stop supporting Swapo insurgents

## 'Ploy'

Swapo has rejected the offer

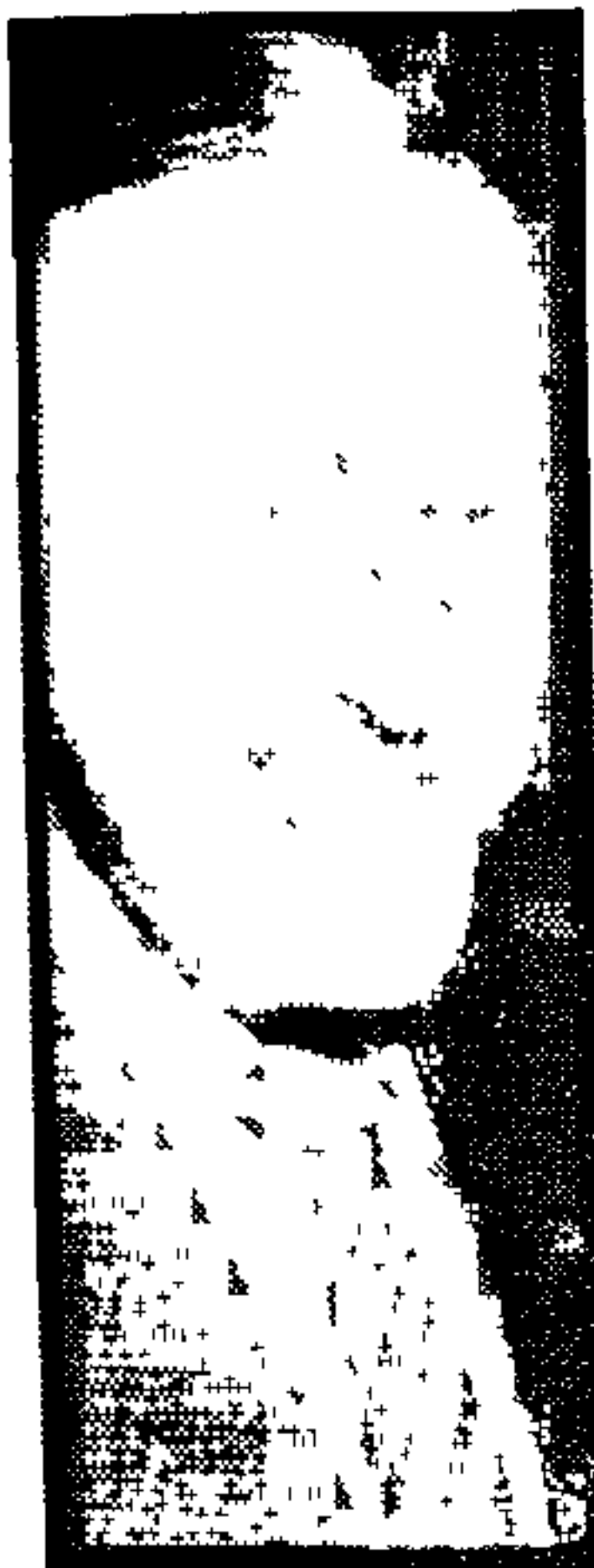
Richard Walker reports from New York that a top Swapo official called South Africa's offer of a military "disengagement" in Angola totally unacceptable

As the Security Council convened last night, Swapo's representative at the United Nations, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, dismissed South Africa's offer as "just a ploy . . . totally unacceptable", adding that nothing short of unconditional withdrawal would do

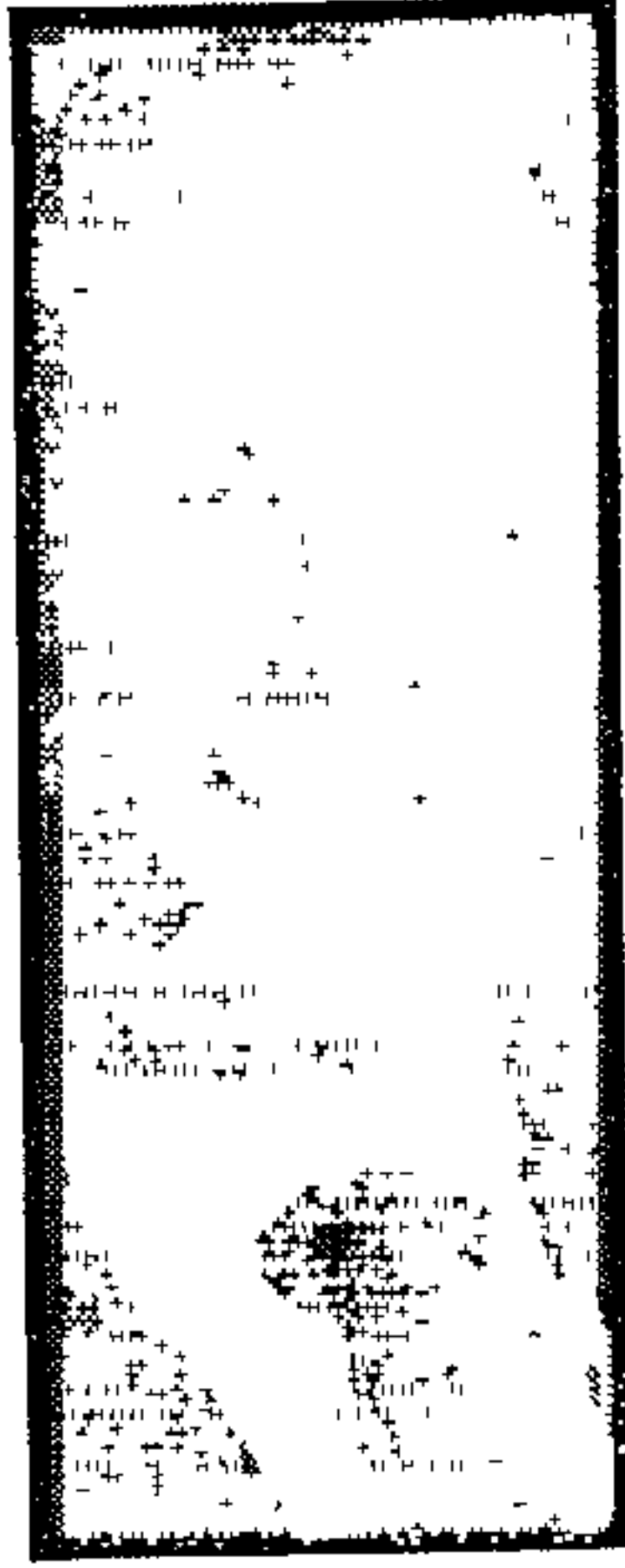
● Angola's claims on SA, page 6



# US relief at SA offer to UN over Namibia



□ Pik Botha



□ Chester Crocker

## Move seen as welcome sign of life in stalled talks

*S. Tribune*  
12/18/83

By Neil Lurssen  
Foreign Service

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H

WASHINGTON South Africa scored high marks at the US State Department this week with its surprise proposal for a mutual troop disengagement in Angola to speed up the Namibia settlement process and get Cuban troops out of the country

For the Americans, it was a welcome sign of life in the long deadlocked Namibia issue — plus a glimmering of hope that there may yet be a chance of removing the Cubans from an important strategic area, a concern that the US shares with South Africa

But Washington analysts warned that Pretoria's offer contained serious flaws

One was that it would "box" Swapo guerrillas in Angola and thus be impossible for Swapo to accept. And another was that it failed to address specifically the question of the rebel movement Unita's activities in Angola

They pointed out that Unita's recent military successes against MPLA forces provided one of the main reasons for the Luanda regime to keep the Cubans in Angola, even at enormous expense which has crippled Angola's economy

South Africa's offer, made in a letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, came as Angola complained to the Security Council that South Africa had "occupied" parts of its territory since 1981

Mr Botha said South Africa was ready to disengage from January 31 next year for an initial period of 30 days which could be extended.

In return, he said, the Angolans would have to reciprocate and assure that their own forces, Swapo and the Cubans would not exploit the situation

Mr Botha also said that South Africa remained prepared to implement Security Council Resolution 435 — the UN blueprint for Namibia's independence — if the issue of the Cuban troops could be resolved

It is believed here that South Africa's initiative is one of the results of a recent meeting in Rome between Mr Botha and the Reagan Administration's chief Africa official, Mr Chester Crocker

The Americans, while insisting that their Namibian settlement effort is still alive, have been

snowing signs of impatience at the lack of movement.

On Friday, in the stilted language of diplomacy, US spokesman John Hughes said that South Africa's proposal had "important potential to contribute to a climate that could facilitate further movement in the Southern Africa negotiations, and we hope that conditions on the ground will permit a cease fire as soon as possible"

Mr Hughes said the situation in Angola and across its borders was of concern to the US because of its cost in lives and because it hampered progress on a negotiated settlement.

In this context, the US welcomed South Africa's "public confirmation" of its readiness to disengage its forces

The US also welcomed South Africa's affirmation of its commitment to implement Resolution 435 as soon as the Cuban issue was resolved

Mr Hughes repeated a point made often by American spokesmen this year that a durable settlement would depend on mutual respect for security and sovereignty in the region

What the Americans mean is that they recognise the concerns of both the South Africans and the Angolans about their own security

Mr Hughes said the US hoped that a ceasefire would extend beyond 30 days so that peaceful conditions could have a chance to take hold

"Communication of the South African proposal to the UN Secretary General underscores his constructive and active role in the peace process and reflects the continued validity of the Namibian negotiating effort in which the US and its contact group partners are involved," he said

Asked what role he saw for Unita in this week's development, Mr Hughes said that the movement was a faction operating within its own country and the US position was that the factions in Angola would have to settle their conflict among themselves

Analysts here, however, argue that Unita must be a key player in any possible settlement

The MPLA regime says it is a puppet of Pretoria which supports it militarily. One of Luanda's conditions for a Cuban withdrawal is an immediate end to South Africa assistance to Unita

# Ceasefire offer the 'first shot'

By BRIAN POTTINGER: Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's ceasefire offer to Angola this week was the first shot in a joint United States-SA initiative to force a Cuban troop withdrawal — the key stumbling block to a negotiated SWA settlement.

The terms of the offer were decided between South Africa and the United States at the top-level talks held by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State, in Rome two weeks ago.

Initially the South Africa proposals were to be made known on December 31, but were advanced because of the UN Security Council debate on SWA presently under way.

Both Angola and Swapo have rejected the ceasefire offer which amounts to withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola and a cessation of pursuit operations for a trial period of one month.

Angolan UN representative Mr Elisio de Figueiredo warned Security Council members not to be "duped" by South Africa and pressed for "war reparations".

He said four South African armoured columns were at that precise moment launching an offensive into Angola's Huila province.

A Swapo spokesman, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said the proposals were only of benefit to South Africa.

## Described

Meanwhile, the United States State Department has described the offer as a "good, positive step".

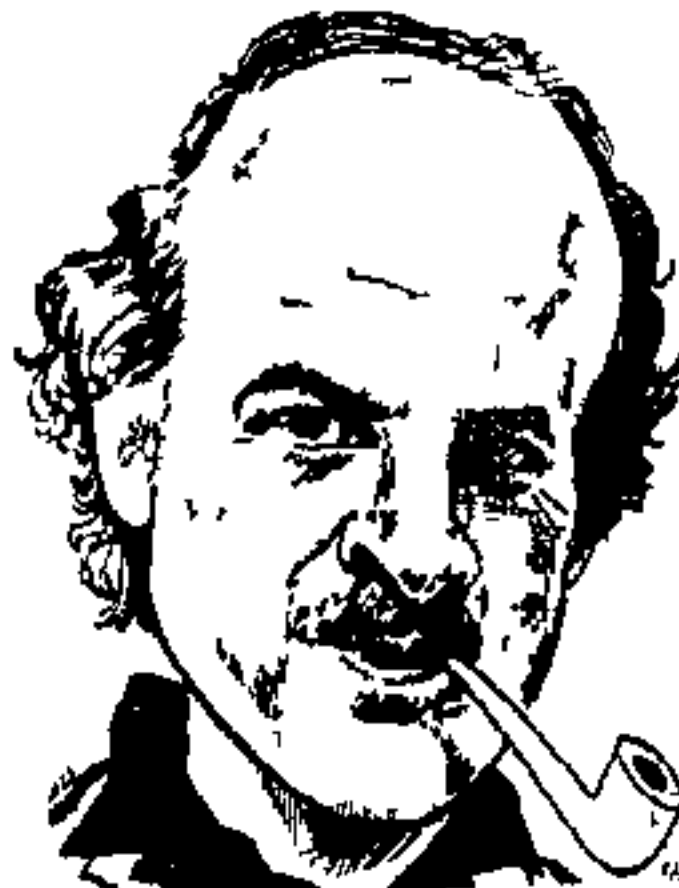
Pretoria, for its part, is holding fire until it has seen the full text of the reported Angolan and Swapo refusals.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is also monitoring the course of the debate in the UN.

Behind the proposals delivered by the South African representative at the UN, Mr Kurt von Shirnding, is increasing United States impatience to reach settlement in SWA and roll up the Cuban presence in Angola — a key objective of US regional policies as America enters a presidential election year.

Pretoria's ceasefire offer is likely to place Swapo and the Luanda government in a difficult position — in the game of international power-politicking it is crucial not to appear the "spoiler".

The United States Government — under both increasing domestic pressure over its constructive engagement policy and from its western allies over its insistence on Cuban withdrawal — benefits in two ways from the South African offer



DR CHESTER CROCKER  
Talks with Pik Botha

It represents a positive South African gesture at a crucial time and, perhaps more importantly, it gives an opportunity to gauge the willingness of the Angolans to dispense with Cuban combat support.

Although in the SWA context terms like "last-ditch" have become cliches, there is a conviction in diplomatic circles that the conflict potential in the region is escalating ominously.

More Soviet and Cuban troop arrivals, more sophisticated equipment, a pending counter-thrust against Unita forces and reports of purges of moderates within Luanda's MPLA government all herald a deepening crisis in the region.

But the strongest Angolan-Swapo objections to the proposals are likely to be that a ceasefire proposal should be part of an over-all settlement package in SWA as envisioned in UN Resolution 435 to which all parties still nominally adhere.

## Objection

This objection is dismissed in South African diplomatic quarters who point out that a ceasefire is an integral part of the UN resolution and it is a technicality as to how it is brought about.

A second objection from Luanda is likely to be its inability to effectively police the agreement. The rolling Angolan bushveld has through decades provided shelter to rebel groups in one form or another, and Luanda would be hard-pressed to control determined guerrilla groups operating from its territory.

The third objection, from the Swapo side, is that the proposals seem too clearly designed in the short term to halt the annual Swapo thrusts into SWA which usually are militarily disastrous but vital to Swapo in maintaining

an even vaguely credible armed challenge to South African occupation of the territory.

But probably the most crucial problem is that the South African proposals relate to disengagement of South African forces which from time to time engage Swapo in Angola.

This is seen as a reference to regular South African forces and does not refer to Unita elements — Luanda insists they are supported by Pretoria and are SADF surrogates — which now present the greatest immediate threat to the MPLA Government.

The role and position of Unita thus becomes a central issue.

Already there are strong indications in South African diplomatic circles that even if the Cubans withdraw, a resolution of the MPLA-Unita fracas will be essential before implementation of Resolution 435 in SWA.

The latest South African-US initiative comes amid other signs of movement in the long drawn-out SWA debacle.

Portuguese re-entry into an area of traditional influence and possible new Franco-Angolan initiatives are all pending.



# New fuel to Bonn clash on SA

By ERWIN HIRSCHMANN  
BONN — The outright refusal of the German Foreign Ministry to reopen the closed consulate in Windhoek has added new fuel to the ongoing fight within Bonn's ruling conservative-Liberal coalition about a new Africa policy.

On Wednesday the Cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl had originally intended to pass a 32-page-long answer to about 20 parliamentary opposition questions about the Southern Africa policy of the coalition.

The answer — drafted by Foreign Ministry officials and presented to the Cabinet by Germany's chief diplomat, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher — was intended to lay out the framework of Bonn's policy for the region and ease suspicion of black African countries about a drastic change to a more pro-Apartheid point of view.

Despite the misgivings of the Bavarian Premier Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, who has favoured what he terms a more even-handed approach towards the internal political forces in South West Africa, Mr Genscher tried to commit the Cabinet to unconditional rejection of apartheid. He also proposed the introduction of visa requirements for South African nationals wanting to visit Germany, and a rejection of any suggestion that the German Consulate in Windhoek, closed some years ago because of pressures from Swapo and the OAU, should be re-opened.

"The federal government does not intend to open a consulate in Windhoek prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the government of an independent Namibia," says the document presented to the Cabinet.

According to a highly placed source — who asked not to be identified — it was this phrase which prompted Mr Friedrich Zimmermann, Minister of the Interior and a close friend of Mr Strauss, to voice his objections and bring about a deference of the issue to today's Cabinet meeting. After the change of government in Bonn in October last year, Mr Strauss had written a letter to the German lobby in Windhoek, promising the reopening of the consulate.

If the government now passed such a move, Mr Strauss was liable to lose his credibility with his friends in Southern Africa.

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19/12/93

# Swapo rejection puts the ball in US court

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE rejection at the weekend by both Angola and Swapo of South Africa's offer to disengage its troops from Southern Angola has put pressure on the United States to make a move to salvage the peace initiative, well-placed observers said yesterday

The South African offer — contained in a letter from the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schurnding, to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar — was described by the US as a "positive step".

The offer came after talks in Rome between the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and was seen as an American-approved and perhaps even an American-inspired move.

The US has taken over as main peace negotiator in the troubled Angolan-South West African situation and its prestige, and more particularly that of the Reagan administration, is at stake

It was, as South African officials have pointed out previously, the US which linked the SWA dispute with the Angola strife by making a settlement of the SWA conflict dependent on the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban forces

Timed to come into operation on January 31 next year, South Africa's offer to disengage was made conditional on Angola's willingness not to allow its forces, or those of Cuba or Swapo, to "exploit

the existing situation"

South Africa's condition effectively meant that Angolan, Cuban, or Swapo forces should not fill the vacuum caused by its own disengagement from Southern Angola

Although both Angola and Swapo have already rejected the offer verbally, it was not necessarily a dead letter, as South Africa might still start to disengage on January 31 — and continue or discontinue the process depending on the actual reaction from Angola

Meanwhile the US would, of course, be free to use what political leverage it has in Angola to persuade the MPLA government there to respond positively

One of the reasons why the MPLA government might have rejected the South African peace offer is that it was planning a big military drive against the Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi

Swapo reacted angrily to South Africa's surprise offer and a top official called it totally unacceptable, RICHARD WALKER reports from New York

But UN officials showed interest and a spokesman for Mr Perez de Cuellar said it was "under study" Western support was certain

The offer was cautiously worded and intended to try to draw the Luanda government back to the negotiating table, South African officials said

It achieved total surprise, hitting the UN just as the Security Council was about to take up an Angolan complaint of intensified South African "aggression and violence"

As the council convened last night, Swapo's UN representative Mr Theo Ben Gurirab dismissed the Botha offer

as "just a ploy" and also "totally unacceptable" — nothing short of unconditional withdrawal would do, he said

Mr Gurirab suggested the approach fitted into an overall strategy to neutralise the Frontline States through non-aggression pacts It would not work, he insisted

But a senior UN official called the approach "interesting" and noted that it was not tied to the demand for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola It needed "close study," he said

Mr Gurirab maintained that for two years South Africa has had about 5 000 troops stationed around several Angolan provinces — and Western diplomats suggested that up to 3 000 South African troops might be stationed there

Angola last night dismissed South Africa's disengagement offer as trickery and charged before the Security Council that four armoured columns of "racist troops" were at that moment mounting an offensive against Huila Province

In a bitter response, South Africa's Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schurnding lambasted the Luanda government as "an unrepresentative, unelected, unpopular clique" and he told the council South Africa's border forces were "fighting in the defence of the whole of Africa against a powerful and sinister threat to all African states"

But he said South Africa was "prepared to examine the possibility of peaceful co-existence" if Angola denied Swapo guerrillas sanctuary

Mr Von Schurnding said afterwards he knew nothing of a Huila assault, but said similar Angolan charges had been made and disproved in the past



The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa scored high marks at the US State Department with its surprise proposal for a mutual troop disengagement in Angola to speed up the Namibia settlement process and get Cuban troops out of the country.

For the Americans, it was a welcome sign of life in the long stalemated Namibia issue — and a glimmer of hope that there may yet be a chance of removing the Cubans from an important strategic area, a concern that the US shares with South Africa.

But Washington analysts warned that Pretoria's offer contained serious flaws.

One was that it would "box" Swapo insurgents in Angola and thus make it impossible for Swapo to accept. Another was that it failed to address the question of the rebel Unita movement's activities in Angola.

They pointed out that Unita's recent military successes against MPLA forces provided one of the main reasons for the Luanda regime to keep the Cubans in Angola, even at an expense that has crippled Angola's economy.

South Africa's offer, made in a letter from Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, came as Angola complained to the Security Council that South Africa had "occupied" parts of its territory since 1981.

It is believed here that South

## SA warning to UN on Namibia

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa warned the United Nations on Friday that its attitude towards a settlement in Namibia would be influenced by the response to its latest peace initiative concerning the territory.

South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, delivered a letter from the South African Government to the UN chief saying South Africa was prepared to "disengage" its forces carrying out pre-emptive strikes into Southern Angola if it got certain guarantees from the Angolan Government.

And Mr von Schirnding spelled out the initiative before the United Nations Security Council, which had been summoned to consider Angolan allegations that South African troops were "occupying" parts of Angola.

## Pullout offer has 'serious flaws'

Africa's initiative is one of the results of a recent meeting in Rome of Mr Botha and the Reagan Administration's chief Africa official, Dr Chester Crocker.

The Americans, while insisting that their Namibian settlement effort is still alive, have been showing signs of impatience at the lack of movement.

A US spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said the situation in Angola and across its borders was of concern to the US because of the cost in lives and because it hampered progress on a negotiated settlement.

Mr Hughes repeated a point made often by American spokesmen this year — that a durable settlement would depend on mutual respect for security and sovereignty in the region.

What the Americans mean is that they recognise the concerns of both the South Africans and the Angolans about their own security.

But the Angolan delegate at the Security Council meeting said on Friday afternoon the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola was "non-negotiable."

Only an "unconditional withdrawal" by South Africa from Angola could open the way for further talks on a solution to the problems of Southern Africa, said Angola's ambassador to the UN, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo.

Mr von Schirnding said Angola had called the Security Council meeting because it wanted to "distract attention from its own serious internal problems."

"By calling this meeting the MPLA also hopes to justify the presence in Angola of the Cuban and other surrogates which it has invited to suppress the Angolan people. The Cubans are not there to fight South Africa, they are there to fight the people of Angola."

# SWA public unaware of border situation, says A-G

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The general public of South Africa and Namibia "hasn't the foggiest idea" of what is happening in the territory's operational area, says the newly appointed Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette SC

Mr Brunette (55), who has been Attorney-General of Namibia for the last six years, is to take up his new position in Pretoria at the beginning of the year

He said that while there were signs of increasing tension and conflict on South Africa's borders, most ordinary civilians were still unaware of the scale of conflict in northern Namibia

"Most South Westers never get a chance to go into those northern areas — to see that huge line of protection separating them from the war

"People south of the red line are living relatively well — the whites continue to have big parties, and even the blacks are able to live relatively comfortably," said Mr Brunette.

"I wonder what would happen if you had a South African withdrawal from the north and their place was taken by United Nations soldiers who didn't know the first thing about the territory"

Mr Brunette said that in spite of the war, the police continued to do an effective job in northern Namibia.

"Up to about 18 months ago you could still get a parking fine in one or two towns up there, and we were still issuing summonses of debt up to R50

"Of course that's been stopped now. It would be crazy to risk the lives of policemen for every petty offence, so we do a lot through the Headmen's Councils now"



The newly appointed Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette SC.

He said between 80 and 90 percent of serious crimes in northern Namibia were still reaching the courts

Referring to the SAP's counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, Mr Brunette said "A one-sided impression has been created because of the publicity given to some of the bad things"

This, he said, was because many security force offences came to the courts in public trials

"But when Swapo kills people in some kraal it doesn't come to the public notice as prominently

"Of course there are the inquest court accounts. But these are usually quite sordid, and many newspapers are reluctant to publish the gory details"

Mr Brunette said that since his appointment to the territory on January 1 1978 he had seen a steady shift towards in-

dependence for the territory

Water and electricity facilities, postal services, the legal division, civil administration, defence have all moved towards local management in the time he has been Attorney-General

The switch to a fully fledged SWA Supreme Court two years ago had also seen a slight shift in emphasis in favour of a South West African-oriented justice, he said

Mr Brunette acknowledges that he was largely responsible for the apparent tolerance towards matters which would otherwise be banned outright, or rigidly adhered to, in South Africa

For example one-armed bandits and Sunday film shows are still evident in Namibia, even though South African legislation applying in the territory outlaws them





# No Santa, but Caprivi celebrates Christmas

CAPE TOWN — This Christmas old Santa in his red snow-suit won't be sleighing through Caprivi, the remote northern-most stronghold of South African influence

Firstly, snow is scarce and the sleigh's runners would bog down for a certainty in the mud patches caused by the rainy season

Secondly, it is so hot and muggy that the old gentleman would drop dead unless he swapped his traditional togs for a red safari suit and shorts, and his reindeer would lie panting in the nearest shade

But this is not to say that Caprivi's inhabitants, expatriates and permanent residents alike, won't be celebrating the birth of the Prince of Peace

Military padres and civilian preachers of all races and denominations have joined forces to ensure that as many Caprivians as possible will be able to give thanks on Christmas Day

At Katima Mulilo, capital of the beautiful but sparsely populated enclave, the religious observations will start with the usual 9 am civilian church service in the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, conducted by Padre Johan Smit of Sector 70 Headquarters

A notable absentee at the service will be Colonel H Swanepoel, OC Sector 70. For Col Swanepoel and Padre J Kalonda there will be no lying-in on Christmas Day — they will be leav-

ing at 7 am to visit various outposts of 701 Battalion, the Caprivian army unit

Padre Kalonda is an adherent of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, to which about 70 per cent of black Caprivians belong

On arrival at each outpost Colonel Swanepoel will address the troops and Chaplain Kalonda will hold a short service, after which they will distribute Southern Cross Fund Christmas parcels

Then they will set off to the next, and no outpost is too small for this personal attention by Caprivi's highest-ranking soldier — one consists only of a bunker occupied by a corporal and eight men

At 11 am Padre Smit will hold another service at Hippo Pool, a recreation centre on the banks of the Limpopo for members of the Katima Mulilo garrison, while Padre Piet Bosman of the Free Churches will hold a service for the white troops who man the border outpost of Wenela

Father Malachy of Katima Mulilo's Catholic mission — who takes over Padre Smit's coffee-bar every Sunday morning to celebrate mass with soldiers of the garrison — will minister to the needs of his church's adherents

At Nova base near Katima Mulilo, where a group of artillery men mount a round-the-clock vigil over Caprivi, NGK Padre Johan Snyman will conduct a service. At M-Pacha airfield Pas-

tor Gene du Plooy of the Apostolic Faith Mission will lead members of the South African Air Force

After that it is over to the merry-making. At various bases sheep will be spit-braaied, and soldiers will receive not only Southern Cross Fund parcels but cake, biscuits and books sent up by North-West Command of the SADF

"My office is so full of parcels I can't get into it," Padre Smit said with a rueful grin earlier this week

At 201 (Bushman) Battalion headquarters at Omega base, something like 150 km west of Katima Mulilo, all ranks and denominations will gather for a Christmas service at the base's thatched NGK chapel, which has a lovely brass bell bearing the figure of the crucified Christ which is said to have been salvaged from the ruins of a church in southern Angola in 1975

The service will be conducted by a Bushman lay preacher, Sergeant Marius Mahangu. Sergeant Mahangu — a captain in the Angolan army before Portugal's withdrawal from Africa — is currently studying for a theological degree through the University of the Western Cape

The battalion has already staged its nativity play and held its Carols by Candlelight and children's Christmas tree party

But as far as the Bushman soldiers are concerned, Christmas is a religious rather than a

secular celebration and thereby hangs a tale

The battalion's badge is a white-breasted crow, which appears in Caprivi for only about a fortnight a year. So when the first white-breasted crow appears — usually at the beginning of November, which also signals the start of the rainy season — the Bushmen celebrate and have their big bash of the year

Nevertheless, the Bushmen and their families will have a special Christmas supper (not lunch, because it is too hot at midday). This will consist of extra meat rations, and various trimming bought with a Southern Cross Fund donation. And, of course, each of the 1500 children will get a big packet of sweets — DDC



## SADF in 'limited action in Angola

The South African Defence Force is conducting "limited" operations in southern Angola, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced today.

In a statement issued from Defence Headquarters, he said members of the SADF and the South West African Territorial Force were conducting the operation to ward off a Swapo onslaught into Namibia through corridors and logistic routes.

He said these operations against Swapo were conducted annually during the rainy season.

He said a warning in connection with this Swapo onslaught was also issued last week by Mr Kurt von Shirnding, SA's ambassador to the United Nations, during an address to the Security Council. The statement added that these follow-up operations will continue to ensure the safety of South African and Namibian forces and that of the inhabitants of Namibia.

● Yesterday The Star, quoting Angola radio, reported that South African troops were active at various places in southern Angola.

The radio reports said the Angolan Fapla troops had "put out of action" two South African armoured vehicles near the southern town of Cahama and had bombarded Mulundo, 75 km north of the border.

## 2 SAP men shot in Owambo

WINDHOEK — Two special constables of the South African Police home guard were gunned down by a group of Swapo fighters in a shop in central Owambo yesterday, the SWA Territory Force said today.

The two constables were off duty and were unarmed at the time, a spokesman said. — The Star's Foreign News Service

Christmas...

# SA forces hunt Swapo in Angola

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South African security forces are involved in a "limited" campaign against Swapo insurgents in southern Angola to prevent them from infiltrating into northern SWA/Namibia, the SA Defence Force announced today.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said Swapo was conducting its annual "rainy season" operations into SWA/Namibia, especially the Kavango region.

Security forces were also conducting follow-up operations in southern Angola to "ward off this onslaught".

Meanwhile the Argus Foreign Service in Washington reports that South Africa's offer to withdraw its troops from Angola is still regarded as a viable proposition in government circles there in spite of the Luanda Government's apparent rejection of the offer.

## Optimistic

Officials there are still optimistic that the offer might lead to a positive reaction from Luanda, whose response is not seen as a firm slamming of the door on the idea.

The South African proposal was to withdraw the forces it sent on "hot pursuit" operations in Angola on condition that no Swapo military incursions were launched into SWA/Namibia from Angola.

Angola's representative at the United Nations said the question of the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola was non-negotiable, and only an unconditional withdrawal could open the way to further talks on Southern African problems.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said Luanda's rejection of the offer showed that the MPLA Government could not take its own decisions and was controlled by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Venancio de Moura, described the South African offer as farcical, since its military forces were "currently extending their operations into Angola as far north as Huila province".

South Africa would not be doing Angola a favour by complying with its international obligation to respect Angola's sovereignty, he said.

However, the United States Ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, told the Security Council that the US regarded the South African offer as a major new step that could contribute substantially to further movement.

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**SADF denies clash  
with MPLA forces**

SOUTH Africa's "only" presence in southern Angola was in hot pursuit operations against Swapo terrorists whom it would seek and destroy "wherever they are", a South African Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

He was commenting on continuing reports that South African forces are locked in a fierce battle with MPLA troops in southern Angola.

The Angolan Government has been claiming that since the weekend South African forces have been bombarding towns and villages in the south of the war-torn former Portuguese colony.

In its latest claim, the Angolan Defence Ministry reported yesterday that two

South African armoured vehicles had been "put out of action" in continued fighting.

It also claimed that South Africa had strengthened its forces around the strategic town of Cahama.

Asked to comment on the claims, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said "We have nothing to add to the statement issued at the weekend concerning allegations from Angola."

"We, however, reiterate that our only presence in southern Angola is in hot pursuit operations against Swapo terrorists."

"It is our policy to search out and destroy them wherever they are," he said — Sapa.

# SA soldiers repulsed, Angola says

W/C ARGUS

24/12/83

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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Angola's Fapla forces have repulsed an attack by security forces against Swapo at the southern Angolan town of Caiundo, killing five members of the SWA Territory Force, capturing a South West African soldier and seizing South African military equipment, according to communiques issued in Luanda and Windhoek.

The SWA Territory Force partially confirmed an Angolan radio announcement that its troops had captured the soldier, Mr Petrus Kandjendje, saying he was "presumed" to have been captured.

The territory force said the five black soldiers had been killed during a follow-up operation against Swapo in southern Angola in the past few days.

Their next-of-kin had been notified, and funeral arrangements were being made. The names of the dead men were being withheld to protect their next-of-kin, the territory force said.

## "Captured equipment" listed

Their deaths and the "possible capture" of Mr Kandjendje were announced "with the greatest regret" by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring.

The spokesman declined to comment on further claims by the Angolan Defence Ministry that its Fapla troops had repulsed continual attempts in the past few days by South African land forces to capture Caiundo.

The Angolan communique, broadcast over Radio Angola yesterday, also said the following equipment had been captured in the wake of the security forces' retreat from Caiundo:

One Unimog troop carrier, six mortars, three rocket-launchers, eight light machineguns, three MK21 machine-guns, two communications radios (models 921), one radio communications set (model 352), one 60mm mortar, 18 fully loaded FN (R1) rifles, one set of night-viewing glasses, knapsacks, maps and documents.

## "More details to follow"

The communique said further details of the operation would be released soon, "especially about prisoners."

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said he could not comment on the Angolan allegations, as he had been ordered not to elaborate on the territory force's prepared statement.

● A US State Department spokesman, commenting on reports of the raid, said the United States deplored cross-border violence of any kind.

"We remain firmly committed to seeking means of addressing peacefully the problems of the region," he said.

## 'Talk, or Luanda will fall'

Weekend Argus  
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The rebel Unita movement has offered to halt its military drive on Luanda if the MPLA agrees to talks on a political settlement in Angola by the end of next March.

The offer was made in a radio broadcast this week, which said the offensive was continuing relentlessly. "The MPLA will have to think realistically and hold a dialogue, or face the inevitable."

In the first offensive this year, said the broadcast, Unita forces had greatly widened the area they controlled.

A second offensive aimed at penetrating Luanda province was launched on November 3. A major achievement of this offensive, said the broadcast, was an attack on Missangano.

In Lisbon, a Unita spokesman said the movement was set to release all foreign prisoners, except for 20 Czechoslovakians. However, talks would be held with the Red Cross about these.



# Soldiers killed by interfering Angolan forces — SAID

# Five troops die on border

By CHRIS OLCKERS

FIVE soldiers have been killed and a sixth believed captured during follow-up operations against Swapo insurgents by troops of the SA Defence Force and the SWA Territory Forces.

And last night the chief of the SADF General Constand Viljoen, said the men had been killed by Angolan soldiers who had been "interfering" with follow-up operations against Swapo.

In a statement released in

Pretoria Gen Viljoen said it left the Security Forces no other choice but to defend themselves when attacked by the Angolans

Gen Viljoen said the Angolans had become involved in actions, although there had been no reason to do so. He said the Security Forces would not tolerate any such interference

Gen Viljoen also said South African troops were involved in "limited operations against Swapo in southern Angola."

Since last week eight soldiers have died in the South West African operational area — the start of a grim Christmas

Last week three white soldiers died in action and it was also announced yesterday that two

special constables of the South African Police home guard were also killed when they were shot by Swapo insurgents in central Ovambo earlier this week

Swapo losses have not been revealed but the deaths and an announcement of South African and SWA security force operations follow claims by the Angolan Government that its forces were locked in fierce battles with South African troops

Last week the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said South Africa was prepared to stop search and destroy missions into southern Angola in exchange for an Angolan undertaking that the situation would not be exploited

The Officer Commanding of

SWATF, Major-General George Mering, yesterday announced that five of its members had died in action in follow-up operations against Swapo insurgents in the past few days

A sixth soldier was thought to have been taken captive. Gen Mering said in a statement in Windhoek that the families of the five black members had been informed of their deaths

Military authorities were making arrangements for the funerals but the names of the men would not be released for security reasons

A sixth member of the SWATF, Mr Petrus Kandjendje, is missing and it is suspected that he has been captured," Gen Mering said

The SWATF statement did not give details of the circumstances or location in which its men had been killed

Angola has been claiming since the weekend that South African troops are engaged in battle with its forces, and that South Africa has been bombing towns and villages in southern Angola

Angola Radio reported that South African troops had launched an attack against Angolan forces near the strategic southern town of Cahama

The Angolan Defence Ministry reportedly claimed yesterday its forces had killed six South African soldiers and taken one captive, which appeared to be in line with the statement issued by the SWATF, Sapa reports

## Unita to free 10 Brits in Daldoni

LISBON — All foreigners held hostage by the Angolan rebel movement Unita will be freed today except an estimated 20 Czech citizens, according to a Unita statement issued in Lisbon

The statement said the captives, known to include British and Portuguese nationals and possibly Irish and Canadian citizens, would be released to the International Committee of the Red Cross at a Unita guerrilla base

It did not say where the base was located. But in the past the rebels have forced their prisoners to march what they term "safe base" in southern Angola

A spokesman for Unita Lisbon said "several dozen prisoners would be released but he could not give an exact figure

## 2 babies, tourist drown

Mail Reporter

TWO babies and a Transvaal holidaymaker drowned yesterday in incidents around the country

In Johannesburg, the one-year-old grand-daughter of Mr Percy Abelkop — chairman of the giant Imperial Motors Group — Carla Abelkop, drowned in a swimming pool at her home in Norwood

Mr Abelkop's son, Mr Stephen Abelkop, joint managing director of Imperial Motors said yesterday that Carla, an only child, fell into the pool after the pool fence

## Bop-TV beams in on Joburg suburbs

By J MANUEL CORREIA  
TV Correspondent

VIRTUALLY three-quarters of Johannesburg will be able to tune into Bop-TV if viewers instal the right equipment at a retail cost of R150

So far the station's signals are being received in Orange Grove, Gallo Manor, Wendywood, certain parts of Buccleuch, Randburg, Houghton, Nortcliff, Fourways, Victory Park, Craighall, Turfontein, La Rochelle, Roseteville, The Hill, Booyens, Robertsham, Ridgeway and Ridgeway Extension

being received in Delarey, Florida, Roodepoort, Mayfair, Brixton, Auckland Park, Westdene and Ermarama

To the east the signal is being received in Kempton Park, Edeyvale and Bedfordview but further tests are still being conducted

This will mean that the bulk of viewers can look forward to the lollipop-adorned cop, "Kojak", James Michener's best seller, "Centennial", and the comedy, "Ben-Hur", on their screens

However, it is important to note that in most cases a high-gain UHF channelised aerial with amplifier will be

## Another hospital likely for Mrs Vally

By SOPHIE TEMA

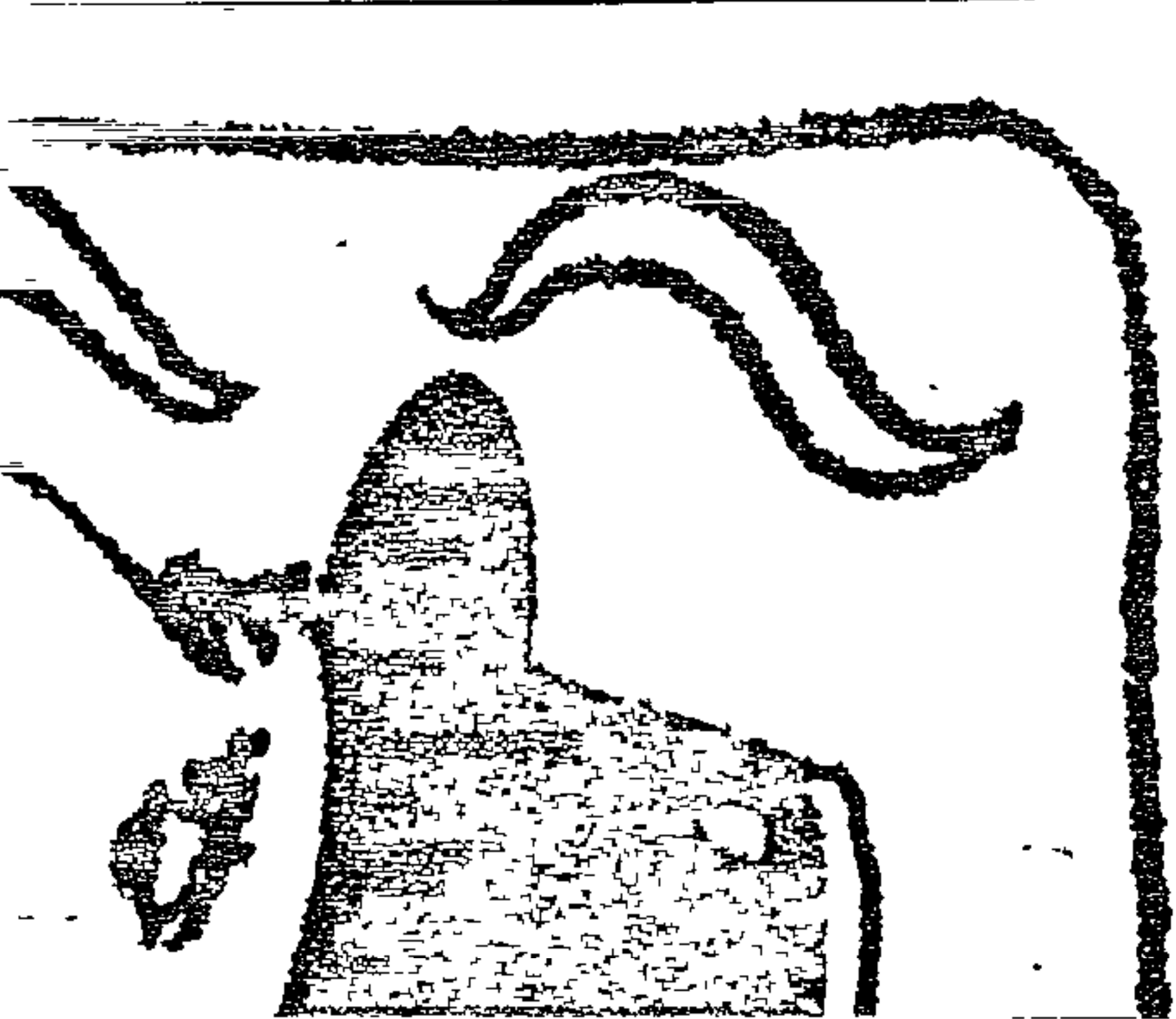
ARRANGEMENTS to have Mrs Mirriam Vally — who fractured her spine in a car crash between Machadodorp and Belfast in the Eastern Transvaal — transferred to a spinal unit of the Main Reef Hospital are underway

Her doctor said the hospital had a spinal unit where she could receive the necessary treatment

Mrs Vally, her husband and 11-year-old son, Firhard, were injured when their car and another collided on Tuesday night

She was so badly injured that her relatives had arranged that she be flown to the H F Verwoerd Hospital on a mercy flight. This was not available

Permission to have her admitted to the hospital was refused by the Director of Hospital Services, Dr Henrie Grove





# illed by interfering Angolan forces — SADF chief

# troops die on border

221  
24/12/83  
2001

Gen Viljoen said it left military forces no other choice but to defend themselves against the Angolans. He said the Angolans were involved in actions there had been no real interference.

Swapo losses have not been revealed but the deaths and announcements of South African troops followed claims by the Angolan Government that its forces were locked in fierce battles with South African troops.

Special constables of the South African Police home guard were also killed when they were shot by Swapo insurgents in central Ovambo earlier this week.

SWATF, Major-General George Mering, yesterday, announced that five of its members had died in action in follow-up operations against Swapo insurgents in the past few days.

A sixth soldier was thought to have been taken captive.

Gen Mering said in a statement in Windhoek that the families of the five black members had been informed of their deaths.

Military authorities were making arrangements for the funerals but the names of the men would not be released for security reasons.

"A sixth member of the SWATF, Mr Petrus Kandjende, is missing and it is suspected that he has been captured," Gen Mering said.

The SWATF statement did not give details of the circumstances or location in which its men had been killed.

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The statement said the captives, known to include British and Portuguese nationals and possibly Irish and Canadian citizens, would be released to the International Committee of the Red Cross at a Unita guerrilla base.

It did not say where the base was located. But in the past the rebels have forced marched their prisoners to what they term "safe bases" in southern Angola.

A spokesman for Unita in Lisbon said "several dozen" prisoners would be released but he could not give an exact figure.

The captives include five Britons and 12 Portuguese nationals captured in a Unita raid in east central Angola on November 13.

Reports say Unita also holds two Canadian and two Irish nuns.

Units, which has been waging a six-year guerrilla war to topple the government of President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, warned foreigners to leave Angola last month. It said it could not guarantee their safety.

At the same time it said it would no longer identify foreigners seized in combat.

Sapa-AP

## P-TV beams in on Burg suburbs

LUEL CORREIA, a respondent in a three-quarterly survey, says that the signal is being received in certain parts of the suburbs.

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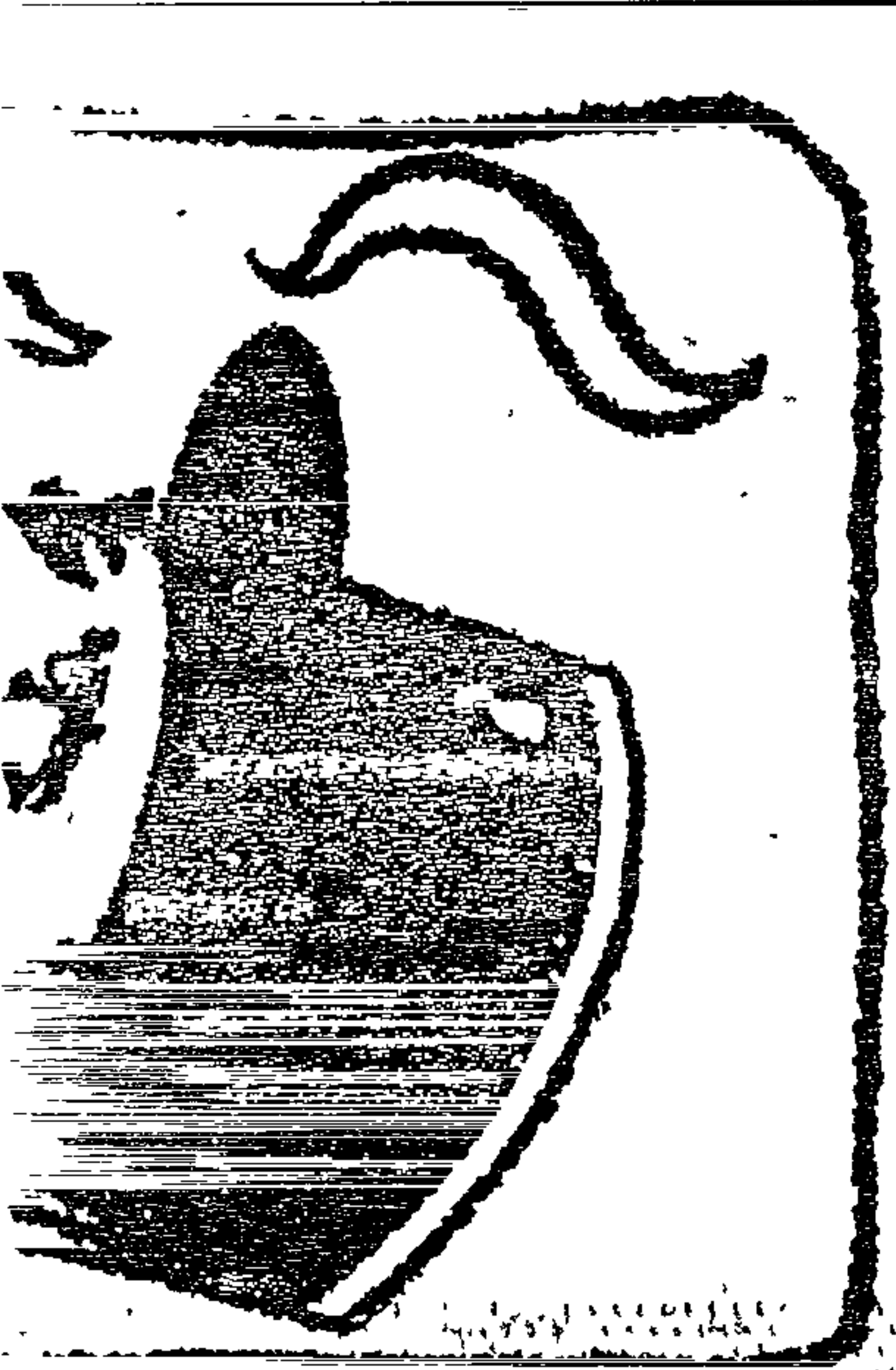
## Another hospital likely for Mrs Vally

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Her doctor said the hospital had a spinal unit where she could receive the necessary treatment.

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She was so badly injured that her relatives had arranged that she be flown to the H F Verwoerd Hospital on a mercy flight. This was not available.





# SA 'takes a mauling in southern Angola'

221 #

Star 24/12/83  
By Peter Honey,  
of The Star's  
Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — Angola's Fapla forces have repulsed an attack by security forces against Swapo at the Southern Angolan town of Caiundo, killing five members of the SWA Territory Force, capturing one Namibian soldier and seizing South African military equipment, according to military communiques issued in Luanda and Windhoek yesterday.

The SWA Territory Force partially confirmed an Angolan radio announcement that its troops had captured the Namibian soldier, Mr Petrus Kandjendje, saying he was "presumed" to have been captured.

The territory force said the five black soldiers had been killed during a follow-up operation against Swapo in Southern Angola during the last few days.

Their next-of-kin had been notified and funeral arrangements were being made. The names of the dead men were being withheld to protect their next-of-kin, the territory force said.

Their deaths and the "possible capture" of Mr Kandjendje was announced "with the greatest regret" by the general commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring.

The spokesman declined to comment on further claims by the Angolan defence ministry that its Fapla troops had repulsed continual attempts in the last few days by South African land forces to capture Caiundo.

The Angolan communique, broadcast over Radio Angola yesterday, also said the following equipment had been captured in the wake of the security forces' retreat from Caiundo.

One Unimog troop carrier, six mortars, three rocket-launchers, eight light machine-guns, three MK21 machine-guns, two communications radios (models 921),

one radio communications set (model 352), one 60mm mortar, 18 fully loaded FN (R1) rifles, one set of night-viewing glasses, Knapsacks, maps and documents.

The communique said further details of the operation by Fapla would be released soon, "especially about prisoners".

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said he could not comment on the Angolan allegations, as he had been ordered not to elaborate on the territory force's prepared statement.

Earlier this week Angola radio said South African security forces had begun thrusts into the Huila, Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces of Southern Angola on December 14.

According to the Angolan defence ministry three security force movements were evident — one grouping at Otchinjau, another at Guiteve, both near the strategic town of Cahama at which the recently-introduced SAM 8 surface-to-air missiles are stationed.

One of Swapo's most important forward headquarters is also situated near Cahama.

A third security force thrust, according to Angolan radio, was evident at Caiundo, several hundred kilometres east of Cahama, and north of the Kavango region of Namibia.

Angola claimed security forces had bombarded the town with 150 mm and 144 mm cannon fire at the weekend, and since then.

Its latest claim, that it has repulsed the South African offensive, suggests the security forces' "follow-up operation" was not successful.

But as the Angolan version makes no mention of Swapo, it is not certain whether Swapo fighters were stationed at Caiundo, nor whether the security forces successfully destroyed any Swapo base at the town.

● Rumours that Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of the rebel Angolan movement Unita, is ill and might even have been receiving treatment in London for a heart ailment, have been denied. The leader is said to be "in good health".

## Unita captures major town

By Fred Bridgland

The Unita offensive in Angola north of the Benguela railway has taken another major step forward with the capture of the town of Cacolo in the diamond mining province of Lunda.

Cacolo was captured last Sunday by a brigade of 2,000 Unita regular troops under Brigadier Geraldo Nunda, the 31-year-old commander of Unita's northern front.

Cacolo is a major town — in Angolan terms — on the tar road which links the capital of Luanda with the diamond mines.

In the assault Unita claims to have captured 18 foreigners, including Poles, Japanese, Italians, Brazilians, Spaniards, Filipinos and Portuguese, and to have killed more than 100 government troops and three Cubans.



# men killed in Angola

Cape Times 24/12/83

221

**WINDHOEK.** — The SWA Territory Force (SWATF) yesterday announced that five of its members had died in action in follow-up operations against Swapo insurgents in the past few days.

A sixth soldier was thought to have been taken captive

The officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, said in a statement in Windhoek that the families of the five black SWATF members had been informed of their deaths

Military authorities were making arrangements for the funerals but the names of the men would not be released for security reasons and in the interests of the families

"A sixth member of the SWATF, Mr Petrus Kandjendje, is missing and it is suspected that he has been captured," General Meiring said

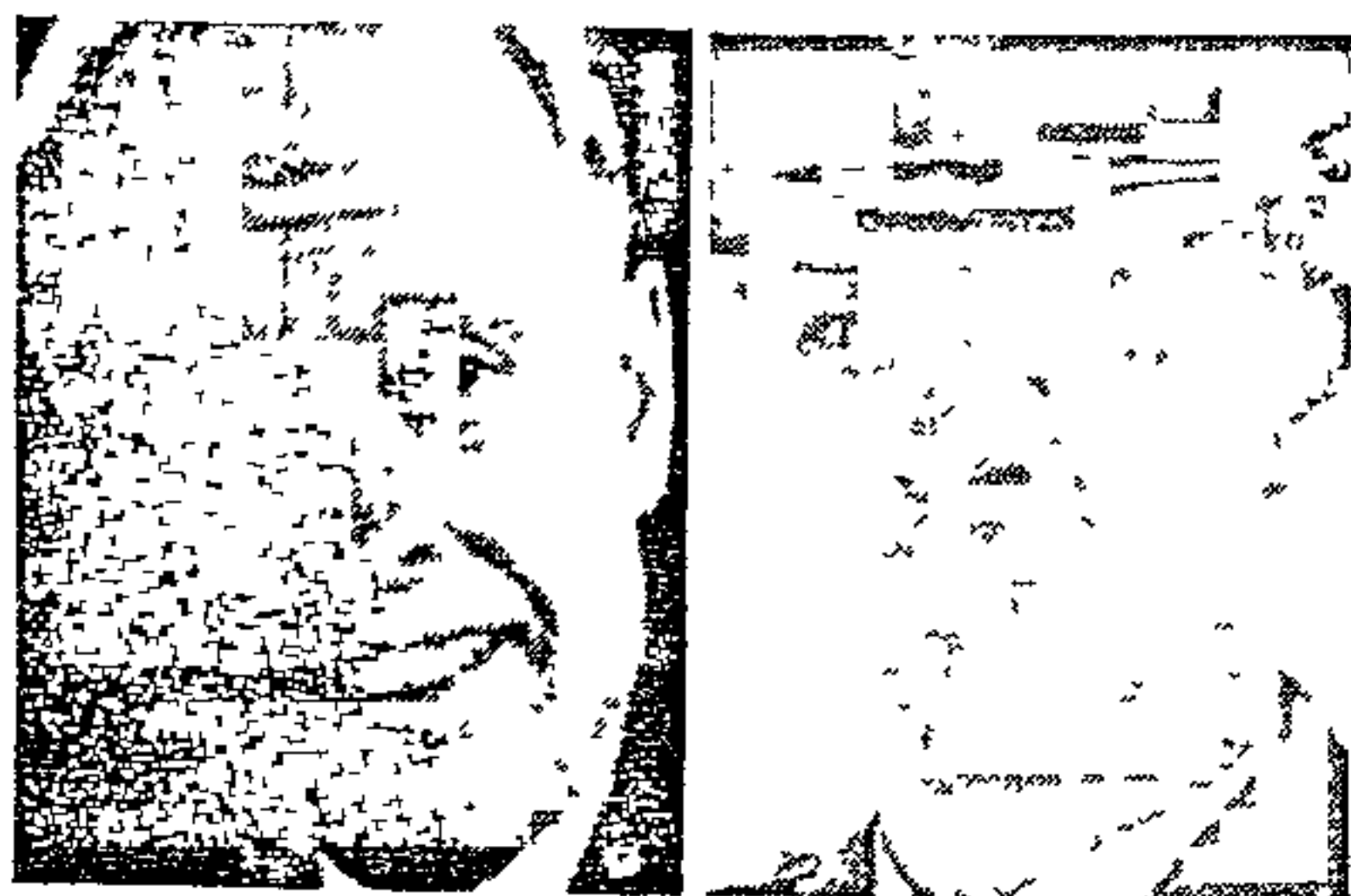
The SWATF statement did not give details of the circumstances or location in which its men had been killed.

## In Angola

The announcement followed a statement released in Pretoria yesterday by the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, that elements of the security forces in SWA/Namibia were engaged in "limited" operations against Swapo insurgents in southern Angola

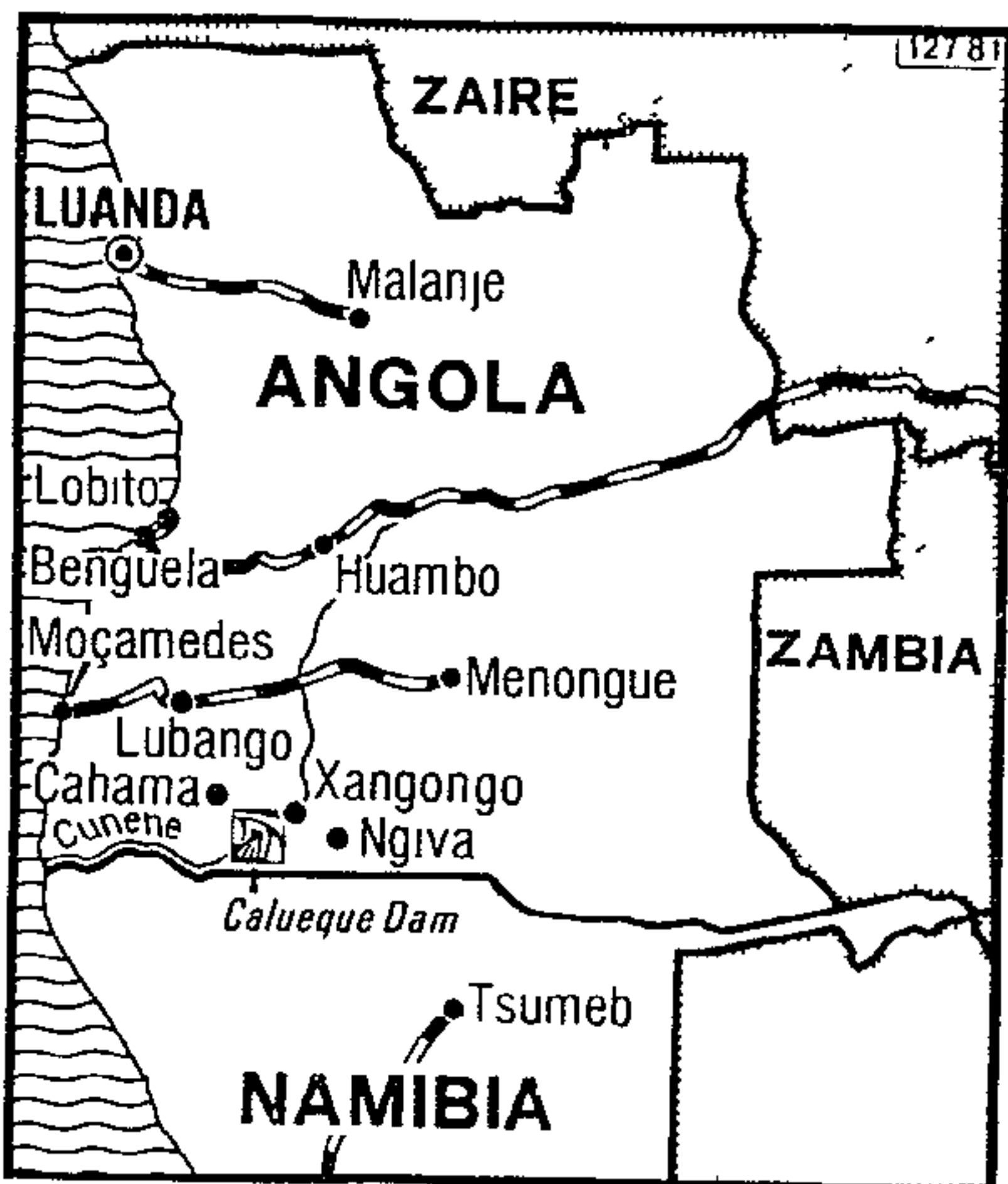
The disclosure came amid continuing reports from Angola that South African forces are locked in a fierce battle with Angolan troops in the south of the war-torn former Portuguese colony

In a communique issued in Pretoria yesterday morning — the first by South Africa since the Angolan authorities claimed South African forces had launched a new attack on its soil — General Viljoen said



Mr Von Schirnding

General Viljoen



"As in previous years during the rainy season, Swapo is trying to infiltrate South West Africa along corridors and logistic routes to activate especially the Kavango

"The warning in this connection was also issued last week by Mr Kurt von Schirnding, the South African Ambassador to the United Nations during a speech to the Security Council

"Elements of the security forces are involved in a limited campaign against Swapo terrorists in Southern Angola and are conducting a follow-up operation to ward off this onslaught

"The SADF and the SWA Territory Force will continue carrying out its instructions to ensure the safety of its forces and that of the inhabitants of South West Africa"

The statement gave no further details

Angola has been claiming since the weekend that South African troops are engaged in battle with its forces, and that South Africa has been bombarding towns and villages in southern Angola

Yesterday, Angola Radio reported that South African land troops had launched an attack against Angolan forces near the strategic southern town of Cahama

It also claimed that South Africa had reinforced its units at Quieteve, 100km to the east, and at Otchinjau, 50km to the south-west of Cahama

## 'Hot pursuit'

A Defence Force spokesman stated in Pretoria that South Africa's "only" presence in southern Angola was in hot pursuit operations against Swapo guerillas, whom it had said it would seek out and destroy "wherever they are"

The UN Security Council demanded on Tuesday night that South Africa unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angola and cease all violations against that country. It also endorsed Luanda's demand for reparations

The council also strongly condemned South Africa's "continued military occupation of southern parts of Angola" and said this endangered international peace and security

The Security Council demand followed complaints by Angola that South Africa had been occupying parts of its territory since 1981 — Sapa

SWA TERRITORY



ring around her  
 meet her money in  
 competition is to  
 of the Weekend  
 diary at the Even-  
 ter.  
 every day from  
 the end of Decem-

be chosen from  
 each day.  
 the pictures that  
 will be chosen at  
 ringed.  
 win the bumper

**Paris bombing**  
 PARIS — A terrorist bomb  
 — out a window and  
 riddled a wall in one of  
 Paris's best-known res-  
 taurants late last night, in-  
 juring 10 people, two of  
 them seriously.  
 The explosion was  
 caused by a bomb placed  
 beneath a grating at  
 street level — Sapa-AP

**ST ANDREWS  
 PRESBYTERIAN  
 CHURCH**

Minister  
 Rev. A. R. Tucker  
 BA Hons, BA Hons  
 8 am Christmas  
 Service  
 9 30 am.  
 Christmas Service  
 Evening Service  
 Preacher:  
 The Minister  
 P 34901

**Weather**

FORECAST for the coastal belt from  
 Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for  
 the period ending 6pm tomorrow

**CONDITIONS** Cloudy and cooler  
 with occasional light rain at first  
**WIND** Moderate to fresh south  
 westerly

**EXPECTED TEMPERATURES**  
 Maximum 23C  
 Minimum 17C

**TODAY'S CONDITIONS (1pm)**  
 Sea Temperature 23C  
 Temperature 24 8C  
 Pressure 1 007 8mbar  
 Humidity 70%  
 Wind SW 50km/h

**THE MOON**  
 Last Quarter December 26  
 New Moon January 3  
 First Quarter January 11  
 Full Moon January 25

**THE SUN**  
 Sets today 7 29pm  
 Rises tomorrow 5 04pm

**THE TIDES**  
**High Water**  
 Today 6 39am 6 59pm  
 Tomorrow 7 39am 7 59pm  
**Low Water**  
 Today 12 14am 12 48pm  
 Tomorrow 1 03am 1 50pm

**PORT ALFRED TO PORT ED-  
 WARD** Cloudy and cooler in the  
 south but fine to partly cloudy and  
 warm in the north with isolated  
 afternoon thunder showers. Wind  
 moderate to fresh south westerly in  
 the south but moderate to light north  
 easterly in the north.

**BORDER, TRANSKEI AND IN-  
 TERIOR** Cloudy and cooler south of  
 the Winterberg otherwise fine and  
 partly cloudy to warm with isoated  
 afternoon thunder showers in the  
 north east.

**Non-racial SWA  
 school to have  
 PE man as head**

By LINDA GALLOWAY

MR GERALD BARBER, who resigned as headmaster of  
 the St George's Preparatory School in Port Elizabeth this  
 year, will be taking up a challenging and controversial post  
 next year as headmaster of the only multiracial college in  
 SWA/Namibia, run by the South African Department of  
 National Education.

He recently received confirmation of his appointment,  
 which he described as "one of the plum posts in Southern  
 Africa".

The Concordia College in Windhoek is for hand-picked  
 pupils with proven academic records from all racial  
 groups in the country and is aimed at producing leaders for  
 the country.

"Entry is purely on academic merit and the school is  
 administered by a trust, run jointly by the Department of  
 National Education and Consolidated Diamond Mines,"  
 said Mr Barber.

"They have the most modern academic teaching  
 facilities in the country and are expecting to spend R15  
 million on the college in the next five years.

"The job is a tremendous challenge because South West  
 Africa is right in the forefront of worldwide critical  
 opinion and education in particular is under very close  
 scrutiny.

"The prospect is very exciting, but I will have to leave  
 my family here for a year, because my youngest son,  
 Jonathan, will be writing matric next year and my other  
 son, Andrew, will be finishing a degree at the University of  
 Port Elizabeth."

**Board  
 sailors  
 rescued**

THREE board sailors had  
 to be rescued by members  
 of the King's Beach and  
 Summerstrand lifesaving  
 clubs and the NSRI today  
 as winds gusted up to 72  
 kilometres an hour.

A spokesman for the  
 Summerstrand Lifesaving  
 Club said one rescue was  
 carried out by members of  
 the King's Beach club dur-  
 ing the Vella reel-alarm  
 competition this morning.

Another board sailor was  
 brought in by the same  
 team soon after the compe-  
 tition and a Pretoria sailot  
 was towed in by the NSRI  
 rescue boat this afternoon.

**ST MARK'S  
 Congregational  
 Church**

Venue  
 The Moth Hall,  
 8th Avenue, Walmer  
 Cnr Church Road and  
 Target Kloof

**CHRISTMAS MORNING  
 SERVICE**

9 am. Sermon topic:  
 'Mary's Boy Child'  
 Preacher  
 Rev Bruce Woolard

**NEW YEAR'S EVE  
 SERVICE**

**SATURDAY 31**  
 (Watch night service  
 11 15 pm)  
 Preacher

Rev Bruce Woolard  
 Sermon topic The Year  
 1984 and what the  
 future holds

ALL WELCOME

H/P61059

**HARVEST CHRISTIAN  
 FELLOWSHIP**  
 Invites all Holiday makers in Port Elizabeth to join with us for  
 Christmas morning worship service  
**Time: 8 am**  
**Venue: MARIST BROTHER COMPLEX, MAIN ROAD, WALMER**  
 Proceed to red-roofed single storey building behind and on the  
 side of the main complex.  
**ALL WELCOME**  
 Enquiries: Rev I. G. VORSTER, PHONE: 515617  
 P 49175

**CHRISTMAS DAY**  
 at **ST BARNABAS**  
 7 RHODES STREET  
 SYDENHAM, NORTH END  
 (Behind Kahn's Motors Main Street)  
 24 — 11 30 pm  
 Midnight Mass  
 25 — 9 am Holy  
 Communion,  
 7 pm Evening Prayer  
 Everybody is welcome  
**Jesus is Lord. Let's  
 Praise Him**



As the year comes to an end, South West Africa—Namibia looks back on another trail of initiatives in the elusive quest for a peace settlement to the lingering dispute over the territory.

Internationally the independence process is blocked by military manoeuvring, notably in neighbouring Angola, where the presence of an estimated 25 000 Cuban and foreign military personnel has emerged as the main issue of contention among the major parties to a settlement.

Internally, SWA/Namibia is beset by drought, political and constitutional uncertainty, the ravages of war in the northern zones and the effects of world-wide economic recession.

In the closing stages of 1983, a South African offer of provisional military disengagement from Angola has been rejected publicly by that country's MPLA Government and Swapo, and last week the UN Security Council censured South Africa for military operations in Angola.

But speaking after the vote, Britain's Chief UN delegate, Sir John Thomson said the South African disengagement proposal was an opportunity for progress to peace.

"This matter now needs to be dealt with in a co-operative way and through confidential exchanges between the parties," he said.

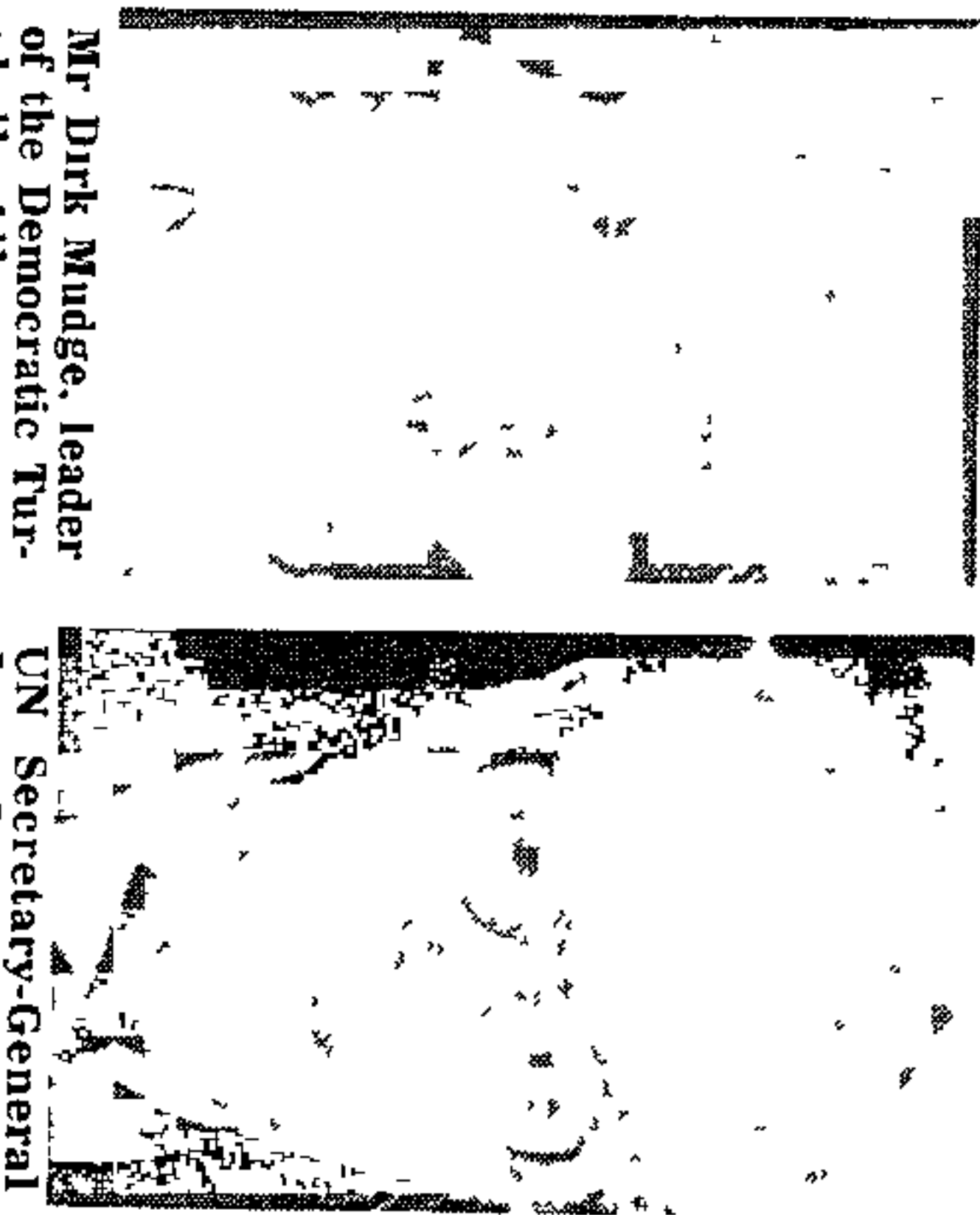
Sir John's statement was seen in Windhoek as an indication that further behind-the-scenes negotiations would be

# SWA: 1983

# Year of failed initiatives

*221*  
*21/12/83*

**JOHAN VAN HEERDEN writes from Windhoek.**



Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — resigned the chairmanship of the Ministers' Council

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar — visited the territory and conferred with political leaders

conducted, despite reports quoting top Angolan officials as saying Luanda "will not even consider" the Pretoria offer.

Britain voted with the other Security Council members in favour of the censure, but the US abstained.

The US is supporting South Africa's insistence that Cuban forces and other foreign troops be withdrawn from Angola in reciprocity for a reduction of South African forces in SWA/Namibia.

The linking of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and independence for SWA/Namibia has emerged firmly as the king pin on which turns the prospect of ultimate

sovereignty for the territory.

The linkage issue has been widely condemned by member states of the UN. It has produced tension among the partners of the five-nation Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — who have been seeking since 1977 to formulate and implement a plan for internationally recognised independence for SWA/Namibia.

Earlier this month, the French External Affairs Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, took France's four contact group partners by surprise with an announcement that France would not attend future meetings of the group.

Torn by civil war between the government's forces and Unita's rebel forces, Angola argued that the Cuban forces had been brought to protect the newly independent state from South African raids in 1975.

South African forces, Luanda said, were not only occupying Angolan soil, but were directly assisting Unita.

A South African military spokesman counter-claimed that the country's troops were merely conducting hot-pursuit operations against Swapo insurgents who were infiltrating into SWA/Namibia from Angola.

Militarily, Swapo this year suffered its worst defeat in the 17-year-old bush war.

Nearly 400 armed insurgents of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) were hunted down and killed by South African security forces during a disastrous Swapo incursion campaign between February and April this year.

Most of those killed were said to be elitist PLAN fighters specially trained to lead the annual drive into the formerly white districts of SWA/Namibia.

Politically, SWA/Namibia lost what semblance of autonomy it had in the central government with the resignation of the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the abolition of the territory's National Assembly on January 18 this year.

Simmering tensions between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) controlled National Assembly and the South African appointed Administrator-General were brought to a boil over a seemingly innocuous piece of draft legislation dealing with public holidays.

The then Administra-

tor-General, Mr Danie Hough, refused to ratify the bill which aimed at abolishing South African public holidays and replacing them with others.

Political observers later said Mr Hough had declined to promulgate the legislation for fear that the emotionally charged issue would provoke a backlash from a section of the white community.

Next year, SWA/Namibia will still be observing South African public holidays such as Kruger's Day, Day of the Vow, and Republic Day.

The territory will not be observing Founder's Day. Instead, it will be commemorating what used to be Settlers' Day in South Africa, some time in September.

The central Government in the territory has reverted to Mr Hough's successor, Dr Willie van Niekerk, but on the second tier of government a judicial commission of inquiry has found malpractices in the ethnic authorities.

SWA/Namibia's population of about one million is comprised of 11 ethnic groups, each with a separate govern-

ment structure on provincial level, even for the Tswana who number 8 000.

The system has been strongly opposed in the past and the findings of the commission of inquiry has led to renewed calls for the scrapping of the ethnic authorities.

On November 12, leaders of seven political groupings convened in Windhoek for an initial session of two weeks to review the SWA/Namibian situation.

The multi-party conference (MPC), said to be a spontaneous effort without outside assistance or influence, was attended by delegates of the Damara Raad, the Rehoboth Liberation Front, the SWA National Party, the SWA National Union, Swapo, Democrats and the 11 member parties of the DTA.

Spokesmen of the MPC said at a news conference that it still recognised UN Resolution 435 as the only viable independence plan for SWA/Namibia, but it recognised also that certain problems were delaying implementation.

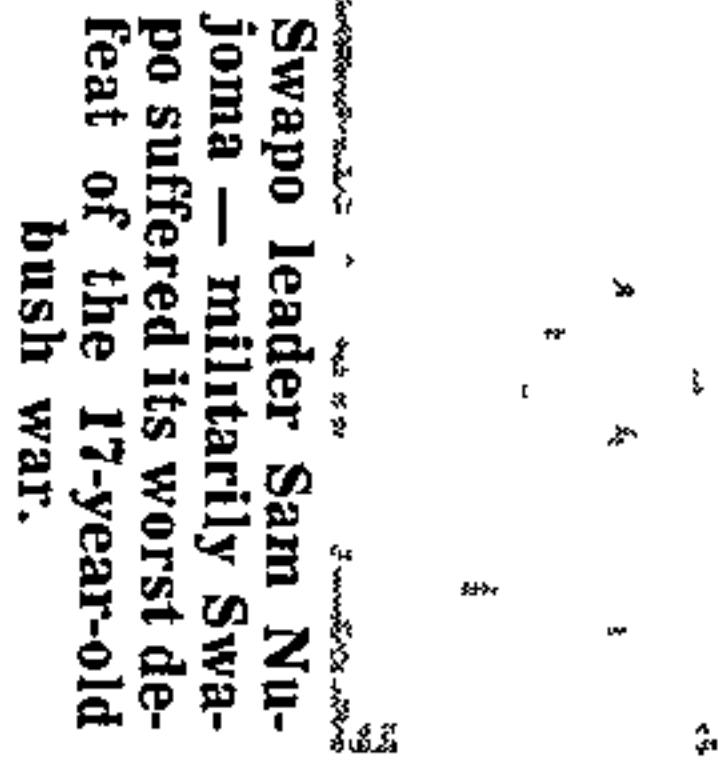
The MPC would review the entire situation internally and internationally when it reconvened on January 18, the spokesmen said.

On a visit to Southern Africa at the end of August, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, conferred with political leaders in Windhoek.

Acting on a brief from the UN General Assembly, Mr Perez de Cuellar paid personal calls on leaders of African states in an effort to secure implementation of UN Resolution 435.

After talks with South African officials, Mr Perez de Cuellar reported "substantial progress".

He said virtually all outstanding points had been cleared up, but added that implementation of the resolution was being delayed by "extraneous issues" — an apparent reference to the dispute about Cubans in Angola — SAPA



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma — militarily Swapo suffered its worst defeat of the 17-year-old bush war.





are Helen van Dyk, 15,  
Picture Peter Stanford

# issing ama

— lifejackets, and the dinghy had contained "no safety equipment"  
The rescue helicopter dropped a lifeguard into the surf, but no trace of Mr Hartmann could be found  
"This was a prime example of what can happen when people put to sea in an unsafe craft without any emergency equipment," Mr Hersch said  
● Two teenage girls were rescued by surf lifesavers and a 21-year-old Mitchell's Plain man received serious cuts after falling on a bottle at Mmandi Beach yesterday.  
**'Nearly drowned'**

## More wrote National SC exams

**Staff Reporter**  
ENTRIES for this year's National Senior Certificate Examination were more than 25 percent up on those for last year, the Department of National Education reported yesterday  
Of the 21 139 candidates who wrote the exam, 5 895 were from the Cape, but entries were received from as far afield as Athens, Lisbon, London, Paris, Tokyo, Wellington (New Zealand), Canberra and Mauritius

Subject entries increased by 83 percent, with each candidate writing an average of 4,3 subjects, compared to an average 2,9 subjects per candidate last year  
"This increase is significant in light of the fact that about 90 percent of all candidates are employed full-time," the statement said

A large number of the candidates who entered for the full curriculum of six to seven subjects suffered from handicaps, including deafness, blindness, epilepsy and cerebral palsy

These candidates were pupils at schools for special education  
● Due to a computer error, the Latin marks released by the department and printed in this newspaper are incorrect. Candidates affected by the error are asked to contact their school or college principal for the correct results

● Results appear on page 10, 11 and 13

# SA raids in Angola continue

*CAPE TIMES 28/12/83*

JOHANNESBURG — South African forces continued their offensive into southern Angola yesterday in an effort to pre-empt a major planned infiltration by guerillas into SWA/Namibia, an SADF spokesman said

The operation, which military analysts said was the largest such offensive in at least two years, is accompanied by a warning from the South African defence chief that Cuban and Angolan government forces should not interfere with efforts to track down Swapo members

General Constand Viljoen told reporters on Monday night Angolan government and Cuban forces were "increasingly interfering" in South African military operations in Angola

**'Interfere'**  
"We don't like becoming involved with Angolan government and Cuban forces and would rather respect them in their areas and expect them to respect our fight against Swapo," he said

"If they interfered in this way, then one would be inclined to think they had joined in the fight, which would not be a good thing"

On Friday, General Viljoen announced five SWATF soldiers had been killed by Angolan forces

General Viljoen, speaking to reporters after returning from a Christmas visit to the operational area, said that on Monday South African forces clashed

with about 200 Swapo guerillas

He said the purpose of the South African operation was to prevent a wide-scale infiltration into SWA/Namibia of Swapo forces

**'Huge invasion'**  
● Angola accused South Africa of mounting an invasion of "huge proportions" over the weekend, killing dozens of civilians and wounding hundreds of others, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said yesterday

Angola said Pretoria's claims to be attacking Swapo guerillas were false. It said South African forces had bombed the towns of Cahama, Cassinga, Cuvela, Mulondo and others over Christmas

Angola also claimed to have shot down two of a squadron of 12 South African Mirages involved in the bombing of Cahama, a claim later denied by Pretoria

**'Limited campaign'**  
South Africa has admitted launching a "limited campaign" against Swapo guerillas in southern Angola

● Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the Swapo, has condemned South Africa's offensive into Angola as a continuation of Pretoria's aggressive policy, according to a report from the Algerian news agency — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

● US calls for restraint, page 2  
● Leading article, page 12

## Windless City swelters

**Staff Reporter**  
HOLIDAYMAKERS and locals wilting in the sweltering City yesterday might have been forgiven for thinking yesterday was the hottest day so far this summer, but they were wrong — it was the second hottest, and that's official!  
The weather office at

# Grand Kodak DEVELOPING

# US concern as SA raid carries on

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Star 28/12/83

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Defence Force's seek-and-destroy operations in southern Angola are likely to continue well into the new year.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has warned that the cross-border operations would continue until security forces had pre-empted a mass Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

As the SADF offensive continued, the United States expressed its concern over the raids and France condemned the action as "completely unjustifiable".

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that the US has called on all parties involved in the fighting to exercise restraint, and repeated its belief that South Africa's conditional offer to disengage its troops from January 31 was still a viable proposition.

Although Angolan spokesmen have publicly rejected the offer, State Department spokesman Mr John Hughes said his government had seen "nothing to suggest that this opening is unacceptable to any of the parties". Mr Hughes said the US saw the South African offer as an opportunity to begin a process of disengaging the conflicting military forces.

"We believe it (the offer) should be the first step toward a broad settlement leading to to implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435," he said.

## TRACK DOWN AND KILL

The offensive was marked on Monday night by a warning by General Viljoen that Cuban and Angolan government forces should not interfere with efforts to track down and kill members of Swapo.

General Viljoen said Angolan government and Cuban forces were "increasingly interfering".

"We don't like becoming involved with Angolan and Cuban forces and would rather respect them in their areas and expect them to respect our fight against Swapo," he said.

● James Tomlins, of The Star's Foreign News Service in Paris, reports that the French Government has been asked in Parliament to explain why it is delivering 36 Daupin-type helicopters to Angola.

Aviation sources in Paris said last week the Aero spatiale copters were being turned into armoured gunships in Portugal, and then sent to Luanda.

The official reply to the question is expected to be a bland statement of France's general arms policy without confirming or denying the delivery of the helicopters, on the grounds that such details are covered under defence secrets.



Cape Times 29/12/83 (221)

# SADF attacked over Bushmen

Staff Reporter

ANTHROPOLOGISTS have described as "misleading" the South African Defence Force's claim of concern for the social upliftment of the natives of the Kalahari.

Referring to Cape Times Defence Reporter Willem Steenkamp's article about Omega (base of the 201 Battalion), in Tuesday's Cape Times, the academics — Dr Robin Palmer of Rhodes University, Andrew "Mugsy" Spiegel and Emile Boonzaier, both of the University of Cape Town — said they found it difficult to believe the SADF was "playing the charity game" in the Caprivi.

"Admittedly the SADF seems to be paying its Bushman soldiers a fair wage," they said "But to imply that the military is doing the people a big favour and that the money could not be spent in a better way, is fallacious"

By co-opting Bushmen, the SADF would be making the future of the Kalahari dwellers less secure.

"Steenkamp himself admits that the future of the territory is, in his own words, 'obscure'. He also says that when the Portuguese withdrew from Angola, the new rulers massacred these people on a large scale," they said.

"The implication of these two statements is that if and when the powers that be in Namibia move out, the same thing could happen.

### 'Vengeance'

"Whether or not you believe that Swapo will adopt a policy of conciliation or one of vengeance, the fact remains that the Bushmen will be more at risk for having been associated with the SADF."

By trying to maintain the "traditional way of life" of the Bushmen,

the Defence Force was inhibiting their integration into modern society.

"The whole thing is incredibly patronizing," they said "These people don't need to be 'protected'."

"As Steenkamp says, the Bushmen are, like all people, very adaptable. They are currently learning to adapt to a new environment. The fact that they are discarding certain skills, means they don't need them any more.

### 'Mercenaries'

"By forcing them to retain those skills which are of military use, the SADF is limiting their alternatives and turning them into permanent mercenaries."

They pointed out that Mr Steenkamp had quoted the OC 201 Battalion, Commandant Brian Adams, as saying that young white soldiers could track better than some young Bushmen.

"This highlights the fact that Bushmen are not possessed of supernatural gifts," they said.

"There is no need to pretend that the 'Bushmen' are, should be and will always be separate and different from all other people.

### 'Dispossessed'

"The only solution to the problem is to stop regarding them as Bushmen and to see them as a tiny part of the mass of Southern African people who have been dispossessed of their means of subsistence.

"They have been forced into the wage/labour market and they now have to be provided with the opportunity to remain there so they can earn enough to maintain the standard of living to which they have been accustomed.

"Commandant Adams says he is aiming for the Bushmen's economic self-sufficiency, but he is also restricting their future to the Omega Camp, and their skills to those which are useful in an environment which can by no means be considered a permanent one.

### 'Disastrous'

"The SADF, by paying its Bushman soldiers a wage of between R500 and R700 a month, is creating high material expectations and needs which could have disastrous consequences if they are suddenly withdrawn."

The academics also wanted to know how the soldiers spent their money.

"Whenever whites come into contact with people of colour, they introduce alcohol into the equation," they said.

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# SWA elects own man for post

By PETER KENNY

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WINDHOEK — South West Africa is to get its first home-born attorney-general when Mr Tielman Louw takes over as the first non-seconded official on January 1

Mr Louw is also the first attorney-general appointed by the administrator-general of SWA and not by the State President of South Africa, since the Supreme Court of SWA became an independent division last year

At present Mr Louw is deputy-attorney-general in SWA, a post he will have held for one year when he takes up his new post

Mr Louw, 42, was born in Windhoek, and before coming to the office of the attorney-general in SWA he was a senior State advocate in the office of the attorney-general of

the Cape of Good Hope

He first schooled at Keetmanshoop in SWA and matriculated at the South Africa College School in Cape Town.

After completing a law degree at the University of Stellenbosch, he was appointed public prosecutor in the magistrate's office at Wynberg in the Cape

He succeeds Mr Don Brunette who takes over as attorney-general of the Transvaal on January 1

Born in Zimbabwe Mr Brunette went to Paarl Boys High School and studied at the University of Cape Town

Before taking up his post in SWA five years ago Mr Brunette was with the office of the attorney-general in Natal in Durban

29/12/83



# Angola attack

Cape Times 30/12/83

# Carrot and stick

Defence Reporter

THE present South African and SWA/Namibian pre-emptive attack was probably launched mainly to take the risk factor out of Pretoria's surprise offer to withdraw its military presence from southern Angola — provided Swapo, the Angolans and the Cubans stayed out of SWA/Namibia

In the past few days many people have wondered why Pretoria decided to wield its military stick so soon after offering Angola an unprecedented carrot.

But in fact both carrot and stick might well be integral parts of the same tactic in this case

A pre-emptive attack was a foregone conclusion anyway. Military planners in Windhoek knew Swapo was bound to launch an incursion as soon as the rainy season was properly underway, and have been waiting for it.

## Years of pressure

But it is likely that more is hanging on this operation than merely stopping an incursion

According to one military source, Swapo is suffering from the cumulative effects of years of pressure, so that it has fewer men in the field and the general standard of training is down — although not among specialist units

There is a feeling that a really decisive blow delivered at this stage will have a long-lasting effect on the move-

ment's will and ability to operate

It seems this has been achieved — the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told reporters yesterday that "we have stopped the possibility of them (Swapo) moving down in vehicles as they have done in the past"

## Farther on foot

"This time, they couldn't afford to come closer than Jamba, which makes it so much farther to move on foot to SWA/Namibia"

However, a more short-term but equally important result of a crushing blow to Swapo would be that it would provide insurance against the possibility of Swapo agreeing to keep out of SWA/Namibia — and then reneging on its promise

If the present operation has fulfilled its planners' hopes, Swapo will not be in a fit state anyway to mount any significant incursion into SWA/Namibia for many months to come, even if it does break any promise it might make

In the meantime, General Viljoen's remarks at yesterday's press conference have thrown some light on the activities of the attackers

It seems obvious that in spite of various Angolan claims, there have been no ground attacks on either Cassinga, 250km from the border, or Cahama, Swapo's "Western Front" head-

quarters, which lies 150km due north of the Cutline

Earlier this week, military observers were agreed that such a situation was unlikely, bearing in mind purely physical factors like weather, distance, terrain and troop strengths at this time of year

It would appear that

● One element of the security force, drawn from one of the SWA Territory Force's black battalions, engaged in a sweep as far north and east as Caiundo

● Another element, consisting of artillery with a substantial infantry and armour force to protect it, moved to within artillery range of Cahama

Both the artillery and SAAF aircraft yesterday bombarded SA-8 missile launching sites at Cahama after Impala jets had been fired on while reconnoitring the area, but returned safely to their base

● Four SAAF fighters attacked the important military and training base near Lubango in Angola's south-west. The aim of the raid was to hit various Swapo logistics and training centres inside the base area

● By last night security force troops had taken up defensive positions on the northern SWA/Namibian border

This could indicate that most of the attacking forces have either pulled back to the border or are in the process of doing so

# SA jets bomb Swapo's main Angolan base

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PRETORIA — South African jets bombed Swapo's main headquarters in southern Angola yesterday, and were ready to strike again if necessary, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has announced

He told a press conference in Pretoria yesterday that South African aircraft and artillery had attacked Cuban and Swapo-manned missile sites after being fired on during reconnaissance missions

"The main defence headquarters of Swapo near Lubango (in south-western Angola) was attacked this morning by bombing it with four aircraft," the general said "The purpose of the raid was to disrupt Swapo's ability to control its operations during its latest seasonal offensive in northern South West Africa"

## 'We have sent them the message'

South African aircraft had been fired on with "the most modern Russian anti-aircraft missiles" during the reconnaissance over Cahama, south-western Angola, and the head of a Sam-9 missile had been lodged in the tail of an Impala jet

The missile had not exploded and the aircraft had returned safely to base, General Viljoen said

The base was near the Lubango airfield, under the protection of Angolan anti-aircraft batteries and ground cover, but the South African fighters had not attacked the airport, he said

General Viljoen said it was difficult to assess the damage to the base, which is Swapo's main logistical and training centre

"The base was well dug-in and I would be sur-

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prised if there were many casualties. But we have sent them the message and we are ready to attack again if necessary," General Viljoen said

He denied that SADF troops, who had been in Southern Angola since December 6, had deliberately engaged Angolan forces

Scuffles with the Angolans had taken place almost daily because of Swapo's dependence on MPLA forces for logistical and defensive support

The operation had been launched after the SADF had received information that seven Swapo companies had been deployed from points south-east of Jamba in central southern Angola

The general said that, apart from yesterday's raid and last week's attack on a Swapo base at Cahama, the SADF was also hunting for arms caches, trying to isolate Swapo insurgents from Angolan strongpoints and forming defensive lines on the northern SWA/Namibian border to counter any successful infiltration

"We accept the possibility that groups of two or three may get through just south or north of the border, but we will meet them in the south and certainly turn them back," General Viljoen said

● In Lisbon, Angola said yesterday that its artillery had shot down three South African combat aircraft during bombing raids on southern Angolan towns earlier this week

The official news agency Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said the South Africans had bombed Caiundo, Cahama and Cuvelai on Monday and Tuesday, killing and wounding many civilians

South Africa had admitted that South African troops were up to 200km inside Angola

● SADF headquarters in Pretoria last night announced the death of Trooper Norman Walter Niemand, 19. He was killed in action in the operational area on Wednesday — Sapa

● Angola attack. Carrot and stick — page 11

## ... crisis looms

Staff Reporter  
THE Western Province Blood Transfusion Service is running low in certain types of blood and with the New Year weekend looming, the situation could turn critical

O positive and O negative but the supply of all other blood groups was satisfactory, said the head of the Donor Division, Mr P Cillie  
"But if the situation with the O+ and O- groups does not improve and we have an emergency on our hands, then we

would have to call in people with those blood groups to come to the clinic and give blood," Mr Cillie said  
Donors between the ages of 18 and 65 who are in good health and who are known to be group O, should visit any of the transfusion service's

clinics in the Peninsula, particularly the service's headquarters in Mediapark Centre on the Foreshore, today between 8 30am and noon.  
Mr Cillie said this would ensure that the blood supplies would be processed in time for the weekend

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APL Times

30/12/83

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(APL)

# Are the Caprivi Bushmen hostages of fate — and SA?

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

ARE the Bushmen of Caprivi's 201 Battalion hostages of fate — and the South Africans? This is the question that arises from objections to a report of mine about the upliftment programme now in progress in 201 Battalion, a counter-insurgency unit of the South West Africa Territory Force

Anthropologists Dr Robin Palmer of Rhodes University and Andrew Spiegel and Emile Boonzaier of the University of Cape Town believe this is the case  
Their objections — and my replies — are as follows

● The SADF is not "playing the charity game" but using the Bushmen for its own ends.  
The SADF does not pretend to be indulging in "charity". The battalion is one of the best counter-insurgency units in the operational area, and this is the main reason why so much effort goes into the welfare of its men

The upliftment work is seen primarily as a project for maintaining and increasing the unit's quality — one aim of the schooling project, for example, is to make it possible for Bushmen soldiers to be trained for technical duties

● If there is a South African pull-out and a Swapo take-over, the Bushmen will be more at risk than they would have been otherwise.  
Senior members of the SADF have made it clear in private conversations that the Bushmen will not be abandoned to their fate, as happened in Angola

No official statement has been made in this regard, but one likely possibility is that if South Africa withdraws from Caprivi, the Bushmen will be given the option of going with the SADF or staying

● Bushmen are "very adaptable" and don't need to be "protected".  
The SADF also believes this is the case, but feels that the Bushmen have to be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge, otherwise they will be badly exploited and abused when they come into contact with advanced societies.  
● The SADF is "forcing" the Bushmen to retain

skills like tracking in order to turn them into "permanent mercenaries".

Commandant Adams made it clear that traditional skills like fieldcraft will be taught in addition to, and not in the place of, normal school subjects

The SADF makes no bones about the fact that this will enhance the value of future Bushman recruits. But Bushmen are not compelled to join 201 Battalion and in fact many do not — "It is not a foregone conclusion that they will become soldiers," according to Commandant Adams

● White soldiers can track better than some young Bushmen. This proves Bushmen do not have "super-natural gifts" in this regard

White soldiers with such skills are few and far between — usually they are regulars who have spent years in the operational area. Bushmen have a long-established background in this field and in addition have greater powers of endurance and adaptability in a harsh climatic region

● Bushmen should not be seen as separate and different from other people. They are just people who have been deprived of their means of subsistence.

The SWA Territory Force does not see Bushmen as separate and different in the military sense. They are subject to the same regulations and receive the same pay as other members of SWATF. Among the reasons why they form an ethnic unit is because they prefer to serve together — they distrust blacks because of ill-treatment in both the recent and distant past.

A common phenomenon is that a Bushman tracker will only range ahead of his patrol if he can see the white patrol commander, because he believes the black members of the patrol will leave him in the lurch if there is an ambush. SWATF instructors are trying to break down this attitude, but admit it is not easy

Bushmen also have a language problem. Their common language is Afrikaans, while the common language among Caprivan blacks is English

They have not been deprived of their means of subsistence. Most of the few hundred Bushmen who lived in West Caprivi voluntarily abandoned their traditional hunter-forager way of life and came to settle near Omega

Most of the Bushmen now serving in 201 Battalion were not hunter-foragers but professional soldiers in the Portuguese colonial army, and are now carrying on with their military careers

● Instead of being forced to be soldiers, the Bushmen should be provided with the means to remain in the wage/labour market.

Since the Bushmen have no access to communal tribal land, as is the case with the Caprivan blacks, they cannot be farmers and in any case have not shown any inclination — although 201 Battalion intends giving them some agricultural training

Caprivi has few conventional job opportunities and these are mostly taken up by blacks. At the moment, few Bushmen are qualified to be anything but soldiers, hunter-foragers or makers of curros and implements, and in the short term there is no other "wage/labour market" available to them

● The SADF is creating "high material expectations" by paying its Bushmen soldiers so much money. And what do they spend their money on? Are they given hard liquor?

To pay the Bushmen soldiers less than other SWATF members would be financial discrimination

Bushmen soldiers spend money on such things as radios, tape-recorders, clothes, bicycles, home improvements and luxury foods over and above their staple rations. This is why they are to be taught "life-coping skills" to educate them in such things as bank savings accounts

According to Commandant Adams the buying of liquor — with which most of the Bushmen were familiar from their Portuguese colonial days — is "strictly controlled" but not banned, since "we believe in opening the doors to the so-called horrors of civilization, because one day they will have to face all these things themselves"



# SADF jets bombard Swapo HQ

221. RDM  
30/12/83

**SOUTH AFRICAN** warplanes which yesterday bombed Swapo's southern Angola headquarters base also carried out swooping attacks on missile positions manned not only by Swapo but also, it is thought, by Cuban soldiers and Angolan MPLA forces.

The raid, carried out by four South African Air Force bombers at dawn, was aimed at Swapo's operational headquarters located 300km inside Angola and near the strategic airfield of Lubango used by the MPLA's military base Fapla.

By **CHRIS OLCKERS**  
Chief Reporter

International reaction was immediate. The West German Government joined France and the United States in protesting against South Africa's latest military operation in Angola, and said "These acts of violence have again caused the loss of human lives and are a violation of international law."

Meanwhile, addressing an international news conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen revealed that during the raid, SADF aircraft had bombed the missile positions which had opened fire on the South African aircraft.

He also maintained that at least 1 400 Swapo troops were planning to infiltrate South West Africa.

"The anti-aircraft batteries were positioned at Swapo bases and were manned by Swapo members, but it was also possible that they were operated by Cubans and MPLA forces," Gen Viljoen said.

His statement comes after his disclosure late last week that there were growing indications that Swapo were seeking the military assistance and protection of sophisticated Russian-manufactured equipment being manned by Angolan and Cuban soldiers.

Gen Viljoen yesterday again warned the MPLA not to get involved in the fighting.

"We have dropped leaflets informing them that we are seeking Swapo and do not wish to get into a confrontation with the Angolans. But if they get involved we have no other choice but to attack Swapo inside their lair."

"This is also the reason why we have bombed and shelled with artillery several of their anti-aircraft missile batteries," he said.

He revealed that a South African Air Force pilot had had a miraculous escape when the Impala jetfighter he was flying was hit by a highly sophisticated Russian-built SAM-9 ground to air missile.

"The radar-controlled explosive device hit the aircraft in its tail, but did not detonate. The aircraft was flying over Cahama when the incident occurred," he said.

Gen Viljoen said the SADF had launched the attack against Swapo's operational HQ which was based near the Lubango air field in a bid to cripple the organisation's infrastructure.

He said intelligence reports indicated that there were between 200 and 500 Swapo soldiers inside the base when it was bombed by the four aircraft.

"All the aircraft returned safely. We have no idea what the losses on the enemy side were. The base is well-dug in with strong bunkers and their losses could have been small."

One of the anti-aircraft missile batteries attacked was based at Cahama, some 250km from the border.

The SADF chief said he expected the operation to change "for the good" within about a week.

"It won't take long to sort out the situation. I am optimistic that the intensity of the operation would decrease soon. We will then move out of Angola," he said.

He also said that as much as the United States of America could not afford a Grenada on its doorstep, South Africa could not afford to have enemies at its frontdoor.

"We don't like to operate in Angola, but the safety and security of the people of South West Africa is the responsibility of the SADF and SWA Territorial Forces," he said.

He said about 52 confirmed deaths have been reported on the Swapo side since the beginning of the operation on December 6.

Gen Viljoen said Swapo was not a serious factor from a military point of view "but we have to keep them away from South West Africa during the political transition."

Asked why the SADF had not announced the operation earlier despite claims to this effect by the MPLA, Gen Viljoen said it was not made public because it was a military operation.

"Had we announced our intention Swapo would have waited before moving closer forcing the SADF and SWATF to stay in Angola for a much longer period," he said.

Questioned on how many troops were involved in the action against Swapo, Gen Viljoen said it was very small compared to the number involved in Operation Protea.

"We have about one soldier per 45km<sup>2</sup> in the area in which Swapo is at present operating. It should be remembered that this area is about double the size of Portugal or 75% of the United Kingdom."

He said the SADF wanted to withdraw from Angola as soon as possible and this would only be possible when the objective of destroying Swapo's planned mass infiltration was realised.

● See Page 2



# Call on SA to free Ja Toivo

Capk Times 31/12/83

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**Own Correspondent**  
WINDHOEK. — The leader of the Swapo-Democrats party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, has called on Swapo to join the multi-party conference and for the South African authorities to release jailed Swapo leader Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo from Robben Island

In an end-of-year statement, Mr Shipanga said the South African leaders should "in the name of God, let our people go"

He asked if at a time like this those ruling

SWA/Namibia had any human considerations

"In the case of Ja Toivo and others on Robben Island we are told they were 'convicted' by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

"Is the South African system of justice so full of vengeance that in spite of the fact that our compatriots on Robben Island have now been in prison 17 years, those ruling are left cold?" Mr Shipanga asked.

Mr Ja Toivo is considered by many to be the "father of Namibian nationalism".

# Bloodless coup in Nigeria

w/6 ARK 45 31/12/83 (226)

PARIS — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and several top officials of his four-year-old civilian administration were arrested today following a military takeover in the West African country, diplomatic sources here said

A "special federal military announcement"

broadcast by Lagos Radio and monitored in London by the BBC said politicians and senior non-elected federal and State officials had been ordered to vacate their offices, surrender State property to the military and report to police stations within seven days

Borders and ports

were sealed to prevent what the announcement described as any wanted people escaping International communications were cut

The special announcement described the takeover as bloodless

The armed forces ruled Nigeria from 1966 until they went back to

barracks in 1979 after handing over power to Mr Shagari's newly elected civilian government Mr Shagari, 58, was re-elected to a second four-year term in federal and State elections last August

From Abidjan it was reported that West African governments have

kept official silence on today's coup, but government sources in various capitals said they were shocked and surprised

Governments and diplomats throughout the region were following events closely

With all communications with Lagos cut, stunned Nigerian diplomats were glued to their radios and made frantic phone calls to international news organisations for the latest reports from their country.



# Medium leads way to body

East Rand Bureau

Police have arrested two men after the discovery yesterday of the body of an Alberton woman who had been missing for three months

She was found after a member of her family consulted a witchdoctor

Police recovered about R80 000 worth of jewellery

The two men are expected to appear in the Alberton Magistrate's court on Tuesday

Mrs Margaret Visagie (35) went missing on October 5 after a burglary at the home of her employer, pool company owner Mr Hugh Temlett of Joyce Road, Alberante, Alberton

The burglars stole a safe containing diamond and emerald jewellery valued at R100 000

A police spokesman said Mrs Visagie's brother-in-law, Mr Moses van Deventer, consulted a witchdoctor when she failed to show up

The body and safe were found at the spot indicated by the witchdoctor

# Five die in smash

West Rand Bureau

Five people died and two were critically injured near Rustenburg at 3 20 pm yesterday when two vehicles collided

The dead are Emslie Padayachee (33), Peter Padayachee (26), Yusuf Ismael (30), Ibrahim Gongat (41) and Chiva Thulsidas (41), all of Lenasia

Mrs M Thakur and her baby son are in hospital

# SA jets strike at Swapo HQ deep inside Angola

Pretoria Correspondent

South African aircraft yesterday attacked a Swapo regional headquarters 300 km inside Angola and knocked out anti-aircraft missile sites and radar facilities in continuing operations over a wide area of Southern Angola, the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, told a Press briefing in Pretoria

General Viljoen said he expected his troops to withdraw within the next week or so

"It is our intention to vacate Angola as soon as possible," he said

Nine South African and SWA Territory Force soldiers have been killed during the operation and one is missing

The SADF has confirmed 52 Swapo dead in some 50 clashes with security forces since December 6, but the death toll could be much more

# Raid could turn into an 'own goal' for SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's latest incursion into Angola is potentially more dangerous than any of its predecessors, says Guardian correspondent Dan van der Vat

In a report published by his newspaper in London yesterday Van der Vat said that observers have gained a clear impression from General Constand Viljoen's "cautious" remarks that what began as a pre-emptive strike against Swapo has turned into more generalised conflict involving the Angolan forces and some of the estimated 25 000 Cubans supporting them

"If that is so, things could swiftly get out of hand," he said

"There need be no doubt that the South African forces can see

The SADF chief announced for the first time that Russian-made SAM-9 missiles were deployed alongside the SAM-8 in the area and both had been used — with little effect — against SAAF aircraft

The attack on Swapo headquarters near Lubango was directed at a heavily bunkered area covering 500 m by 500 m

General Viljoen said that although there may have been very little damage inflicted on the headquarters, the idea was to disrupt Swapo's control over a planned incursion into Namibia

General Viljoen said the overall operation was not of such great proportions and there was only one platoon of soldiers covering an area the size of Portugal

General Viljoen said the security forces had gone through Casinga, 270 km into Angola, which was a Swapo area, but were not

off any combination of potential enemies they could meet in Angola

"The question is whether Pretoria really wants to take on such a fight. The lines of communication are long and open to sabotage, the expense is enormous and the number of casualties will not be popular at home

"The international diplomatic consequences at a time of high world tension hardly bear contemplating, as the Americans have already begun to realise

"The alternative is another withdrawal, which would be embarrassing for the South Africans and a prize propaganda victory for both Angola and Swapo

"Pretoria appears to be on the brink of scoring a very damaging 'own goal'"

holding the town as alleged by Angola

All four aircraft that carried out the strike yesterday returned safely to base

In another incident over Cahama, a SAM-9 was fired at an Impala jet but lodged itself in the tail of the plane and failed to detonate. General Viljoen showed the tail of the missile which was removed when the jet landed

A SAM-8 missed another South African aircraft on a reconnaissance mission over the area

General Viljoen said the anti-aircraft sites and radar installations had been knocked out by artillery and air strikes

He said South African troops had traded fire with Fapla forces (the MPLA's military arm) on a daily basis throughout the area

He said the SADF would prefer not to become involved with Fapla forces

Only once had the security forces seen whites during a skirmish, during an attack north of Cahama when the men were thought to be Cubans

● The Angola news agency, Angor, claimed yesterday that three South African aircraft had been shot down in southern Angolan this week, a claim that has been denied by the SADF

● In Bonn yesterday the West German Government condemned the South Africa's raid as an ill-timed threat to peace

● In Addis Ababa the Organisation of African Unity has expressed its "horror" at the South African raid and called on the international community to help Angola to strengthen its security and assist Swapo in its fight against South Africa

● An immigration official in Lusaka said yesterday that more than 1 600 Angolans had crossed the border into Zambia by last Monday to escape heavy fighting between MPLA forces and Unita rebels

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Israeli Arabs get d: TEL AVIV — Two Israeli Arabs yesterday after being convicted of

WORLD AGLA



LONDON — Two British law- on Gerhardt by two MPs be quizzed

Embassy in Sweden spurns terrorists who



'The conflict is one of most complex in world'

# West Europe unanimous in condemning SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — With this month's incursion into Angola, South Africa cannot claim to have ended its 1983 Namibian season with a popular flourish

Governments canvassed in Europe have condemned the action

Sheryl Raine reports from Pretoria that the conflict in Angola is one of the most complex disputes worldwide, according to a leading expert in international relations

Mr Michael Spicer, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, was commenting on Pretoria's action against Swapo and especially the clashes with Cuban and Angolan troops in southern Angola

"Apart from Lebanon the multi-national dispute in Angola has become one of the most complex international disputes in the world today," he said

The Star's Paris correspondent reports that France condemns Pretoria's action, but clearly has difficulties in trying to mediate in Angola

"We are not certain whom we are addressing there, as the Angolan President (Eduardo dos Santos) does not seem to have the power of decision expected from a Head of State," said a French aide

"There are obviously at least two brains masterminding his policies — in Havana and Mo-

scow" In addition, the French admit they cannot understand the power structure in Luanda after a series of purges and reshuffles there

Britain has also deplored South Africa's action But it wants to see the Cubans out too

In a statement the Foreign Office said "We believe that the withdrawal of South African troops, and indeed all foreign troops, from Angola would improve the prospects for a peaceful independence settlement in Namibia" Britain wants to see a two-point approach

One part is the recent statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that South Africa would begin to withdraw its forces from Angola, the other that there should then be confidential exchanges between the parties

Mr Botha's offer was welcomed here, and although Britain deplored the South African attack, reliable sources here say the Government takes comfort from the fact that the Botha offer is still on the table

Britain is not too worried about French plans to withdraw from the Contact Group, recalling that France has said things like this before

West Germany is clearly irritated by the latest South African incursion

The Star's Bonn correspondent says the Government there condemned it as an "ill-timed threat to peace" There are German fears, too, that the invasion will continue and the bridgehead

be expanded

The timing has also upset the Germans A spokesman said the invasion had come at a moment when talks with the Angolan Government were showing promise of success

"The best solution to the area's problems would be the early granting of independence to Namibia," he added

This follows recent replies by the West German Foreign Ministry in Parliament denouncing South African military actions inside Angola as violations of international law

The Star's Lisbon correspondent says the Portuguese Government, in condemning the incursion into Angola, accused South Africa of not following "the rules of peaceful existence that must govern relations between states"

But the Communist daily "O Diario" blasted the Government for its "weak condemnation" of the attack, and said it ignored the dozens of civilians killed in the fighting

The Portuguese Government has been reluctant to issue statements about the incursion because, observers believe, it wants to safeguard the mediation role it hopes to play

The Lisbon newspaper "Diario de Noticias" has reported African National Congress allegations that South Africa wants to topple the Angolan Government and a Harare opinion that South Africa wants to annex southern Angola

## SA beefs up forces: claim

LISBON — Angola charged yesterday that South Africa has increased the strength of its forces in its major offensive in southern Angola

The official news agency Angop said three South African motorised brigades and 100 aircraft and artillery units using 140 mm and 155 mm guns were engaged in fierce fighting in

ing civilians and defensive positions in the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Cuando-Cubango," the agency said "So far no proof has been given of any Swapo presence in the region"

In a separate report the agency quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry statement that denies Pretoria's claim that its jets bombed Swapo's

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The last time transplant man Mr James Paggett saw his children was the two boys were in hospital and the girl was a tearful tomboy

That was 14 years ago — Paggett (46) did not make contact with the children — Neil (18), Adrian (17), and Neil (17) until this week at London Victoria Station

Mr Paggett was born with a slight heart murmur and suffered cardiac problems a lifetime ago. Now, with the heart of a 17-year-old girl who died in a London hospital, he has a new lease of life

"I know I was wrong



How

# The saboteur

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The man who was responsible for placing explosives in a fighter aircraft which crashed at Zimbabwe's main air base last year may become public knowledge

The release of the names of the air force officers detained in connection with the sabotage arrived in Britain yesterday — and is the closest to an admission that they are innocent of complicity in the investigation



NAMIBIA GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — FEBRUARY

THE escalating fighting in southern Angola is casting further gloom over the already slim prospects surrounding South Africa's offer of a cross-border ceasefire.

This became clear last night as Western nations stepped up their criticism of South Africa's military offensive, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, presented a gloomy report on settlement prospects in SWA-Namibia.

In its second statement in only a few days, the US State Department reiterated its concern over the situation. It expressed the hope that South Africa's pledge of an early end to its military involvement in the area would make possible a disengagement of forces.

The department said it was hopeful that a disengagement of forces could be expanded into a durable ceasefire, thus establishing the climate needed for broader

# Ceasefire more remote as Angolan fighting worsens

By BRIAN POTTINGER, NEIL HOOPER and KEN POTTINGER

Progress in ongoing negotiations

France and Britain, as well as other nations, have condemned the South African offensive

## System

Meanwhile, in a year-end report Dr Perez de Cuellar said there was no progress towards achieving independence for Namibia.

He said South Africa had so far failed even to inform him what kind of electoral system — proportional representation or a constituency

system — it had chosen for UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly.

Pretoria told the UN chief in October that the issue was not important and should not cause unnecessary problems.

It said no settlement plan could be implemented without a firm agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The new SADF raid into southern Angola — a response to intelligence reports that Swapo special units were preparing an annual rainy-season raid into Namibia — coincided with the ceasefire offer by South Africa in the UN Security Council.

Foreign Affairs sources said the raids were "coincidental" and that diplomatic advantage had to be measured against other priorities such as ensuring the safety of the Namibians.

The director general of the Institute of International Affairs at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof John Barratt, said yesterday that he believed the South Africa ceasefire offer — made on December 15 — was a genuine "last-minute" effort to avoid bloodshed.

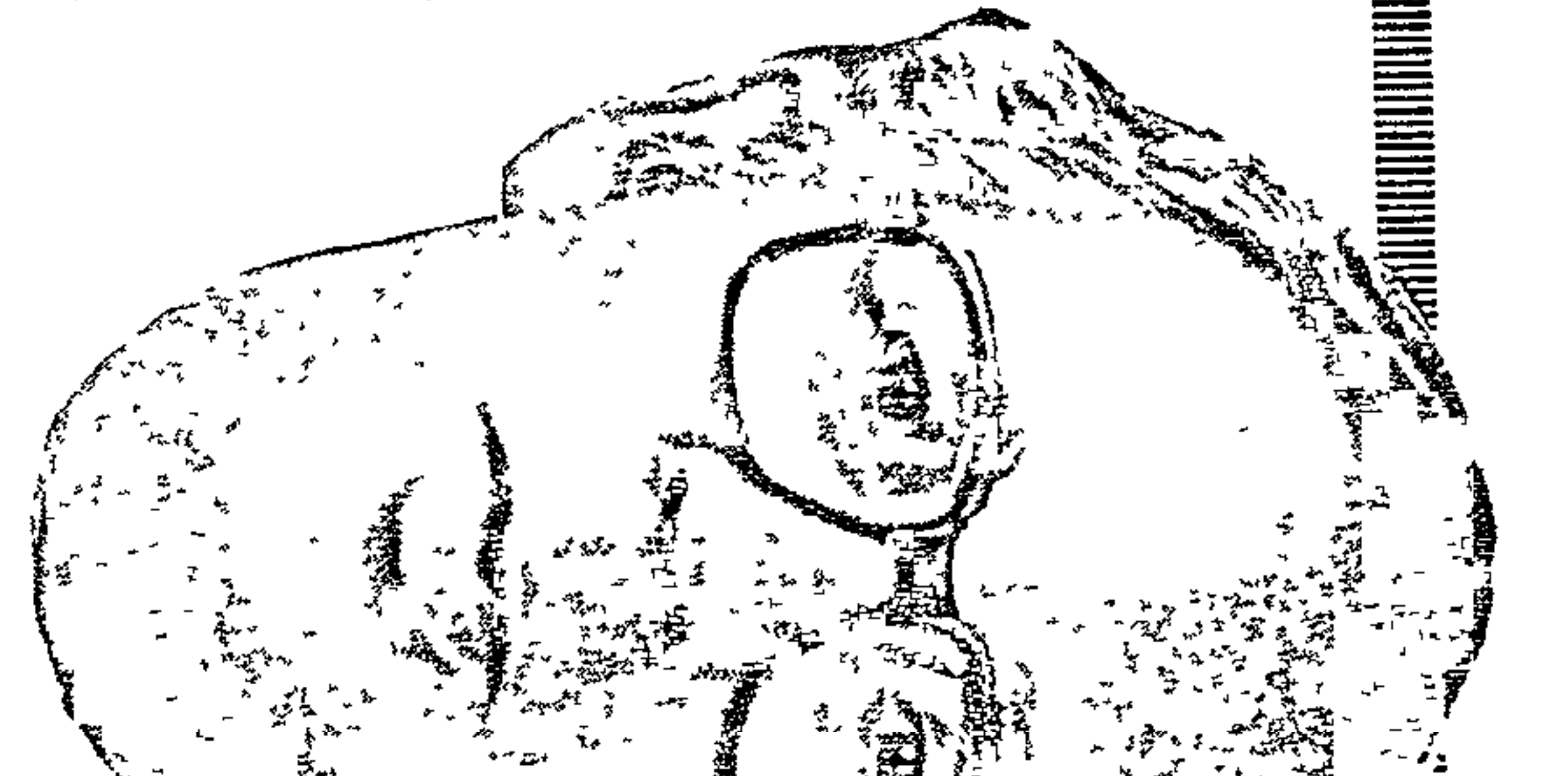
## Special force

He added that, while he had not expected Angola to accept the offer, he thought it had been made as a diplomatic gesture to put South Africa in a better light, particularly in the eyes of the Western powers.

Prof Barratt said that the South African offer was still open and this put South Africa in a stronger position and Swapo in a weaker one. He believed there was still a possibility that the ceasefire offer might yet be accepted.

Intelligence sources say that when Mr Pik Botha made his ceasefire offer an estimated 1 400 Swapo "special force" troops had been trained and seven companies each of about 120 men were making their way towards the Namibian border as part of a well-orchestrated operation.

The companies were to split up into groups of six or seven after arming themselves from caches of weapons and landmines buried close to the border.



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# RTIO-INITIALS AND MOTIV

## THAT'S THE SHOCK FIGURE FACING SOUTH AFRICA'S BOND-HOLDERS

BY RUTH GILBERT and BARRY SERGEANT

They also foresaw a spate of building society repossession as home owners are pushed beyond their limits.

Building society executives this week forecast that bond rates could be even higher in 1984 and say that there is nothing they can do about it.

65 percent of subsidised bond holders

Banks have not yet indicated whether their bond rates will rise.

Dr Ockle Stuart, deputy director of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, said fringe-benefit taxation would help to bring subsidised and non-subsidised homeowners on a more equal level.

But the law would have to be amended before public servants could be taxed on their housing subsidies.

The Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr C S Schweppenhauer, said he could not anticipate the Government's decision on whether or not the law would be amended and tax on civil servants housing perks introduced.

He said in recent months the interest rate had increased from 10.3 percent to 16 percent and it was inevitable that the lending rate would have to increase too.

Mr Brian Short of the NBS agreed that little relief could be seen during 1984. He stressed that building societies would do everything to keep margins low to help homeowners.

ments to be tax deductible against family income.

Mr Tony Leftwich, managing director of the residential sales section of Ian Howcroft Estates said "It is time that the Government started doing something for all bondholders, not just subsidising their own employees' housing."

Inevitable

expected stretcher Mr Cm houses R75 000 value, the household as 20 percent Mr Cm vesting with proprietor's inflation hit. The let but that's already in the eye

SOUTH AFRICA'S hard-pressed mortgage bond-holders could cough up an extra R10-million a month after this week's shock announcement of yet another bond increase of 1.25 percent.

Leading estate agents this week predicted that house prices in the upper bracket could slump by as much as 20 percent as a result of the pu-



# SADF's pictures back claims of hit on Swapo HQ

By MIKE CADMAN

THE South African Defence Force yesterday released the first pictures of this week's airstrike on the Swapo headquarters 300km inside Angola

The pictures were taken by the navigator of one of the four jets used in the strike

Several bombs can be seen exploding in the area said to be the Swapo headquarters known as 'Ongulunbashe'. A SADF spokesman said the pictures were proof that Angolan claims that the South African bombers had missed their target were untrue.

"The area bombed was the Swapo military headquarters where the Swapo people live in underground bunkers," the spokesman said. "Nobody else lives in the area and the nearest town is that of Lubango, about 10km south-east of the camp."

This meant that people killed in the airstrike were either Swapo members or

## MAJOR OIL FIND FOR ANGOLA

LISBON — The national fuel company of Angola, Sonangol, yesterday announced the discovery of an offshore oil well with a capacity to produce 5 100 barrels a day, Portuguese Radio reported.

The well is at a depth of 2 550m in Angolan waters off the northern province of Zaire. It is the first oil find in the Angolan prospecting area known as Block Two.

The US-based oil company Texaco has a 40% share in the group of companies prospecting Block Two. The other companies are the Brazilian company Braspetro and Total Oil, each with 17.5%, and Sonangol with 25%.

The radio quoted an Angolan oil official as saying the well held "appreciable reserves" — Sapa-AP.

Swapo sympathisers, the spokesman said.

Angola claimed the South African attack was not against a Swapo base but against the small town of Luivo, 16km from Lubango, and that a number of civilians had been injured in the attack.

The SADF spokesman said "The attack on Ongulunbashe was carried out despite the fact that SAM 3s (Russian-made surface to air

missiles) are located in the hills behind Lubango.

"The Swapo camp falls under the defensive umbrella of these missiles," the spokesman said.

The raid was aimed at crippling Swapo's infrastructure.

Earlier this week, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said intelligence reports indicated that there were between 300 and 500 Swapo soldiers inside the camp when it was bombed but losses would be small as the base was well constructed.

Gen Viljoen said SADF aircraft also attacked Cuban and Swapo manned missile sites which opened fire on South African aircraft near Cahama in south western Angola.

The SADF claimed that no South African aircraft were lost but one aircraft returned to base with an unexploded SAM 9 missile-head lodged in its tail.

Sapa yesterday reported

BOMB STRIKES

A 1ST AIRCRAFT  
B 2ND AIRCRAFT  
(1ST THREE DETONATIONS)  
--- TARGET AREA  
(SWAPO HQ)

● The SADF released this photograph taken from a bombing raid in Angola. The SADF's marks on the

Angolan allegations that South Africa had increased the strength of its forces in the south of the country.

The official news agency Angop said three South African motorised brigades, 100 aircraft and artillery units using 155mm and 140mm guns were engaged in fierce

fighting in three southern Angolan provinces.

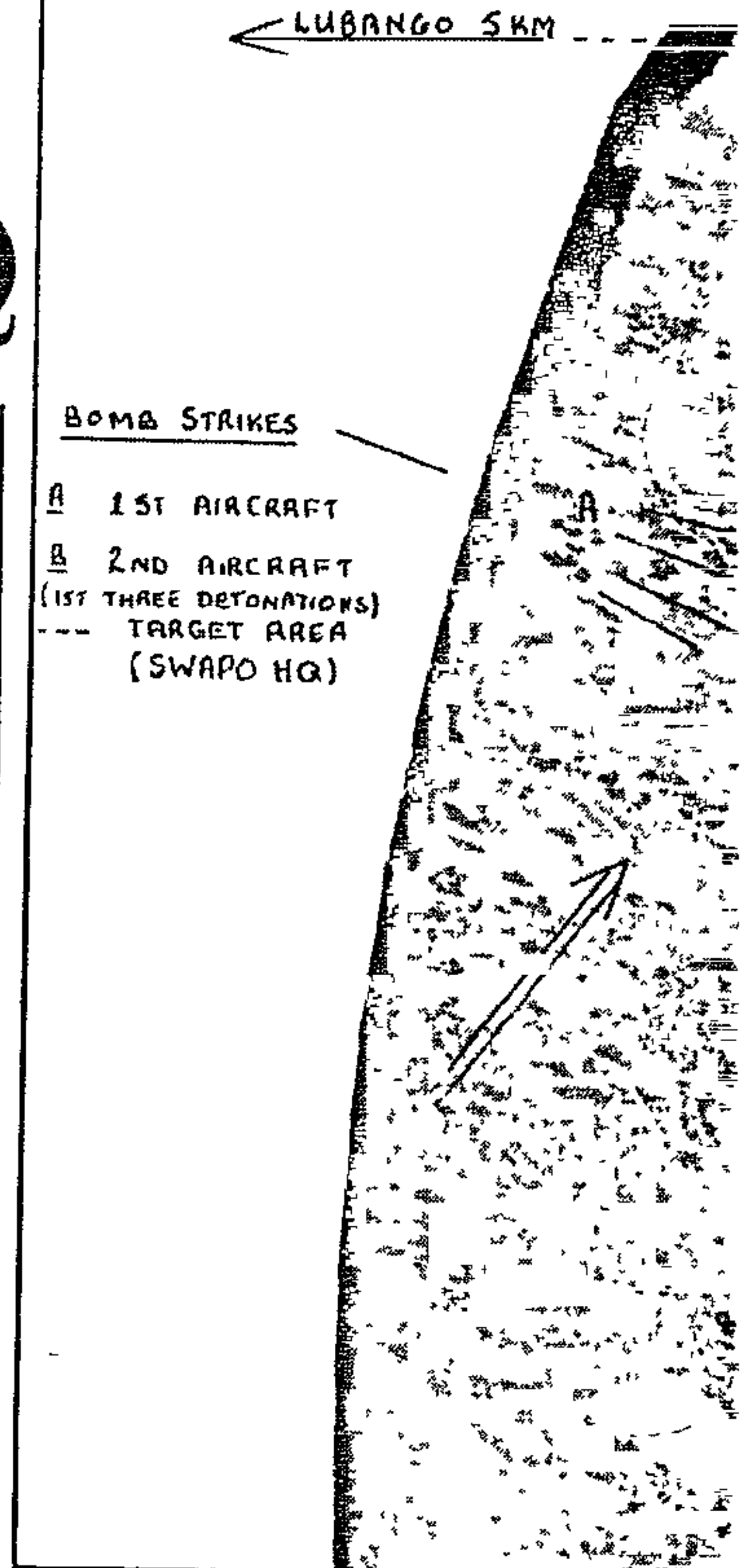
Angop said South African forces had launched persistent attacks against towns of Cahama, Cuvilundu and Caundo. It had only captured the town of Kassinga during fighting on December 20.

In combat at Cahama, Angolan forces had captured a 155mm gun, Angop said.

So far it has been reported that nine South African SWA Territorial Force troops have been killed in the fighting.

The South African operation in Angola has attracted widespread international criticism.

The governments of West Germany, France, the U



# ictures s of po HQ

## IND FOR ANGOLA

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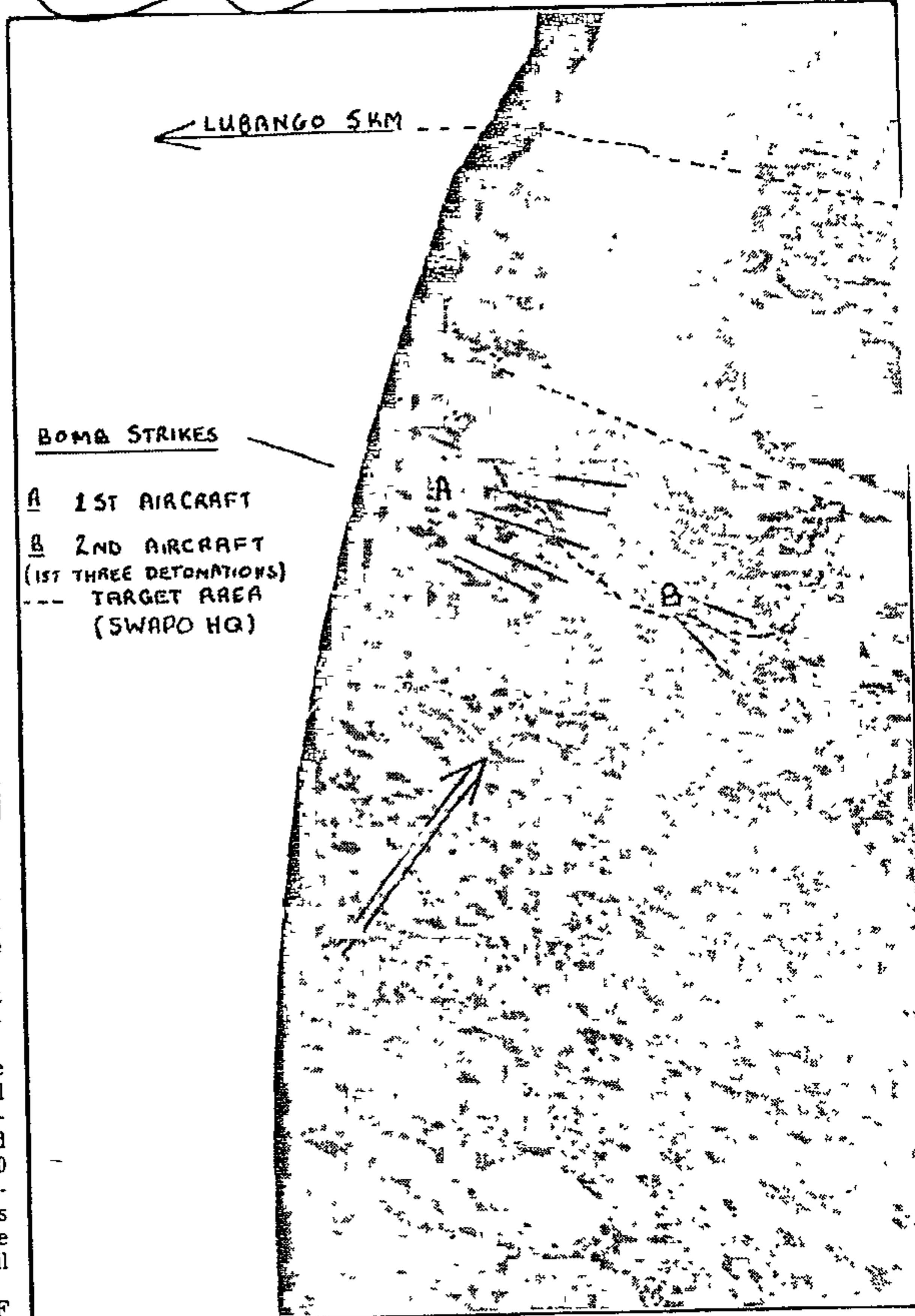
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Sapa yesterday reported



● The SADF released this photograph taken from a SA Air Force jet during a bombing raid in Angola. The SADF's marks on the picture show the jets' targets

Angolan allegations that South Africa had increased the strength of its forces in the south of the country

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So far it has been reported that nine South African and SWA Territorial Force troops have been killed in the fighting

The South African operation in Angola has attracted widespread international criticism

The governments of West Germany, France, the Unit-

ed States, and Britain have called for an end to the fighting

The West German statement said that it noted with "deep concern" that Pretoria was not only continuing "but considerably stepping up its military operation in Angola"

"These acts of violence risk bringing about a wider threat to international peace," the statement said

The US State Department stressed its concern over the renewed violence and said it hoped that "disengagement of the forces could be expanded into a durable ceasefire, thus establishing the climate needed for broader progress in on-going negotiations"



# 918 Swapo insurgents killed last year

221

Star  
3/1/84

WINDHOEK — Namibian security forces have shot dead 56 Swapo insurgents in operations being waged against Swapo's military wing, and five members of the security forces died in action at the weekend.

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General George Meiring, said that an additional unknown number of Swapo insurgents were killed in air raids and artillery attacks.

The number of Swapo insurgents killed last year totalled 918.

"With the early onset of the rainy season, Swapo is busy with attempts — as is the custom each year — to infiltrate SWA," General Meiring said.

"The security forces are engaged in follow-up and disruption actions to stop these infiltration efforts."

The security forces were continually adjusting their positions to Swapo's movements and to exert pressure on these terrorists.

The statement said that last year Swapo terrorist action had still been aimed mainly at civilian targets.

"In the year under review, 146 civilians — mainly black inhabitants of the country — died at the hands of Swapo."

"They were killed in landmine incidents or were murdered by Swapo."

A total of 101 civilians were seriously injured in the past year in landmine blasts or in Swapo attacks, General Meiring added.

The latest deaths bring to 14 the number of security force members killed in the operation which began on December 6.

Among the fatalities were five black SWATF soldiers. Another black SWATF soldier was reported missing, believed captured.

The SWATF statement did not specify how or where the latest fatalities occurred, but a statement by the SA Defence Force, released simultaneously in Pretoria, confirmed that the men had been killed in action in southern Angola.

An earlier statement by the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said that Swapo had mustered from 800 to 1 000 insurgents for the movement's annual armed thrust into Namibia from southern Angola.

The rains in Namibia, which began a month early, had precipitated a pre-emptive strike against Swapo's military wing (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia), he said.

The defence chief said that the security forces from Namibia were trying to avoid armed contact with Angolan Government forces (Fapla), but Swapo had adopted tactics of shielding behind Fapla forces.

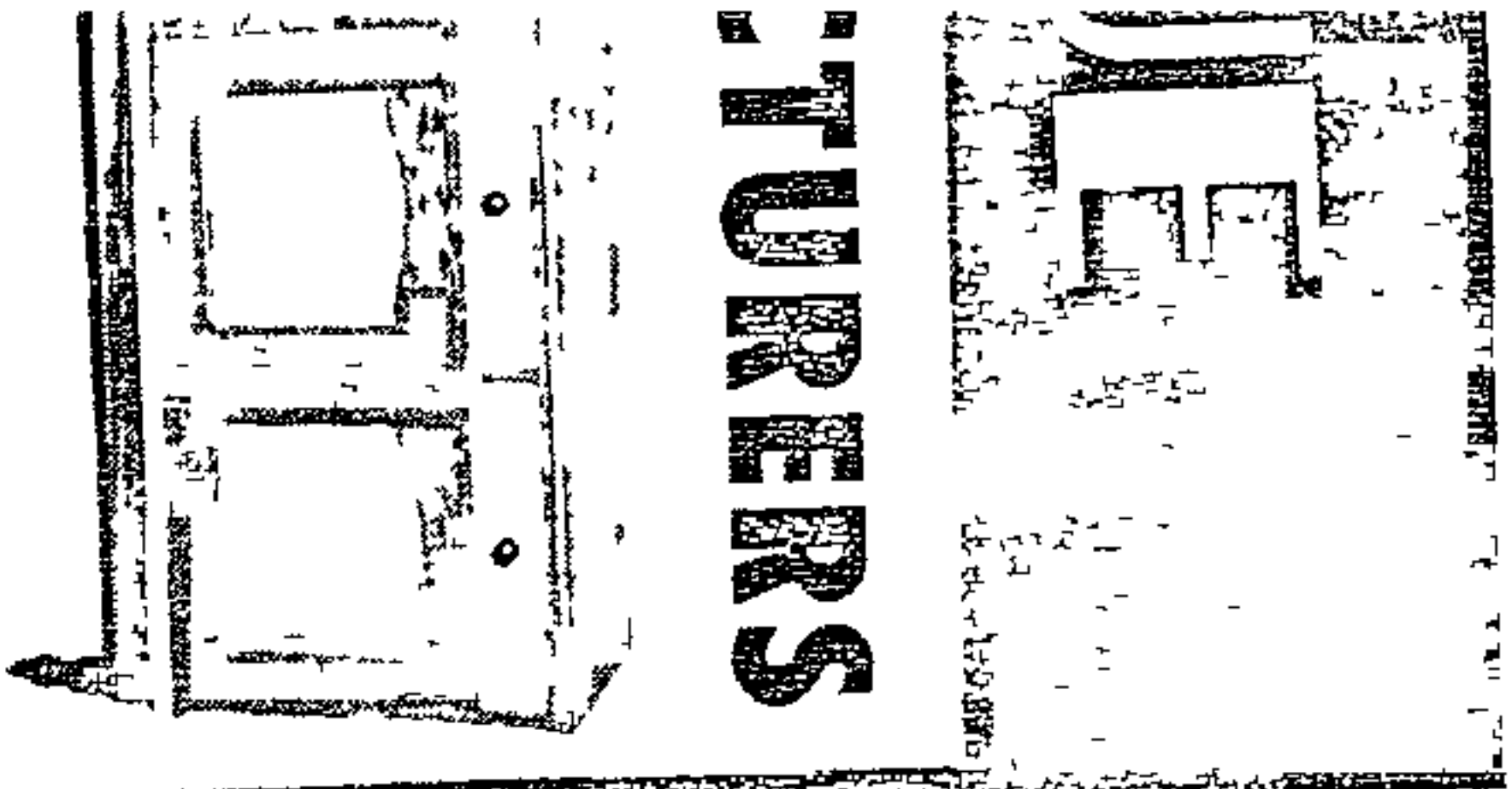
● A radio report from Luanda quoting Angolan Government officials at the weekend, stated that fighting between Angolan troops and forces from Namibia continued in the southern provinces — Sapa.

# TWO WAPE SOLDIERS sumong 5 dead in Angola

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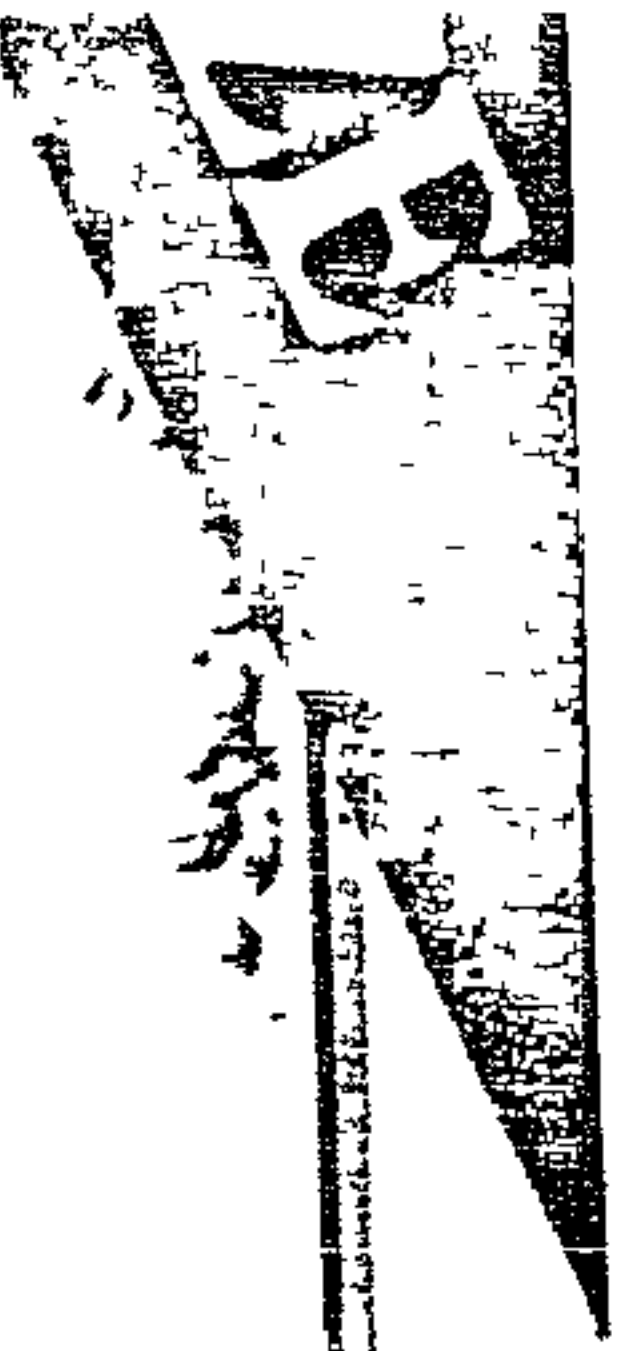
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## TURERS

### Happy and Prosperous New Year

#### We deliver in the Peninsula



Adventure in Nature No 1  
Saving the Acinonyx jubatus

**Tygerberg Bureau**  
Two Western Cape soldiers are among five South Africans killed in action against Swapo guerrillas in southern Angola

They were Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie, 21, of Mabel Street, Oukdale, Bellville, and Rifleman Derrick John Schrónen, 18, of Boshuvel Road, Bothasig

Rifleman Schrónen was a keen athlete and took part in north Peninsula athletics meetings while at school

Rifleman Fourie completed his national service in 1981, joined the Stellenbosch Fire Brigade in February last year and was called up for a three-month border camp in October. He was to have returned home soon

#### Wrote often

He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs "Boelle" Fourie, four sisters and a brother

Mrs L. W. G. Fourie said today "It is so ironic Johan wrote so often and always wrote of the plans he had for his return. He wrote so often that we never had time to reply to all of his mail"

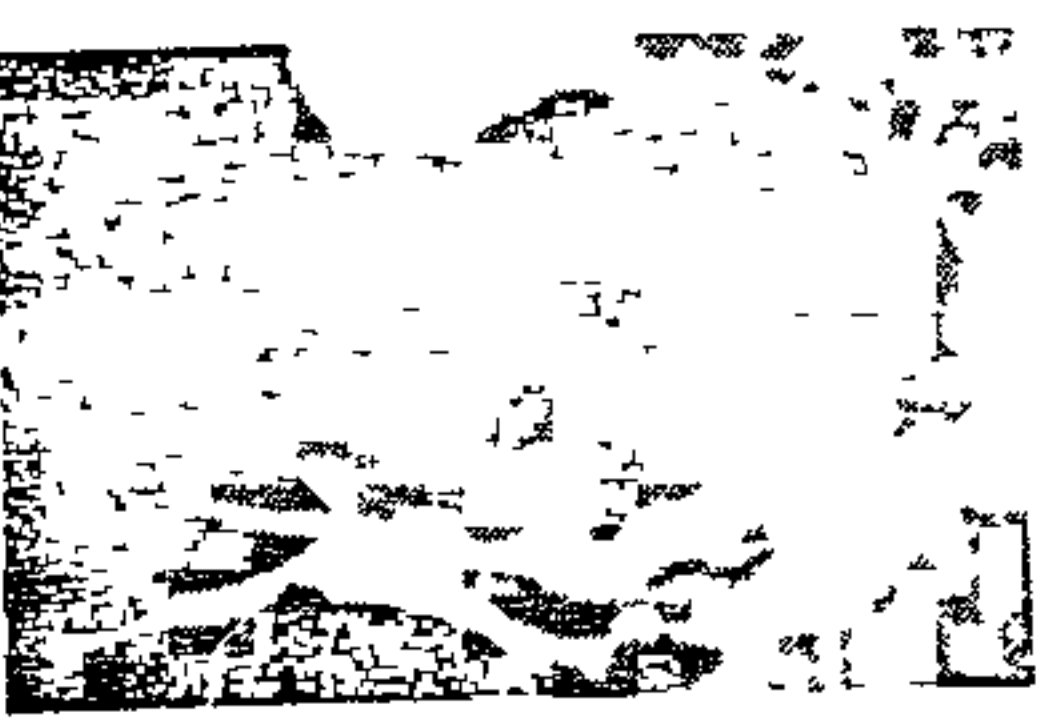
Rifleman Fourie matriculated from the West-cliff Technical School in 1980

The other three who died at the weekend were Second-Lieutenant Pieter Marius Liebenberg, 21, of Pretoria, Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Umke Road, Cullinan, near Pretoria, and Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18, of Church Street, Ladybrand, Free State

#### The Argus correspondent

The Argus correspondent in Bloemfontein reports that Rifleman Smit's father, Mr C. J. Smit, did not know he was in the operational area

His youngest son, Babsie, said today "The news came as a terrible shock to my father. Matthys didn't want him to worry, and he only told our sister that he was going to the border"



Rifleman Johan Fourie



Second-Lieutenant Pieter Liebenberg

After leaving school in 1980, Rifleman Smit joined the SA Transport Services at Germiston as a loading-master

The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that Lieutenant Liebenberg was the son of Professor and Mrs B. J. Liebenberg, of Wangemann Street, Groenkloof

Professor Liebenberg is head of the History Department at Unisa

#### At university

Lieutenant Liebenberg matriculated in 1980 from the Afrikaans Hoer Seunskool with distinctions in English and art

He leaves his parents Mr and Mrs J. C. G. le Roux, seven brothers and a sister

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Mering, said in a statement that security forces had shot dead 56 insurgents in current operations against Swapo's military wing, and an unknown number had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the five deaths at the weekend took the South African and South-West African death toll in the operation to 14.

#### Shark scare

Argus Correspondent DURBAN — Lifeguards rushed to order holiday crowds from the sea at Durbar's North and Bay of Plenty beaches today after a large shark was spotted  
Bathers scrambled from the water  
Bathing has now been restricted to knee-depth



# Five SA soldiers die in fighting

## SADF kills

## 56 Swapo

## guerrillas

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PIETER LIEBENBERG killed in action

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### WINDHOEK

**SOUTH African security forces operating inside Angola killed 56 Swapo guerrillas in weekend battles, military spokesmen said yesterday as the SA cross-border thrust against Swapo neared its second month.**

#### News

#### Gerhardt caught cold

ALTHOUGH SA spy Dieter Gerhardt was formally arrested by South African security police a year ago, he was first apprehended in the US by the FBI

— PAGE 2

#### Anger over Unita

RELATIONS between Angola and Portugal are poor, following Lisbon's allowing of Unita activists in Portugal. They have deteriorated further since Portuguese TV filmed a Unita Christmas party in the Angolan bush

— PAGE 2

#### Decision on new deal

THE coloured Labour Party meets in Port Elizabeth today to decide on whether it will opt for a referendum on the new constitutional plan for coloureds

— PAGE 2

#### Royals 'besieged'

BRITAIN'S Royal Family found their traditional Sandringham New Year intruded upon by a royal obsessive — and by a lot of journalists obsessed by getting a royal holiday story

— PAGE 3

#### Business Mail

#### Dull days for JSE

DULL, listless, boring, flat — these are the words gloomy Diagonal Street analysts are using to describe the market for 1984 as the gold price continues to skulk below \$400 and interest rates rise

— PAGE 9

#### Rates set to stay up

A MARGINAL easing of rates was discernible as the money market

Nine SA soldiers and five black SWA soldiers have been reported killed by Swapo since the offensive began in early December, including the names of five released yesterday

The dead were identified yesterday as Second Lieutenant Pieter Marius Liebenberg, 21, of Pretoria, Rifleman Johan Karel Fourie, 21, of Bellville in the Cape, Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18, of Ladybrand in the Free State, Rifleman Derek John Schröner, 18, of Bothasig, Cape Province, and Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Cullinan

Lieut Liebenberg is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs B J Liebenberg, Rfn Fourie by his parents, Mr and Mrs L W G Fourie, Rfn Smit by his parents, Mr and Mrs C J Smit, Rfn Schröner by his parents, Mr and Mrs A J Schröner and Rfn le Roux also by his parents Mr and Mrs J C G le Roux

South West Africa Territorial Force commander Major-General George Meiring said in Windhoek yesterday a further unknown number of Swapo fighters had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

Gen Meiring did not specify where the guerrillas had been killed but a defence spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the casualties related to operations inside Angola

"With the early onset of the rainy season, Swapo is at present busy with attempts — as is the custom annually — to infiltrate SWA," Gen Meiring said

"The security forces are engaged in follow-up and disruption actions to stop these infiltration efforts"

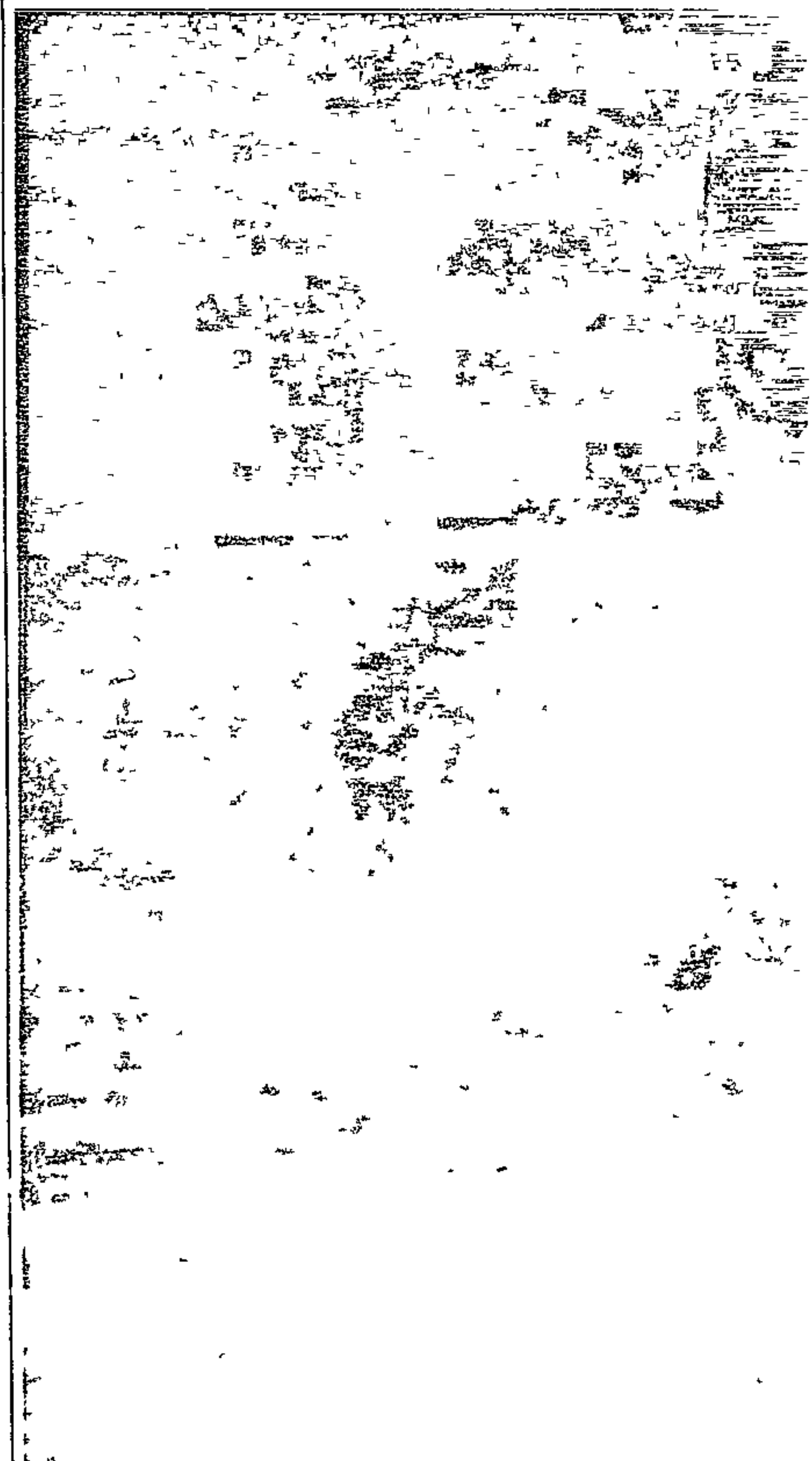
The security forces were continually "adjusting their positions to Swapo's movements and to exert pressure on these terrorists"

The statement said that during 1983 Swapo terrorist action had still been aimed mainly at civilian targets

"In the year under review, 146 civilians — mainly black inhabitants of the country — died at the hands of Swapo

"They were killed either in landmine incidents or were murdered by Swapo"

A total of 101 civilians had been seriously injured in the past year in landmine blasts



Richard Wood, a Rand Daily Mail/Leppin Iron Man as yesterday

## 17 killed on Tvl roads in 'quiet' festive weekend

Mail Reporters

SEVENTEEN people have died in road accidents

Eighteen people died in 398 were reported over the weekend. The death toll from assaults was



guerrillas had been killed, but a defence spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the casualties "sustained from operations inside Angola"

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The defence chief said that the security forces from SWA/Namibia were trying to avoid armed contact with Angolan government forces (Fapla), but Swapo had adopted tactics of shielding behind Fapla forces

Angola radio reported at the weekend that SA was stepping up operations and was heavily bombing and shelling towns and villages in the southern provinces

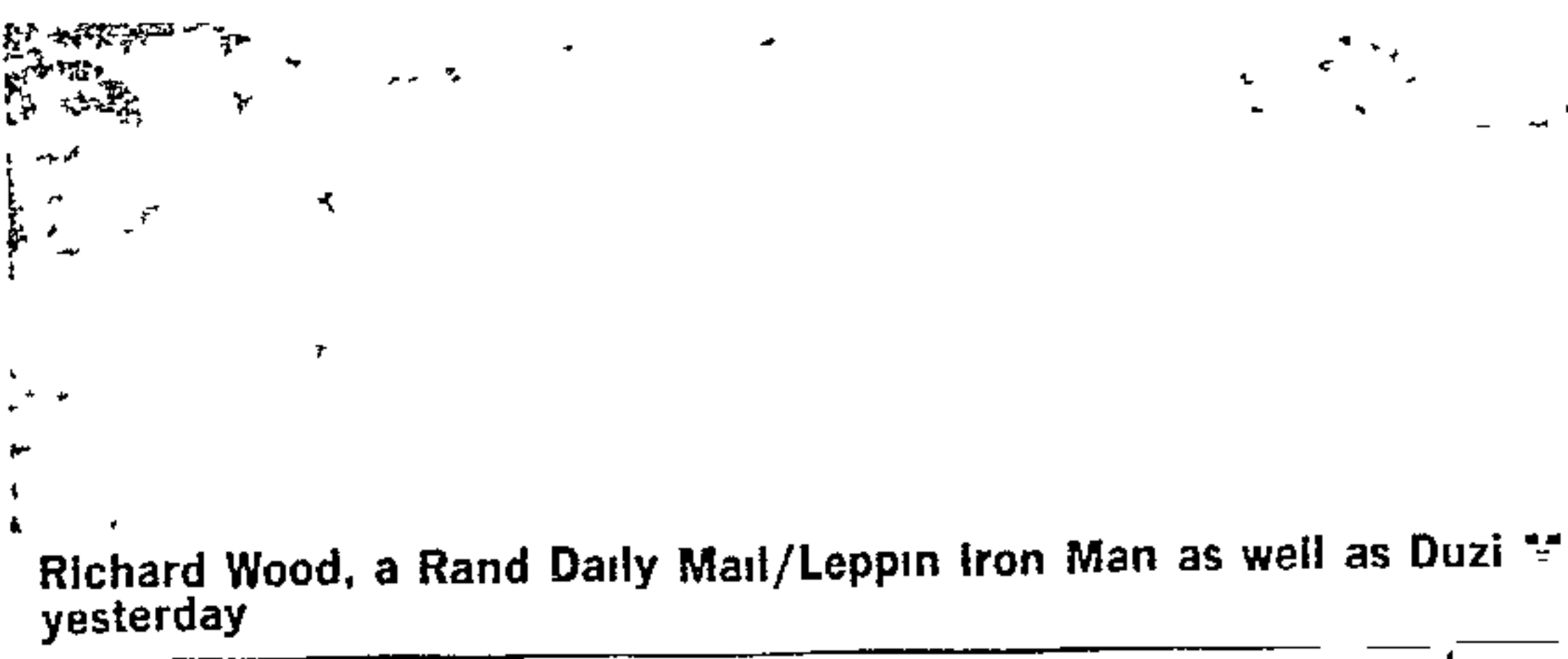
The SA offensive, the third into Angola against Swapo since 1978, has been widely condemned by Western nations. The United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Portugal have called for Pretoria to withdraw

South African Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen has called the offensive a "limited" operation

He said last week South African jets had bombed an alleged Swapo headquarters 300 km inside Angola near Lubango, and ground forces had encountered Swapo 250km north of the country's border with SWA

Meanwhile, in Lisbon yesterday Angolan defence forces claimed they had killed 27 guerrillas belonging to the Unita rebel movement in operations in the central province of Benguela between December 21 and 26

Two other rebels and ammunition allegedly supplied by SA were captured during the operations, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said in a report monitored in Lisbon — Sapa-Reuter AP UPI



Richard Wood, a Rand Daily Mail/Leppin Iron Man as well as Duzi yesterday

# 17 killed on Tvl roads in 'quiet' festive weekend

Mail Reporters

SEVENTEEN people have died in road accidents in the Transvaal in one of the quietest New Year weekends in recent years

Traffic authorities at the main towns on the holiday routes described the roads as quiet and few serious accidents were recorded

Spokesmen for various municipal traffic departments said they were expecting holidaymakers to stream back to their homes along the main holiday routes yesterday

But in Bloemfontein — a main thoroughfare for travellers — a traffic flow of about 600 cars an hour in the morning slowed down significantly after lunchtime

And the chief provincial traffic officer of the Cape, Mr Fanie Cronje, said there was only a moderate traffic flow on all main routes in the Western Cape and along the west coast during the weekend

However, he expected the tempo to reach its peak between 4pm and 8pm tonight

The traffic flow was heavy at Ladysmith all yesterday where an average of 1 200 cars passed an hour. And about 400 cars an hour passed through Standerton yesterday

In his New Year message, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, appealed to all motorists and road users to co-operate with the authorities in the activities of Road Safety Year 1984

"I earnestly appeal to all motorists and road users to assist in a disciplined and responsible way so as to lessen the risk of accidents and in doing so spare themselves and others much misery and grief" he said

Four people were killed in a head-on collision on the N2 highway near Umhlanga, Durban, at the weekend

Three people burnt to death when their car lost control and rolled off the road in an accident near Yzerfontein and Darling in the Western Cape on New Year's Eve

They were Mrs Shirley Josephs, 32, of Mitchells Plain, her six-year-old daughter Angeliqne, and four-year-old Rene de Bruyn of Bonteheuwel

The Western Cape experienced one of its worst New Year weekends with a death toll more than three times higher than last year

Eighteen people died in 398 assaults that were reported over the weekend. Last year the death toll from assaults was only six

Hospitals in Johannesburg yesterday reported that the New Year weekend was quiet and that fatalities caused by road accidents were few

Johannesburg Hospital reported that the number of casualty ward patients treated had not increased over the weekend

"Both Christmas and New Year were exceptionally quiet. The major Trauma Ward that admits most of the serious car accidents was remarkably empty. All in all, we had about 200 people treated in the casualty ward. This compares well with any other day in the week," a spokesman for the hospital said

"The media, police and traffic department did an exceptionally good job at keeping drunken drivers off the street through their publicity campaigns. I think this is the possible reason for the decrease in accidents"

South Rand Hospital reported that they were not called on to attend to any serious car accidents

Coronationville Hospital had only six admissions into the male surgical ward on New Year's Eve — most victims of stab wounds

The Johannesburg Ambulance Department said it did not deal with major accidents. It attributed the quiet weekend to the fact that the rain kept many people indoors

A brigadier attached to the Bophuthatswana presidential guard was killed in a road accident in Pretoria at the weekend

Brigadier G Moseane, of Mmabatho, was knocked down by a car on the scene of a seven-car pile-up on Saturday morning on the Pretoria-Pietersburg highway

Superintendent J P J Booysen, senior controller of the law and enforcement section of the Pretoria Traffic Department, said besides the death of Brig Moseane the accident rate in Pretoria was one of the lowest in years

"Rain might have contributed towards that. But I must congratulate the motorists for their behaviour over the Christmas and New Year period," he said

Mr Booysen said the number of people arrested for drunken driving in Pretoria increased to 73 when three more people were arrested on New Year's Eve

# Dog trapped in luxury car

Mail Reporter

A SMALL dog spent a lonely New Year's weekend in a luxury car showroom in Johannesburg and all efforts to free him were unsuccessful

The Rand Daily Mail was contacted yesterday by a Mr James Haigh, who noticed the dog peering through the window of Kya Auctioneers at End Street extension, on Saturday afternoon

Mr Haigh said that he had contacted an SPCA inspector, Mr Alex Mann, who went to the shop to investigate

According to Mr Haigh the SPCA inspector has a search warrant which he can use to obtain access to places should the need arise

However Mr Mann had been unable to enter the building and attempts were made,



This dog was trapped in a car showroom over the New Year weekend

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# Injured woman rescued

Staff Reporter

A NEWLANDS woman, Mrs Rita Hards, was rescued on Table Mountain yesterday after she had broken her ankle in a fall near Maclear's Beacon

The John Rolfe rescue helicopter landed near Mrs Hards, of Montebello, Dean Street, Newlands, about 4pm and she was flown directly to Somerset Hospital

Earlier, members of the Metro rescue unit and climbers from the Mountain Club of South Africa had reached Mrs Hards

The rescue helicopter responded immediately after the Cape Times had informed lifeguards at a helipad that rescuers had been called out.

Taking part in its first mountain rescue, the helicopter took off at 4 05pm and dropped Mrs Hards at Somerset Hospital less than 30 minutes later

# Five SA soldiers killed

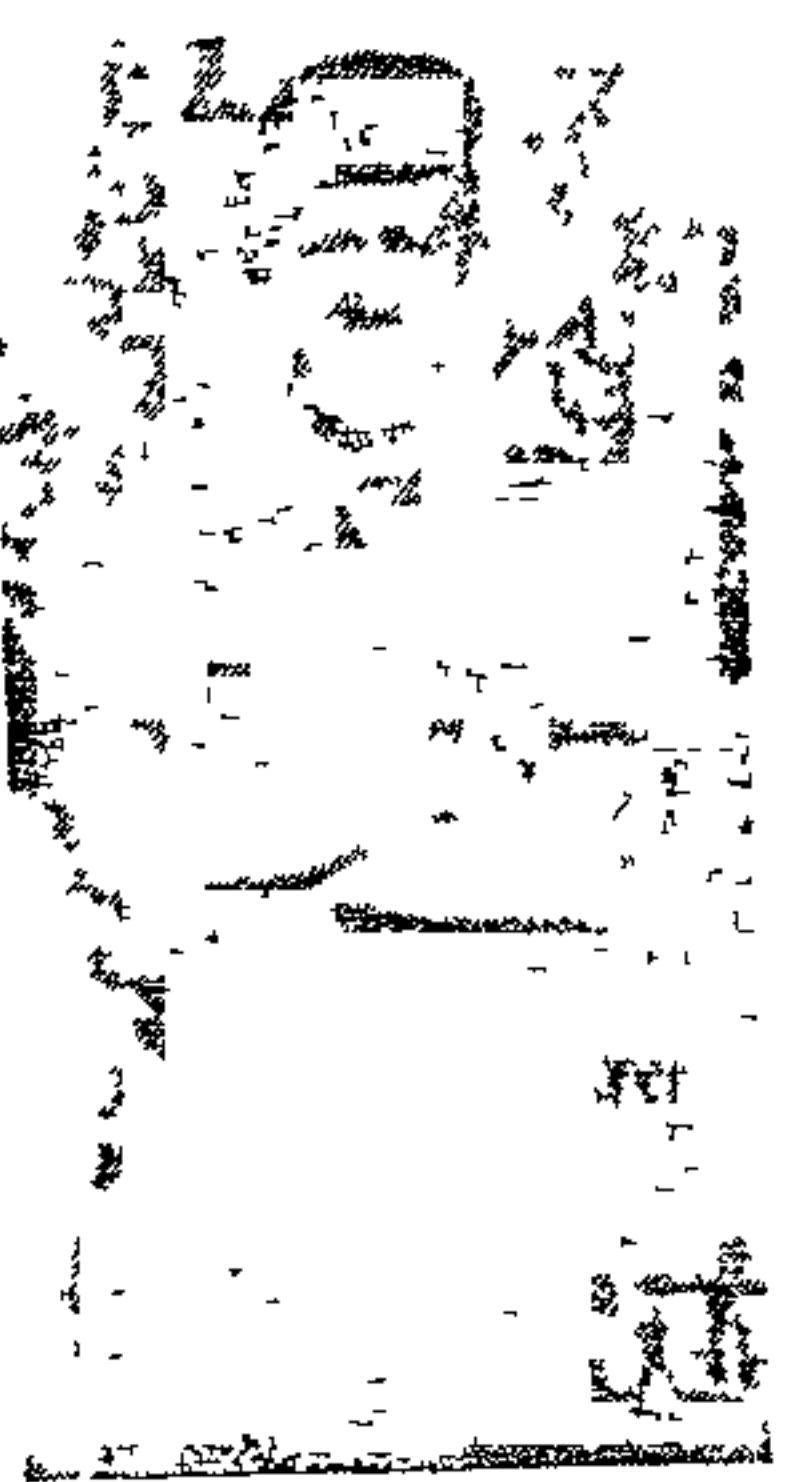
PRETORIA — Defence Force Headquarters announced here yesterday that five South African soldiers — two from the Bellville area — had been killed in action against Swapo guerillas in southern Angola

They were identified as Rifleman Derick John Schronen, 18, of 47 Bosheuvel Street, Bothasig, Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie, 21, of 29 Mabel Street Bellville, Second-Lieutenant Pieter Marius Liebenberg, 21 of Pretoria Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18, of Ladybrand in the Free State, and Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Cullinan, near Pretoria

Rifleman Schronen matriculated from Bosmansdam Hoërskool in 1982 and started his military training at the beginning of last year

He was a keen athlete and took part in the North Peninsula athletics meetings while he was at school

He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs A J

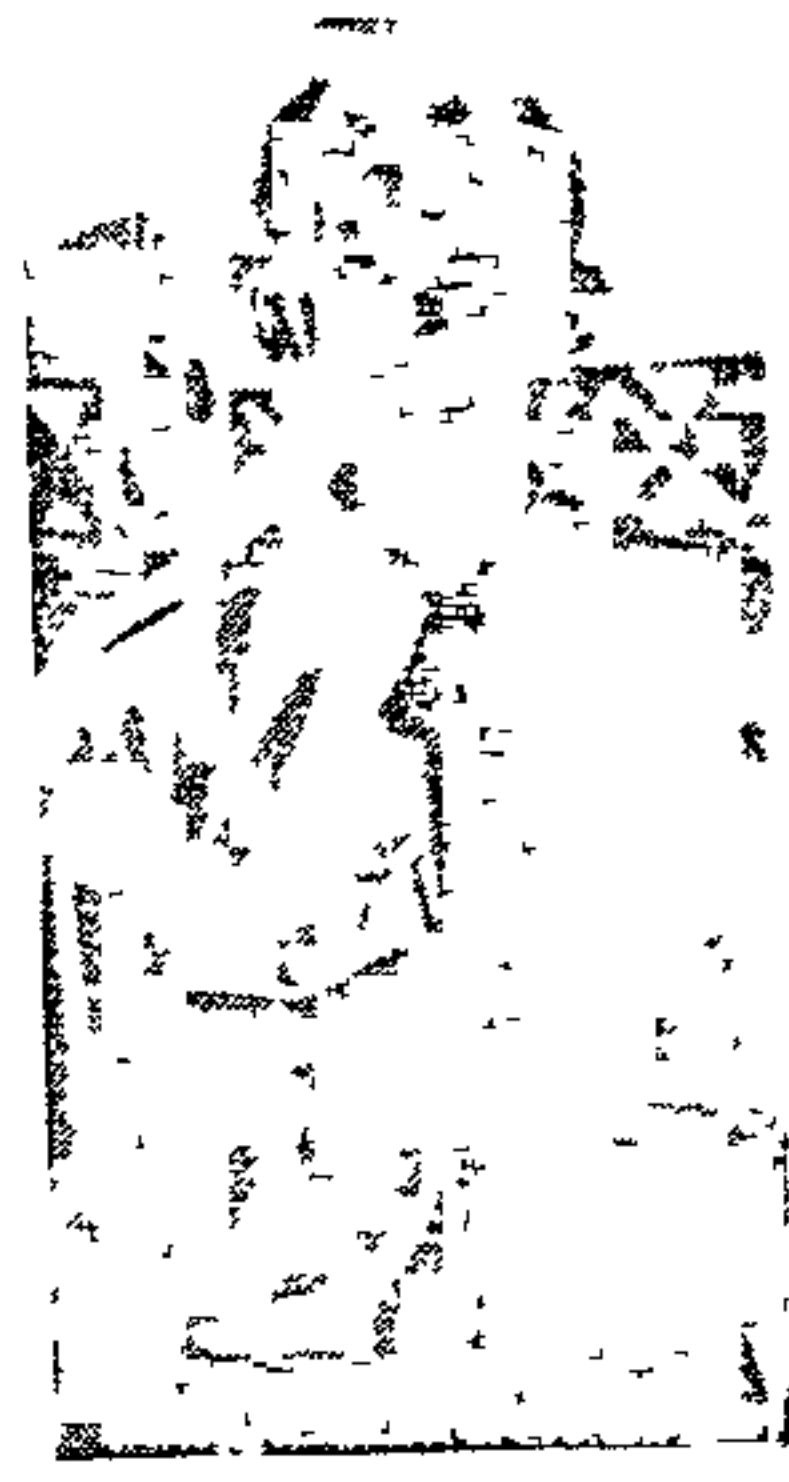


Rifleman Derick John Schronen

Schronen, his sisters, Marian, 20 Joy, 16, and his eight-year-old brother, Arno

Rifleman Fourie completed his two-year stint in the Defence Force in 1982 after matriculating from Westeliff Technical School in 1980

He was a trainee fireman attached to the



Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie

Stellenbosch Fire Brigade last year and in October, was called up again for three months' duty

Rifleman Fourie is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs L W G Fourie, four sisters Jeanette, Julie Rita and Irlene, and his brother, Leon

No funeral arrangements have been made by either family

It was reported in Windhoek that SWA/Namibian security forces have shot dead 56 Swapo insurgents in operations presently being waged against Swapo's military wing Four Swapo insurgents were shot dead in battles over the weekend

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said that an additional unknown number of Swapo insurgents had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

Meanwhile, a radio report from Luanda quoting Angolan Government officials, stated that fighting between Angolan troops and forces from SWA/Namibia continued in the southern provinces of Cunene Huila and Cuando Cubango — Sapa and Staff Reporter

# Queen wants to be left alone

LONDON — Reporters and paparazzi armed with zoom lenses beat a hasty retreat yesterday after the Queen complained that the press was harassing her family

Since the royal family arrived last week at Sandringham estate north of London for New Year festivities, photographers have been stalking their every move

The complaint, issued by the press secretary, Mr John Haslam, said the Queen and her

family readily accepted media coverage of official duties but asked that they be "left in peace" on private holidays

Pictures printed yesterday showed an unsmiling queen in a scarf and raincoat riding a

horse.

The Daily Express caption said "Caught riding with Prince Edward in a grubby old raincoat, the Queen adopted what the rest of the royal family calls her 'Miss Piggy' expression" — UPI



TV	2	Racing	8	Aircraft	6	Column	9	Smalls	13-16	The Facts correction service, 24-2233 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)
Focus	4, 5	Classified	13-16	Bridge	6	Crossword	10	Sport	17-20	
Weather	6	Comics	14	Burger	7	Editorials	10	Transport	9	
				Business	12	Horoscope	6	Women's	5	
				Cinema	4	Radio	6	World Report	4	



WILL traitors Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt be used by the South African Government as a lever with which to pry embargoed late-model heavy weapons from a "reluctant West?" This is one possibility which flows from speculation in the Sunday press at the weekend that the Gerhards may end up as pawns in an international swap deal involving captive Western agents or Russian

Defence Reporter

He had gone to the United States for a six-month advanced maths course at Syracuse University, and his companion for the evening was a fellow student

"Or so he thought for unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had betrayed him to the West and the 'student' was in fact an undercover FBI agent

"As the two men sat drinking Scotch on the rocks in a bedroom, the door burst open. In came the CIA, the FBI and one member of the British Intelligence an

grinned him closely

about Western naval strategic planning in the event of a confrontation or war with the Soviets — the kind of detail that is known only to the most high-ranking officers

"Gerhardt confessed, to the growing horror of his interrogators, that he had leaked everything which came within his knowledge. It was not a pleasant session, our Washington sources have told us

"He made a full statement while wired up to a lie-detector. That confession, immediately flashed across the At-



# The 'secret' war escalates on SA's border

221 ~~221~~ ROOM 3/1/84

IT HAS BEEN dubbed Africa's secret war. Not because Africa does not have a profusion of them.

This one has been hitting world headlines, with bombs falling in the major Southern Angolan town of Lubango, where Swapo has its main headquarters, and claims by Angola that it has downed three South African aircraft.

In a statement from its London office this weekend, Swapo denied it had a military headquarters in the Lubango region or that it had anti-aircraft batteries.

When war broke out in North Africa — in Chad — journalists watched from various hilltops as different sides strafed and killed each other.

War in Ethiopia and the Ogaden brought in a phalanx of foreign correspondents.

But for people observing wars in the headlines, southern Africa's latest conflict seems to be a statement war.

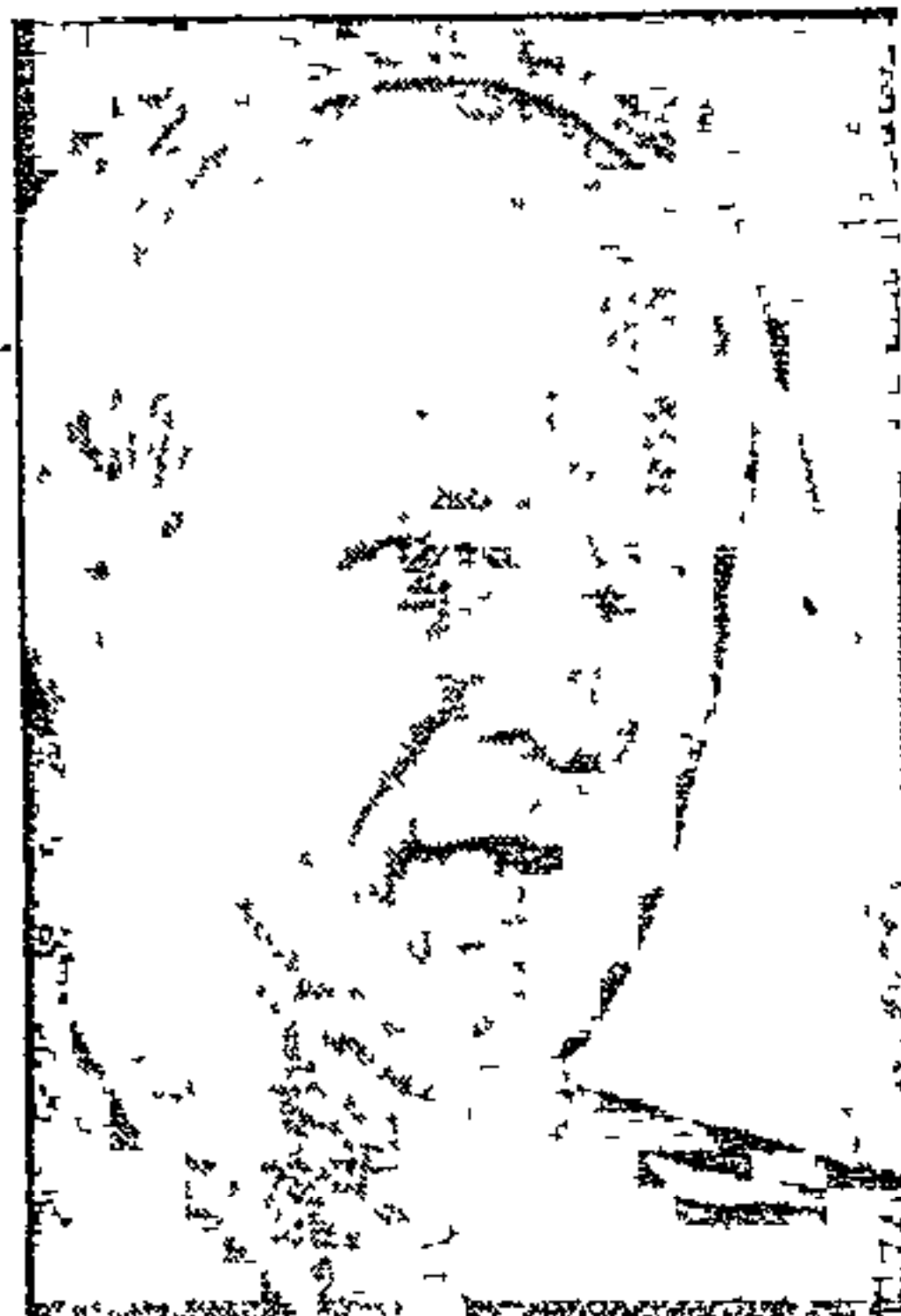
Communications in that region of northern South West Africa and southern Angola are bad, and distances to be covered are huge. A journalist trying to get to the flashpoint areas by road might get there days after the conflict. Flying in a chartered plane, he will probably be rocketed down.

Because it is being fought in a huge area of southern Angola, it is watched, analysed and discussed for the Western world from two capital cities, Pretoria and Lisbon.

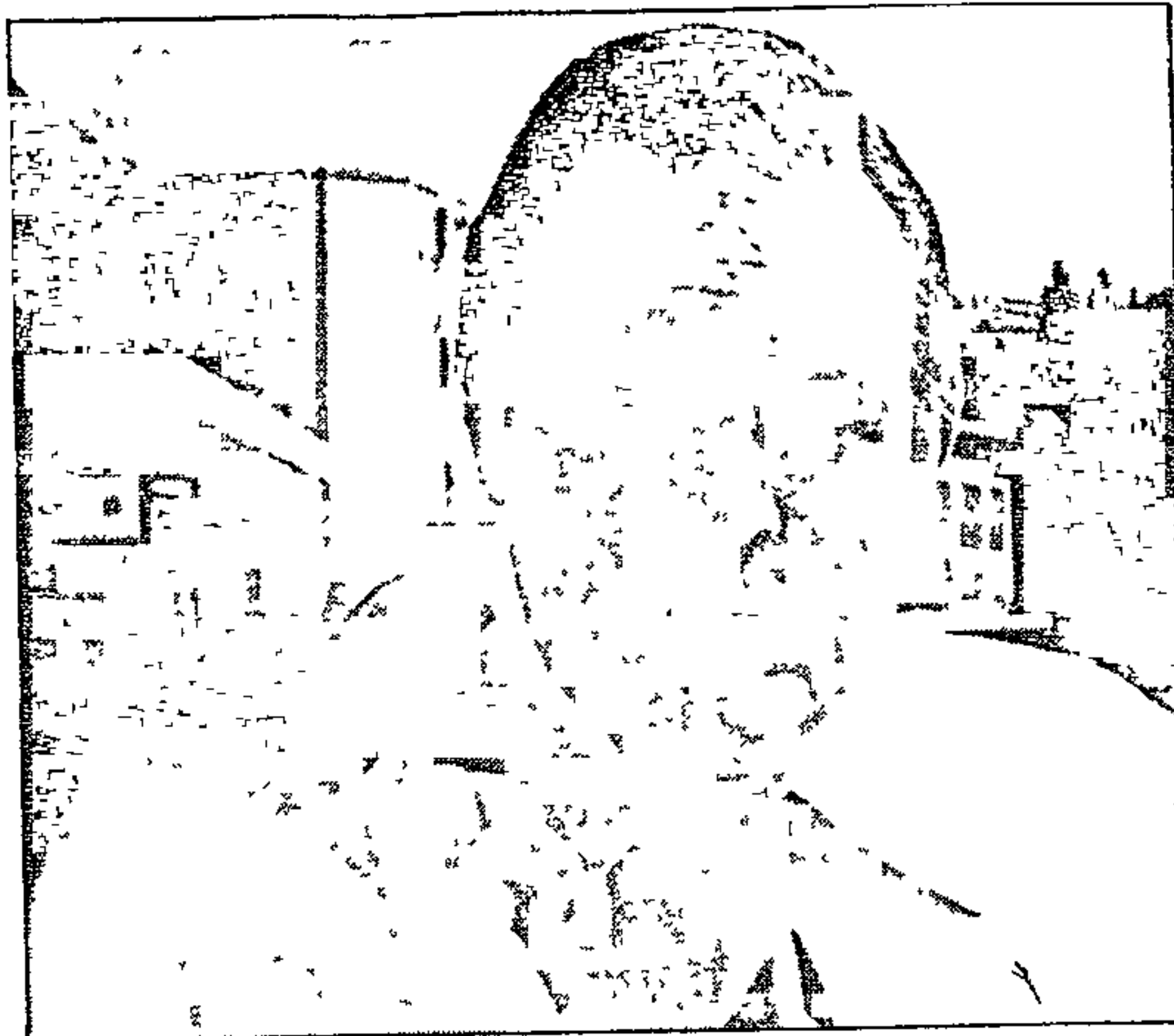
Pretoria, because that is the headquarters of the South African Defence Force, and Lisbon because that is the clearing house of statements from the official Angolan news agency, Angop.

And what is the war allegedly being fought about? The independence of South West Africa, a United Nations mandated territory under the control of South Africa which is facing an onslaught from 800 to 1 000 Swapo guerrillas infiltrating from Angola, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told military correspondents in South Africa last week.

He said seven companies of Swapo's military wing were attempting to push into South West Africa from southern



From PETER KENNY in Windhoek



MR PIK BOTHA said: "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder."

Angola in a four pronged attack taking advantage of the rainy season, a habit of the insurgents who take advantage of plentiful supplies of water to sustain them and grow the vegetation that gives them protection against the security forces.

And, after the worst drought in a century, which has left the fragile economy reeling and a normally parched land devastated, South West Africa appears to be receiving an above average rainfall — a sign of progress in this beleaguered territory.

Both General Viljoen and South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, have said unequivocally that "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder," using Angola as their stepping stone.

Earlier, during December, South Africa held out an olive branch offering a ceasefire and a halt to cross border operations from January 31.

This, of course, would have to have been met with an undertaking from the Angolan government that it would not allow Swapo to use its territory as a launching pad for attacks into SWA by such forces.

The ruling MPLA party in Angola and Swapo rejected the South African peace offer as a ploy, and since then all havoc has broken loose in Southern Angola as South Africa has unleashed its forces in a "limited pre-emptive

South African operation against guerrillas to be its biggest in two years.

Swapo's aim in its infiltration into South West Africa during the rainy season is to cause havoc in the predominantly white farming areas south of Owambo and Kavango — an event almost as fixed on the annual calendar as the sometimes hesitant rainfall.

People in Windhoek, who see things on a global rather than regional scale, have been wondering whether the latest conflict in southern Angola coupled with the astounding inroads and aggression of the forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita forces might result in the installation of a new regime in Luanda.

They cannot decide whether such a government might be a coalition government of the ruling President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Savimbi, or a lone Savimbi government which would in turn have to embark on a holding operation against ousted MPLA forces.

With the unashamed strong talk from the United States following its entry into Grenada and its refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon and the Soviet backing of the Cuban forces who help prop up the ruling government in Angola, bar talk and coffee shop gossip in South West Africa's thirsty waterholes is rife.

All that is certain is that the United States has a Presidential election this year, South West Africa's independence is on the horizon and nobody can

DR JONAS SAVIMBI government with Eduardo dos Santos which would have tension against ousted



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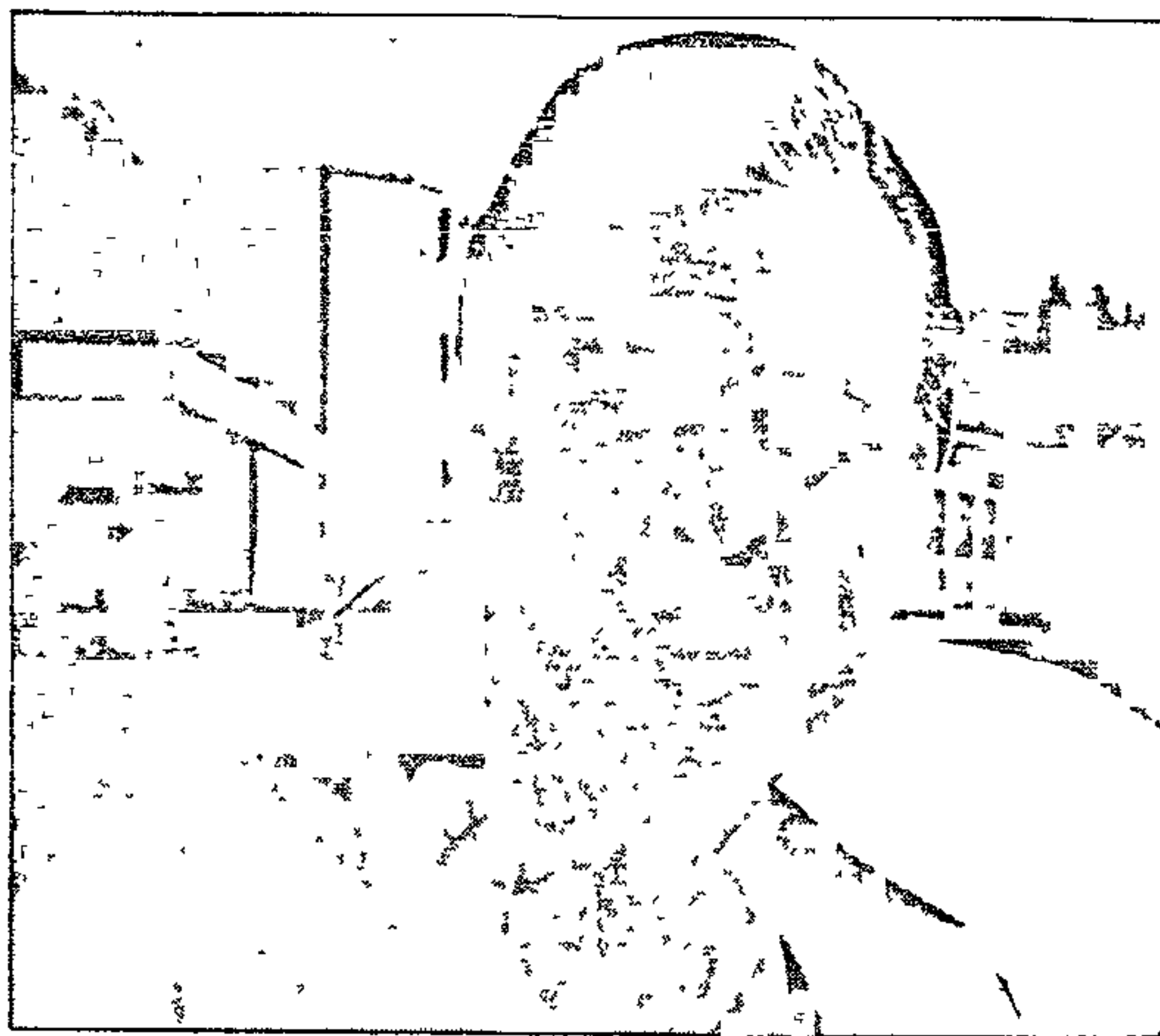
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**GENERAL CONSTAND VILJOEN** ... South Africa's recent attack was a "limited pre-emptive strike".

## From PETER KENNY in Windhoek



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The ruling MPLA party in Angola and Swapo rejected the South African peace offer as a ploy, and since then all havoc has broken loose in Southern Angola as South Africa has unleashed its forces in a "limited pre-emptive strike", as General Viljoen described it.

The official news agency of Angola, Angop, claimed that three South African motorised brigades had invaded to Cassinga, where forces from South West Africa made a ferocious attack in 1979 killing and capturing hundreds of people.

Angop also claimed that South Africa had bombed the important strategic towns of Carundo, Cahama and Cuvelai.

A Reuters report from Lisbon said military analysts believed the current

South African operation against guerrillas to be its biggest in two years.

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All that is certain is that the United States has a Presidential election this year, South West Africa's independence is on the horizon and nobody can say how many soldiers and pieces of armament are taking part in Africa's secret war.

The only people who can see the war are journalists acceptable to the Angolan government who are prepared to be escorted around Angola, or those acceptable to Unita, who are prepared to be escorted to areas they control, or members of the SADF.

But what they really see they cannot necessarily write about in South Africa. After all, it is 1984.

**DR JONAS SAVIMBI** government Eduardo dos Santos which would result in a revolution against ...



# Black Caprivi troops keep 'ceaseless' vigil

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

PROBABLY the least-known military unit in the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) is a regiment called 701 Battalion, which patrols the Caprivi bushland

But the battalion looms large in this remote outpost of South African influence, where its black soldiers make sure the border war will not return

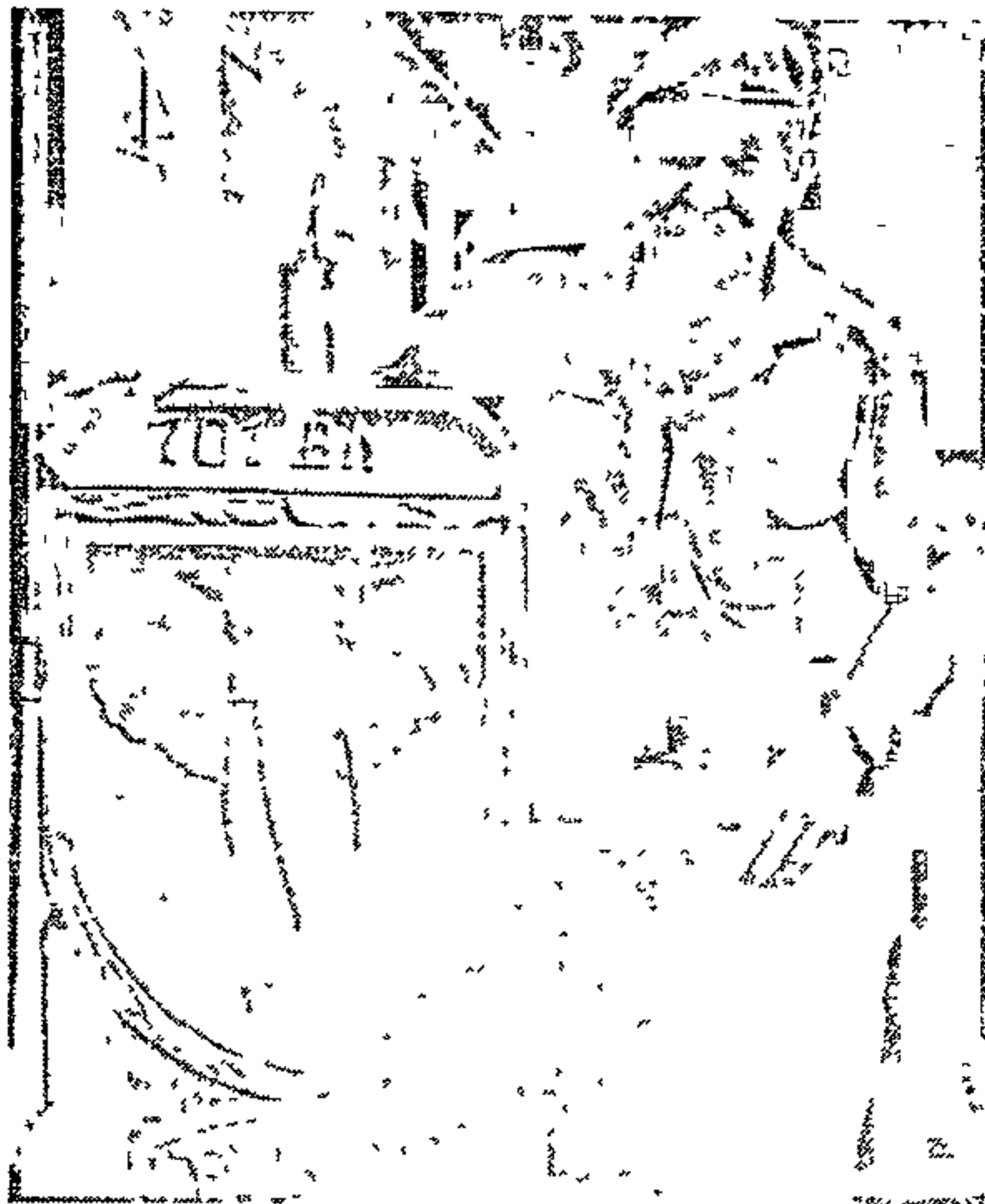
There has been peace in Caprivi for five years. The tension that 1977-vintage visitors noticed has largely disappeared and Swapo is a dead letter, not only in this large and almost unpopulated expanse of wild, beautiful bushveld but also over the border in Zambia

## Vigilance

But the price of peace, says Colonel H Swanepoel, OC Sector 70 (as West Caprivi is known) is ceaseless vigilance — and 701 Battalion plays an important role in this regard

The main task of the security force — comprising 701 Battalion, a number of white and coloured national servicemen and Citizen Force members from South Africa and a hard core of regular soldiers of SWATF — has not changed. To prevent any Swapo attempt at activating Caprivi

It is not an onerous task at present. Zambia does not allow Swapo to operate from its border



WO 1 Piet Slade, regimental sergeant-major of 701 Battalion, with a "personalized" kiaat depiction of the unit's badge

areas any more, and there is no insurgent activity from the territory's border with Botswana in the south

In addition, the Caprivi African National Union (Canu), which was once allied with Swapo, has now broken contact and is operating as a legitimate political organization on its home ground

## Insurgency

Colonel Swanepoel believes the classic progression of the insurgency in Caprivi, which was always of a very low intensity — not one member of the local

population has ever been killed as a result of the war — has been reversed

As a result, there has been a re-organization of the military presence. Caprivi remains part of the overall SWA/Namibian operational setup, but its contribution is being kept as inexpensive as possible

Colonel Swanepoel says the military will continue to maintain a "retaliatory capacity" in Caprivi and "it is necessary for us to be here as an insurance policy for the local population in case of something happening"

Another reason for keeping troops in Caprivi is because "we must have a territorial defensive force to let the people know they are being protected and so that they can be ready to promote the local population's own ability to protect themselves"

Current policy, he adds, is "to fight the war in Caprivi with local forces and to lower SADF participation to leader and technical elements"

## Troops

At present local and expatriate troops in Caprivi operate as follows

● 701 Battalion, consisting of black Caprivians under white officers (Colonel Swanepoel says that "at the moment we are considering training black Caprivian officers") is stationed at various bases ranging from company areas to an eight-man bunker

● National servicemen and Citizen Force members of the South African Defence Force and SWATF patrol the border with Zambia and also the Kwando River — the border between East Caprivi, where almost all the inhabitants live, and West Caprivi, a game reserve inhabited only by a few groups of Bushmen,

● Members of the SADF man Wenela Base on the Zambesi River, from where riverine patrols are carried out with two powerful launches,

● At Nova Base near Katima Mulilo a detachment of field guns manned by South Africans are on stand-by in the remote event of a stand-off or "shoot-and-scoot" bombardment like the one on Katima Mulilo in August 1978)

● The South African Air Force operates from M'Pacha airfield near Katima Mulilo

West Caprivi also houses 201 (Bushman) Battalion, but this unit does not operate locally — it has an area of responsibility in Ovambo-land, to which it sends relays of men from its home base at Omega

Plans are in hand to increase the ratio of local troops in the near future by replacing an SADF-manned mortar platoon with Caprivians, and Colonel Swanepoel is also considering training some Caprivians as artillerymen

There are also plans to raise a part-time militia or home guard to assist in patrolling. This organization will be a disciplined military body, and not form of tribal police



Black soldiers of 701 Battalion drill with their 81 mm at a company base "somewhere in Caprivi" If Sector 70's plans work, one might become Caprivi's first black military officer



CHL  
TRNS  
4/1/84  
221

# Angola accepts SA 'truce' offer

From RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK — Angola yesterday took up South Africa's military disengagement offer and agreed to a "truce" — on condition that South Africa pulled out its forces and set a mid-March launch date for the SWA/Namibia independence process

The counter offer, made by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez

de Cuellar, came just as the Security Council had agreed to meet on an Angolan plea for help to contain the fighting, which Mr. Dos Santos called "violent and worsening"

Angola wished to avoid "a situation that would lead to disastrous consequences," the Angolan leader asserted. The council meeting will begin late today

Key to Mr. Dos Santos' response to South Africa's December 15 disengagement offer is its condition that South Africa accept a SWA/Namibia settlement not tied to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola

The disengagement — Mr. Dos Santos used the Portuguese word for "truce" — would begin on January 30 and last for a trial 30 days, as South Africa proposed, but South Africa would also have to "solemnly promise, without extraneous conditions," to initiate within a further 15 days the seven-month process leading to UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia

The Angolan proposal is conditional on Swapo also accepting it. Swapo yesterday restated its readiness for a ceasefire tied to a go-ahead to the settlement plan, which was first approved by the Security Council in 1978

The UN Secretary-General is said to consider the Angolan gesture a significant development and is expected to say so when he addresses the council today

Mr. Theo Ben Gurirrab, Swapo's permanent observer at UN, termed the Angolan response "a good negotiating position" and indicated that it had been worked out in a flurry of secret diplomacy over the New Year weekend

The UN chief was apparently involved, being in private contact with the Angolans and South Africans on Monday

There was no immediate reaction from South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr. Kurt von Schrinding

South Africa has long tied a Namibia settlement to getting a firm agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces

Only four days ago, Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported deadlock because of this, and offered no prospect of the situation changing

# SA Govt studying offer of truce

ARGUS  
4/1/84 221

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Government is studying the latest proposals by Angola to call a ceasefire in the SWA/Namibian war

Angola's qualified acceptance of the South African offer to call a truce comes as the United Nations Security Council is about to hear new charges that South African forces and Angolan troops are involved in "violent combat" more than 200 km inside Angola

In a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he had a mandate to accept a 30-day truce, subject to important conditions

These included the withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola and a promise from Pretoria to begin implementing the UN plan for SWA/Namibia's independence within 15 days of the truce

This, Mr dos Santos said, should be done without "extraneous considerations" — a reference to the linking of a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to a SWA/Namibian settlement

Any truce would also have to be agreed by Swapo

## NEGOTIATED DATE

The exact date of the ceasefire should be negotiated between Swapo and SA — it was a matter that involved "only these two parties", Mr dos Santos said

A UN official said Mr Perez de Cuellar was studying Mr dos Santos's letter and it might not be a good idea for the Security Council to rush into another debate. A fortnight ago, the Security Council ordered Pretoria to withdraw all its troops from Angola

● SABC said today South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Dr Brand Fourie, had denied he had been approached by Soviet diplomats with a warning

Britain's Guardian newspaper said at the weekend South Africa had been warned Russia would not tolerate the displacement of the MPLA government in Angola by South African-backed Unita rebels — Argus Foreign Service, Argus Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter-AP

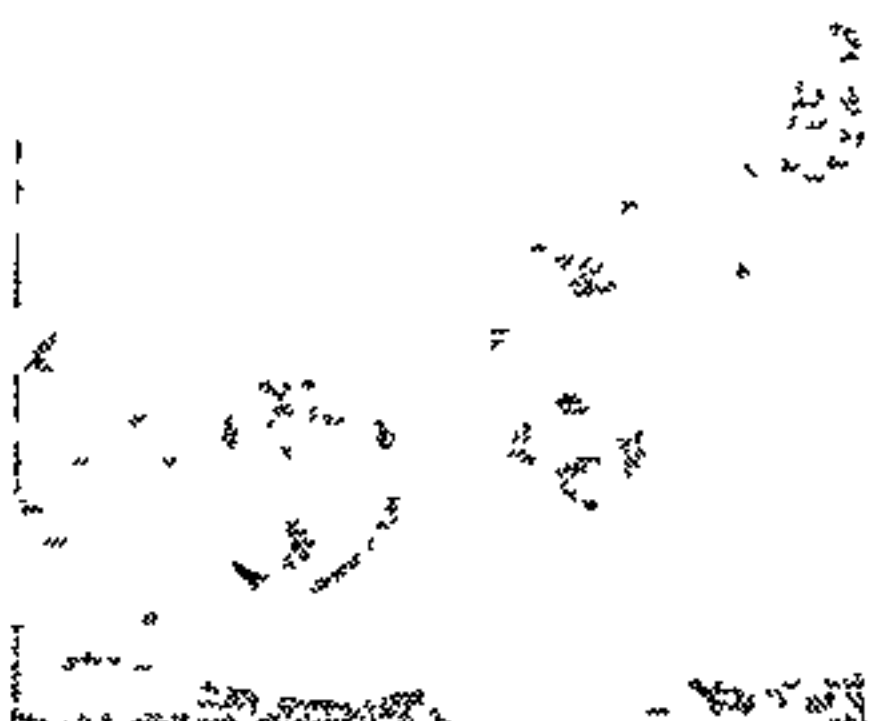


# Angola: SA offer still stands?

CVE-TMIS  
5/1/84

221

The South African Government's offer of a military disengagement in Angola still stood, but the Angolan Government would have to comply with conditions for peace, the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said last night.



Mr Kurt von Schirnding Angola will have to comply with the conditions for peace

Speaking during a special Security Council session on escalating conflict in southern Angola, Mr Von Schirnding was replying to Angola's conditional acceptance on Tuesday of the South African offer to begin withdrawing troops from the area at the end of January. His address to the Security Council was released here last night.

After first rejecting the offer outright, the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, accepted it — on condition that South Africa pulled its forces out of Angola and set a mid-March launch date for the SWA/Namibian independence process.

"The South African offer still stands," Mr Von Schirnding said in a speech to the Security Council.

## Conditions

"The Angolan Government is, however, the one which will have to comply with the conditions for peace, not the South African Government."

The language of the South African offer was clear. If Angola desired peace, it could have it by not allowing Swapo to operate from its territory and by not exploiting any arrangement for the cessation of hostilities.

According to Defence Force authorities, South African troops have engaged in a "limited pre-emptive operation" against Swapo forces in southern Angola since the beginning of December.

However, according to Angola, heavily armed South African forces, including paratroops, tanks and helicopters, are trying to push further north in fierce fighting, having already engaged Angolan troops more than 200km north of the SWA/Namibian border.

## Cubans

Referring to the Angolan condition that South Africa should undertake, "without extraneous conditions", to begin the process leading to UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia within 15 days of the military disengagement, Mr Von Schirnding said "South Africa has stated it remains prepared to begin the process of implementation (of UN Resolution 435) upon resolution of the problem of Cuban forces in Angola that remains South Africa's position."

Earlier in his speech, the ambassador accused Angola of hypocrisy in telling the Security Council that it wished to avoid a situation that would lead to "disastrous consequences."

## Swapo

"It is the actions of the Angolan regime in aiding and abetting Swapo's terrorist aims, and in allowing Swapo to launch attacks from and maintain bases on Angolan territory, which will lead to 'disastrous consequences'."









It has been dubbed Africa's secret war. Not because Africa does not have a profusion of them

This one has been hitting world headlines, with bombs falling in the major southern Angolan town of Lubango, where Swapo has its main headquarters, and claims by Angola that it has downed three South African aircraft

In a statement from its London office this weekend Swapo denied it had a military headquarters in the Lubango region or that it had anti-aircraft batteries

When war broke out in North Africa in Chad journalists watched from various hilltops as different sides strafed and killed each other

War in Ethiopia and the Ogaden brought in a phalanx of foreign correspondents

But for the people observing wars in the headlines, Southern Africa's latest conflict seems to be a statement war

Communications in that region of northern Namibia and southern Angola are bad and distances to be covered are huge. A journalist trying to get to the flashpoint areas by road might get there days after the conflict. To fly there in a chartered plane is asking to be rocketed down

The war is being fought in a huge area of southern Angola and for the Western world it is watched, analysed and discussed from two capital cities, Pretoria and Lisbon

# Southern Africa's secret war

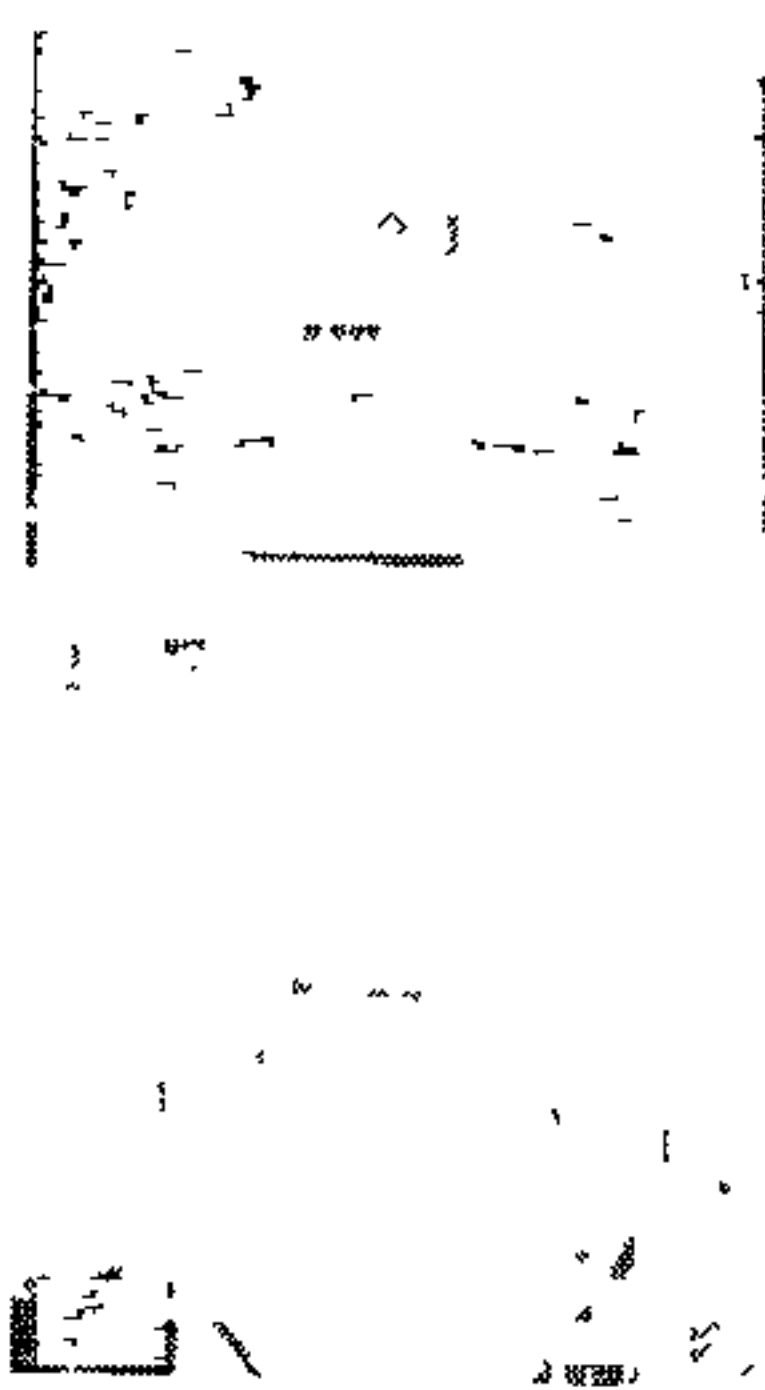
PETER KENNY writes from Windhoek

Pretoria, because that is the defence headquarters of the South African Defence Force and Lisbon because that is the clearing house of statements from the official Angolan news agency, Angop

And what is the war allegedly being fought about? The independence of Namibia, a United Nations mandated territory under the control of South Africa, which is facing an onslaught from 800 to 1 000 Swapo guerillas infiltrating from Angola. The Chief of the SADF General Constand Viljoen, told military correspondents in Pretoria

The Chief of the SADF said seven companies of Swapo's military wing were attempting to push into Namibia from southern Angola in a four-pronged attack taking advantage of the rainy season — a habit of the insurgents who take advantage of plentiful supplies of water to keep them sustained and grow the vegetation that gives them protection against vigilant security forces

And after the worst drought this century that has left the fragile economy reeling and a normally parched land devastated, Namibia appears to be having above-average rainfall



General Constand Viljoen — South Africa cannot sit with folded hands

— a sign of progress in this beleaguered territory

Both General Viljoen and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, have said unequivocally that "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder", using Angola as their stepping stone

Earlier, in December, South Africa held out an olive branch, offering a ceasefire and to halt cross-border operations from January 31

This, of course, called for an undertaking from the Angolan Government that it would not allow Swapo to use its territory as a launch pad for attacks into South West Africa

Angola's first reaction was to reject the South African peace offer as a ploy and then all havoc broke loose in southern Angola as South Africa unleashed its forces in a "limited pre-emptive strike" as General Viljoen described it

Angop claimed that three South African motorised brigades had infiltrated to Cassinga, where forces from Namibia made a ferocious attack in 1979

Angop claimed also that South Africa had bombed the important strategic towns of Caurundo Cahama and Cuvelai

A Reuter report from Lisbon said military analysts believed the current operation against guerillas to be South Africa's biggest in two years

Swapo's prime aim in its rainy season operations is to cause havoc in the predominantly white farming areas south of Owambo and Kavango — an event more firmly fixed on the annual calendar than the sometimes hesitant rainfall

People in Windhoek

who see things on a global rather than regional scale, have been wondering whether the latest conflict in southern Angola, coupled with the astounding inroads and aggression of the forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita forces, might result in the installation of a new regime in Luanda

They cannot decide whether such a government would be a coalition of MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Savimbi or a lone Savimbi government — which then would be involved in a holding operation against the ousted MPLA forces

With the strong talk from the United States following its invasion of Grenada and its refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon, and the Soviet backing of the Cuban forces who help prop up the ruling government in Angola, bar talk and coffee shop gossip in Namibia's thirsty waterholes is rife

All that is certain is that the United States has a presidential election this year, Namibia's independence is on the horizon and nobody can say how many soldiers and pieces of armament are taking part in Africa's secret war

The only people who can see the war are journalists acceptable to the Angolan Government who are prepared to be escorted around Angola, or those acceptable to Unita who are prepared to be escorted to areas Unita controls, or journalists accredited to the SADF

But what they really see they cannot necessarily write about

# Man dies in curfew blitz

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The danger of driving a vehicle on the roads of war-torn Owambo around curfew time was illustrated yesterday at an inquest in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court which heard how the charred and shell-riddled body of a civilian was dragged from his vehicle.

On August 11, 1982, soldiers of the South African Defence Force opened fire with small arms and 90mm explosive rocket heads on the light delivery vehicle of Mr Daniel Stephanus, 30, whose car was seen on a road near Ondangwa around curfew time.

There is a strictly enforced curfew in Owambo and Kavango operating from dusk to dawn.

After an armoured unit deployed near the military nerve centre at Ondangwa had unleashed its firepower on the light vehicle, the charred and mangled body of Mr Stephanus was pulled from the burning shell.

According to evidence at the inquest, the patrol moved on, leaving the stationary vehicle without investigating.

A policeman, Constable Deon Labuschagne, who examined tracks at the scene of the shooting, came to the conclusion Mr Stephanus's vehicle had been stationary when the fusillade was unleashed.

"The Defence Force made no real attempt to avoid the shooting and annihilation (utwissing).

"In my opinion, maximum force was used. Such action seems to be impermissible," said Const. Labuschagne.

There were discrepancies about exactly what time the lethal curfew enforcement measure took place.

An officer of the SADF, Captain Johan

Janse van Rensburg, said in an affidavit the usual procedure for curfew patrols was to stop vehicles driving half an hour after last light or half an hour before first light.

Candidate Officer MacMurray had informed Captain Janse van Rensburg that the incident took place at 5.30am, but he could not make radio contact with the base.

Captain Janse van Rensburg said the procedure was for a group leader to radio to base for further instructions.

If a driver refused to stop, shots would be directed at the tyres of the vehicle and if that failed, fire would be aimed at the vehicle.

An officer in the Citizen Force, Major Hylton John Marks, 32, said radio links had been tested the previous night and found to be working.

"I understand other witnesses say the incident happened after 6.45am. I cannot agree because I spoke to the candidate officer at 6.10am," Major Marks said.

He said CO MacMurray had told him the soldiers examined the scene of the shooting, "but all they found was a human hand".

Mr Antonius Lambertus, a neighbour of the dead man, said he had been fetched every day at the same time for work by Mr Stephanus.

At 6.45am on that day he heard Mr Stephanus stop outside the kraal and, as he was not yet ready, he sent a message for Mr Stephanus to proceed without him.

"Suddenly I heard shots which went on for a while," Mr Lambertus said.

When everything was quiet, he went to investigate and saw four SADF vehicles departing.

The inquest magistrate, Mr C A Carstens, found death had been caused by burns and destruction of the brain.

On the available evidence he was unable to establish whether anyone was or was not criminally responsible for the death.



# Nujoma in

# bid for ceasefire

CAPE TIMES  
6/1/84

ZZI

NEW YORK. — The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) last night asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to arrange a ceasefire between its forces and the South Africans through direct talks.

## Full SC results for Cape blacks

Education Reporter

THE Cape Times today carries the full list of the results of black Cape matriculants who wrote the National Senior Certificate under the Department of Education and Training last year.

Considerable confusion over how the Department of Education and Training would release the results to the press has caused the delay in their publication.

They were released in Pretoria last Thursday, but copies of the results were not forwarded to the Cape Times.

Educationists have expressed concern over the low pass rate — this year 50.04 percent passed — and candidates interviewed yesterday said there was considerable dissatisfaction among them over this.

They attributed the high failure rate to a lack of educational facilities for black pupils and expressed concern over the increasingly costly examination fees.

● A complete list of the results is on page 4

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Before the council resumed debate Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate affirmed his government's willingness to "test" a 30-day truce from January 31, as proposed by South Africa.

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Mr Nujoma said in his letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar that Swapo had always been agreeable to signing a ceasefire with South Africa.

"Accordingly," he said "we agree with the Angolan proposal for the Secretary General to initiate consultations with the two parties concerned to agree on the exact date for a ceasefire in Namibia."

Mr Nujoma said that "in order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement

Swapo suggests that steps should be taken immediately towards convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of the ceasefire.

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Richard Walker reports that a move to spur South African withdrawal from Angola by threatening it with punitive sanctions was blocked by the United States which made clear its readiness to resort to the veto.

Britain and France also opposed elements of a strongly-worded draft resolution that for the second time in a fortnight sought to demand the unconditional withdrawal of "occupational" forces.

Black African delegates were said to be incensed but they later withdrew to modify the text.

### 17 deaths

Meanwhile SADF headquarters in Pretoria announced last night that three members of the South African Defence Force had died in action against

Zola Budd on 5 000m !!

## Zola by 1

By MAR

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She came home 15 01.83, broken by Mary Decker States, who had with a time of 1982

"I never the in this wind running 69 sec. It was too fast and she never tent run She onds and 74 se



crack of dawn



# ceasefire

6/1/84

221

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Meanwhile, SADF headquarters in Pretoria announced last night that three members of the South African Defence Force had died in action against Swapo fighters in southern Angola yesterday.

They are Rifleman George Alexander Lennox, 19, who is survived by his father, Mr D V Lennox of Bellgrove Hotel Brandfort, and his mother Mrs Raul of Maselspoort Waterworks, Bloemfontein; Rifleman Brian Geen, 18, who is survived by

### crack of dawn



"If this gets off the ground, truce would be stranger than fiction"

To page 2



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# ONE HOUR

## DEVELOPING AND PRINTING



CAP TMS 6/1/84  
From page 221

his parents, Mr and Mrs C L Geen of 15 Rooib-  
lom St, Roodekrans,  
Roodepoort, and Rifle-  
man Pieter Daniel Pre-  
torius, 20, who is sur-  
vived by his parents, Mr  
and Mrs PD Pretorius  
of 146 Dirk van De-  
venter Drive, Wonder-  
boom, Pretoria

An SADF spokesman  
confirmed that 17 ser-  
vicemen had been  
killed in the current  
operation in southern  
Angola

Unlike the compara-  
tively mild December 20  
Security Council call for  
a South African with-  
drawal, this time the  
African bloc wanted the  
council to threaten  
South Africa with "ef-  
fective measures" under  
sanctions-invoking pro-  
visions of the UN  
Charter if it did not  
comply with an exit  
order within 48 hours

The situation had  
worsened and firm ac-  
tion was "imperative,"  
the Angolan Ambassa-  
dor, Mr Elisio de Fi-  
gueiredo, said

● The Soviet Union  
yesterday demanded  
that South Africa with-  
draw its troops from  
Angola and called for  
"urgent and concerted  
international action" to  
remove what it called  
the South African threat  
to neighbouring coun-  
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A Tass statement  
praised proposals from  
the United Nations  
Secretary-General, Mr  
Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
for Angola and SWA/Na-  
mibia as "timely and  
well-justified" and  
urged their implementa-  
tion — Sapa-AP-UPI

NAMIBIA

221 FM 6/1/84  
**Settlement problems**

As fighting between SA and Swapo forces continued in southern Angola, Pretoria and Luanda set mutually contradictory conditions for a truce and SA also got into a hassle with the UN over the electoral system to be used for Namibian independence elections

As a result UN Secretary General Xavier Perez de Cuellar reported to the Security Council that he "very much regrets" he is "not in a position to report any further progress" on the Namibia settlement negotiations. De Cuellar reported following negotiations with Pretoria resulting from a Security Council resolution.

The report appeared while SA forces were in the thick of the present operations in southern Angola. The SA military action amounted to a more eloquent statement of Pretoria's position than De Cuellar seemed able to elicit. It began two weeks after SA's conditional offer to disengage its forces for a trial period had been rejected by Angola and Swapo.

According to the Secretary General's report, Pretoria has so far failed to provide a "definitive response" to Security Council Resolution 539 (SC539) of last October.

Specifically, paragraph eight of that resolution calls on SA to present "its choice of the electoral system" to the Secretary General to facilitate the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Resolution 435. Resolution 539 condemns SA for its "continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of (UN) resolutions" and "rejects SA's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant issues" such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

**UN Charter**

It also "affirms that the electoral system to be used for the elections of the constituent assembly should be determined prior to the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the UN plan." Further, "in the event of continued obstruction by SA," the Security Council would "consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the UN."

De Cuellar says he received a letter from the SA government in October last year stating "The question of the choice to be made between proportional representation and the constituency system is not of great importance, and this aspect should not cause unnecessary problems. What is important, however, is that no settlement plan can be implemented unless a firm agreement is reached on Cuban withdrawal from Angola."



UN's De Cuellar ... 'I very much regret'

In discussions with SA ambassadors Kurt von Schirnding and Brand Fourie De Cuellar drew attention to Resolution 539, in particular, the paragraphs concerning the electoral system for the territory. He "underlined" that the Security Council rejected "linkage" with a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and saw Resolution 435 as embodying the "only basis" for a peaceful settlement.

The SA ambassadors said SA's position in regard to implementation of 435 had not changed. They undertook to refer to question of the electoral system to Pretoria. On November 22 1983, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha reiterated, says the report, that SA's choice of the electoral system would be made by the Administrator General and communicated to the special representative as soon as a date for implementation had been set.

According to the Secretary General, Botha said the decision relating to the electoral system was a complex one which would involve determining which system would be the equitable for a territory with a sparse and unevenly distributed population. The SA decision would also involve consultations with the leaders of the terri-

tory and a proper assessment of the relative advantages of each system. Subsequent meetings with SA's permanent representative to the UN failed to elicit anything more definitive, according to the Secretary General's report.

The head of Swapo's observer mission to the UN, Theo Ben Gurab told the FM that in the light of a "negative" report from the Secretary General, "we will have to think in terms of a Security Council meeting calling for enforcement measures, such as sanctions. When such a meeting will be convened and what the exact demands of the frontline states and Swapo will be, is an open question. But that is where we are headed now."

Sanctions against SA remain highly unlikely, given American opposition to the idea. However further angry debate at the UN is likely following Angola's accusation that the SADF's current operations involve a massive offensive backed by tanks, artillery and about 100 aircraft.

When the FM went to press no comment had been forthcoming from the Department of Foreign Affairs on Luanda's proposal for a truce in southern Angola. Acceptance, however, is highly unlikely as Luanda's conditions would tie SA to implementing the settlement proposals for Namibia without the *quid pro quo* of a Cuban withdrawal.



Jan

01/1/84

South Africa is to consider the dramatic call last night by Swapo for ceasefire talks between its forces and South Africa.

A message asking UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to convene this meeting was delivered as the Security Council deferred a vote on a draft resolution which makes a qualified demand for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa because of its strikes against Swapo in Angola

South Africa will consider the call once the full text of the Swapo letter to the UN has been studied

At this stage it seems unlikely that the SADF will halt operations in southern Angola

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today he would study the offer as soon as it had been sent to him

"As is diplomatically correct, I must first study the full statement before reacting," Mr Botha said in an interview

"Until I have seen the exact text of Swapo's letter I am a bit hesitant to react"

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, said in the letter that Resolution 435 — the UN blueprint for Namibia independence — did not make provision for a "temporary ceasefire"

Mr Nujoma, therefore, asked the UN chief to convene a meeting between Swapo representatives and South Africa

Said Mr Nujoma "In order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement and the implementation of Resolution 435, Swapo suggests the (Secretary-General) should immediately initiate steps toward convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of a ceasefire"

The Swapo call follows an earlier statement yesterday by the Angolan ambassador to the world body, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, in which he said his Government was willing to "test" the truce offer by South Africa from January 31

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola said on Saturday that his forces were willing to comply with a ceasefire, but only if South Africa began implementing Resolution 435

He said a truce needed Swapo's support

Asked about the status of the various ceasefire proposals, Mr Botha said Angola's original counter-offer had been "ludicrous" because it tied a ceasefire to a two-week run-up before implementation of the independence plan.

There was no way the United Nations could deploy its forces within that time

"If Angola wants to test the sincerity of our offer, I welcome it," Mr Botha said

"This willingness ought to imply that they do not intend to exploit the situation."

As the chances of peace talks took a turn for the better, the Security Council last night deferred the vote on a resolution strongly condemning South Africa for its latest raids into Angola

Despite some slight softening of the original text, the resolution still threatens comprehensive UN sanctions against South Africa if it fails to unconditionally withdraw its troops "immediately"

The threat of sanctions and other tough language make the draft unacceptable to the United States and Britain and also pose difficulties for France, council sources said All three Western powers have the power of veto

## SADF toll rises to 17 as strike goes on

Three more members of the South African Defence Force were killed, on Wednesday, in an operation against Swapo terrorists, Defence Headquarters announced last night

This brings to 17 the number of South Africans who have died in the operation that was launched into southern Angola last month

The men killed in action were named as Rifleman George Alexander Lennox (19), Rifleman Brian Geen (18) and Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius (20)

In Maputo today the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that the SADF has overrun all but two towns in Cunene province

The agency said Cahama and Cuvelai were the last positions held by the Fapla in the province

Fapla was holding the towns against repeated attacks, AIM said

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, denied last week that South African forces were holding the town

By Donald Knowler in New York and Peter Sullivan in Pretoria

# SWAPO FIRMS CEASEFIRE: SADF SAYS DETAILS

NEW YORK yesterday the Angolan ambassador to the UN, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said Cuban troops were not involved in fighting between Fapla and South African forces

He said, however, that his Government reserved the right to call for military help from other countries, including Cuba

# Soviets sabore-rattlings, African experts say

Staff Reporter

THE demand from the Soviet Union that South Africa withdraw its troops from Angola is seen by local experts as "sabre-rattling" unlikely to lead to action

The Soviet Union has called for "urgent and concerted international action" to remove the "South African threat" to neighbouring countries

The Russians have warned that they will not tolerate an overthrow of the Angolan Government by SA-backed rebels

Sir John Killick, a retired British ambassador who served with the diplomatic corps in Moscow, said today that "my fundamental conviction is that the Russians do not have and never have had any intention of getting themselves involved in direct military confrontation in Angola, with the possible exception of the provision of air-defence systems manned by their own personnel"

## "Lot of noise"

Sir John, while emphasising he had only what he had heard on radio and television to refer to, said he saw the latest moves as "a lot of noise with no real intention behind it"

Political scientist Dr Robert Schrirer, of the University of

## Three SA soldiers die in Angola

PRETORIA — Three South African Defence Force soldiers have died in action against Swapo terrorists in southern Angola, Defence Headquarters has announced

They were Rifleman George Alexander Lennox, 19, who is survived by his father, Mr D V Lennox, of Bellgrove Hotel, Brandfort, and his mother Mrs Rawl of Maselspoort Waterworks, Bloemfontein, Rifleman Brian Geen, 18, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs C L Geen, of Rooibloem Street, Rodekrans, Rodepoort, and Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs P D Pretorius, of Dirk van Deventer Drive, Wonderboom, Pretoria — Sapa

Cape Town, said he believed neither South Africa nor the Soviets wanted a confrontation

Neither country wanted to become more deeply involved in the Angolan situation "In essence, the two powers are trying to be very explicit to the other as to what their respective positions are," Professor Schrirer said

While the Russians had indicated they would not stand by if any direct threat were made to the Angolan Government, South Africa had also laid out its "ground rules" on hot pursuit, which was no threat to the Angolan Government, he said

## No major change

Professor Schrirer said he saw the Soviet warning as "public sabre-rattling, not a dramatic new development" in the situation and he did not foresee any major change in the situation

Sir John said he had seen similar situations where the Russians had threatened dire consequences when in fact they were not in a position to do anything

Quoting the example of Afghanistan, Sir John said the Soviets had not invoked the United Nations (as they had done now) when they had direct action in mind

"I do not think they will get themselves into a direct confrontation situation," he said

While noting that the Cubans also wished to avoid a direct fight with the South African forces, Sir John said that it "all leaves lots of room for the provision of arms"

"I do not know what they hope to achieve, because if it is a bluff, as I suspect it is, they are not going to achieve anything"

He said, however, that the Soviets might frighten the Western Five into believing in an escalation situation in Southern Africa, in turn putting pressure on South Africa

The United States — which he described as being "even-handed" — was the key "If they do not bring pressure to bear, the ploy will not work," said Sir John

"It is an old gramophone record I have heard before. The more noise they make, the more they invoke the UN, the less they intend to make some move themselves," Sir John said



WINDHOEK — The charred body of an Owambo man, Mr Daniel Stefanus, was pulled from the burning wreckage of his vehicle after armoured troop carriers of the South African Defence Force shelled him, inquest papers filed in Windhoek yesterday revealed

According to evidence heard in an Ondangwa inquest court at the time of the incident on August 11 1982, the armoured unit was deployed near Ondangwa in Namibia to enforce the dusk-to-dawn curfew in the area.

The soldiers opened fire with small arms and two 90 mm explosive rocket heads on the stationary vehicle of Mr Stefanus (30), and moved on without investigating.

Detective Constable Deon Labuschagne, said he examined tracks at the scene of the incident and concluded that Mr Stefanus' light delivery vehicle had been stationary.

"The Defence Force made no real attempt to avoid the shooting and annihilation (uitwissing)," he added.

"In my opinion, maximum force was used. Such action seems to

# Inquest papers claim SADF killing

be not permissible," Constable Labuschagne said.

An SADF officer, Captain Johan Janse Van Rensburg (26), said in a sworn statement that the usual procedure for patrols was to stop vehicles driving half an hour after last light or half an hour before first light

If a driver refused to stop, warning shots would be fired

If the driver persisted, fire would be directed at the tyres and if that did not work, fire would be aimed directly at the vehicle.

Captain van Rensburg said according to procedure, the group leader would then radio for further instructions.

Lieutenant MacMurray, a candidate officer and group leader of the

unit, had informed Captain van Rensburg of the incident at 5 30 am but he could not make radio contact with the base.

However, an officer in the civilian force, Major Aylton John Marks (32), said radio links had been tested the previous night and found to be in good order.

Shortly after 6 pm on the day of the incident he had received a radio message from Lieutenant MacMurray.

"I understand other witnesses state that the incident happened at 6.45 am," Major Marks said.

"I cannot agree with that, because I spoke to Candidate Officer at 6 10 am"

He said Lieutenant MacMurray had reported to him that the soldiers had examined the scene of the incident, "but all they found was a human hand".

A neighbour of the dead man, Mr Antonius Lambertus (54), had been picked up every day at the same time for work by Mr Stefanus.

At 6 45 am on the day of the incident, Mr Lambertus heard Mr Stefanus stop outside the kraal — Sapa.

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is to consider Swapo's dramatic offer for talks once the full text of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma's letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been studied.

But at this stage it seems unlikely that it will halt the limited war in southern Angola.

So far 17 servicemen have died in the current South African thrust, and ceasefire offers have been made by South Africa and Angola

Today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he would study the latest offer by Swapo for cross-table talks as soon as it had been sent to him by the South African ambassador at the United Nations

"As is diplomatically correct, I must first study the full statement before reacting," Mr Botha said in an interview

"My problem is I have not yet seen the exact text of Swapo's letter and I am a bit hesitant to react until it comes

"Experience has taught me that news agencies often take short cuts. There is nothing wrong with that as it is their job, but in my job I have to study the full text and background before reacting"

### "Ludicrous"

Asked about the status of the ceasefire proposals, Mr Botha said Angola's original counter-offer had been "ludicrous and farcical" because it tied a ceasefire to a two-week run-up before implementation of Security Council resolution 435

There was no way the United Nations could deploy its forces within that time

Last night Angola declared its willingness to test South Africa's offer of a military disengagement, when the Angolan representative at the United Nations said "Angola is willing to test the offer made by the South African regime"

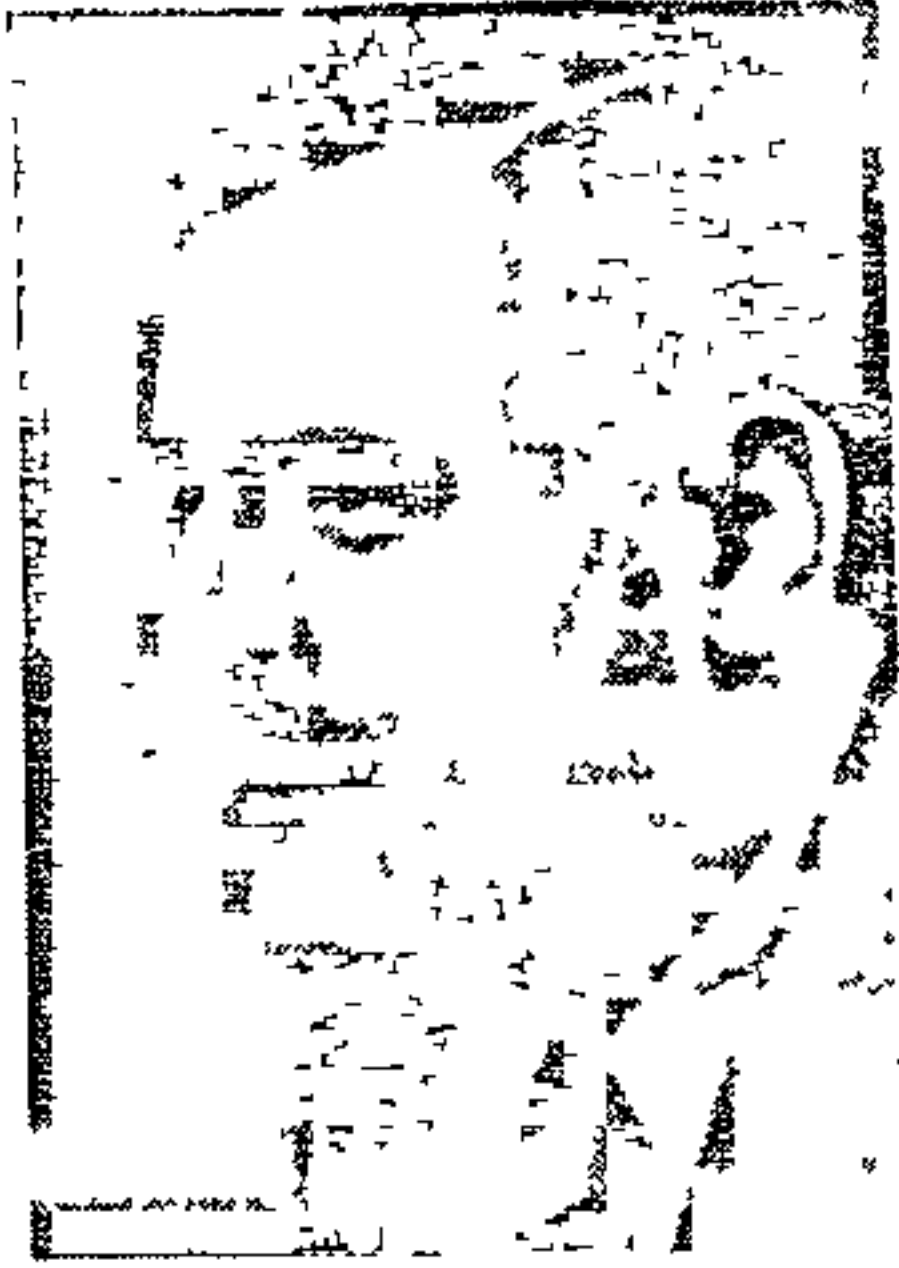
Mr Botha said "If Angola wants to test the sincerity of our offer, I welcome it. This willingness ought to imply that they do not intend to exploit the situation and I will always welcome anything that brings a ceasefire without exploitation"

Mr Botha pointed out that the basic source of the conflict in southern Angola was the forces of Unita who were engaged in a struggle with the Angolan Government, and until that struggle was resolved, peace would not occur

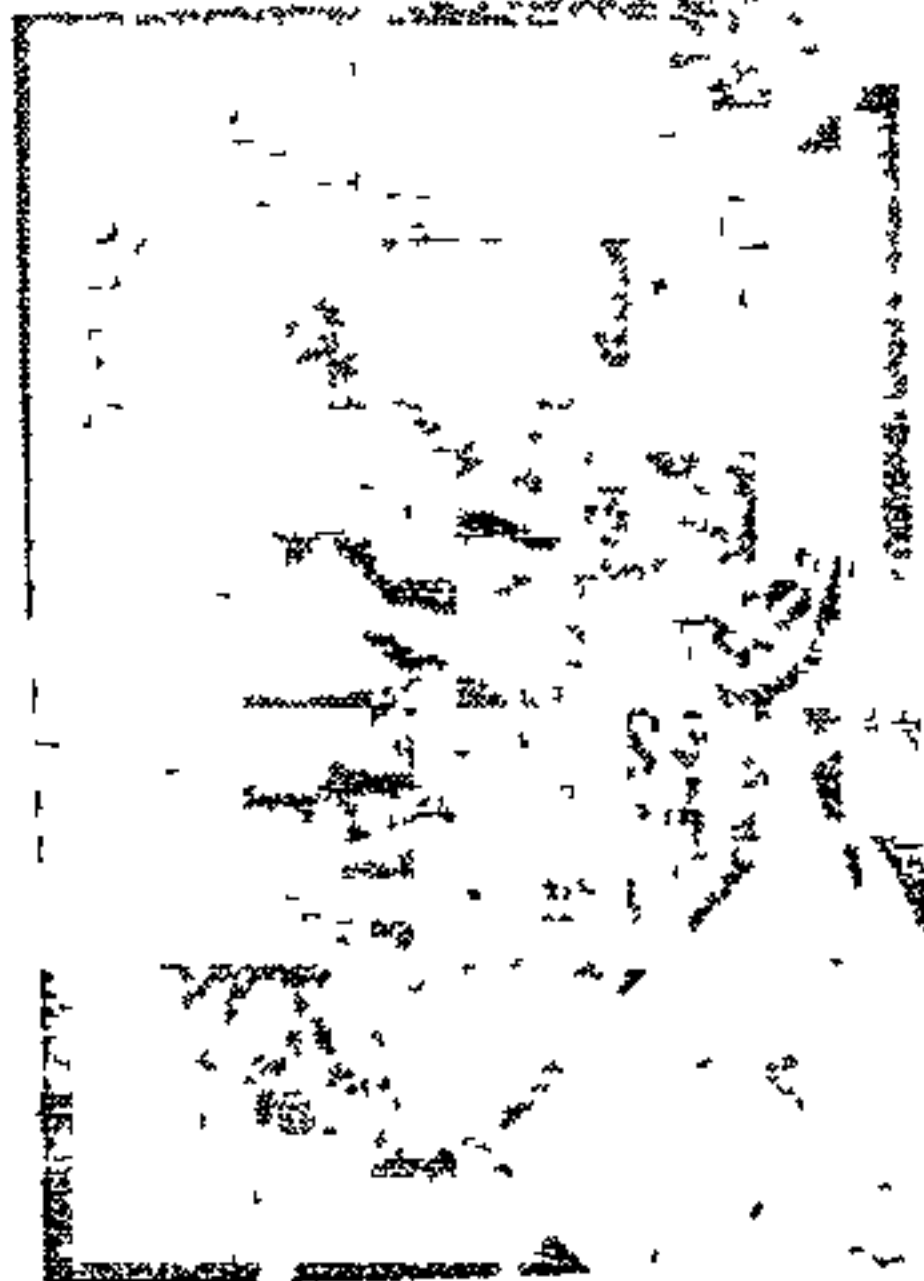
### Not unexpected

Swapo's sudden offer for talks with South Africa was not completely unexpected in South African diplomatic circles as Swapo has been signalling its intention to ask for talks

Swapo's offer came in a personal letter from Mr Sam Nujoma to Mr Perez de Cuellar delivered today and suggests that details be worked out immediately for a ceasefire between South African and Swapo forces



Mr Pik Botha



Mr Sam Nujoma

# SWAPO OFFER: SA WANTS FULL TEXT

Argus Correspondent

Argus 6/1/84

221



# UN orders SA out of Angola

Cape Times 7/1/76 221 222 223 224 225 226

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 13 votes to none, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution.

## Watered down

The resolution was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola.

In its new form it referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the charter of the United Nations", but this was still insufficient to win US and British support.

The British delegate, Mr John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more "dignified" approach.

The council decided to meet again if South Africa did not comply with the demand that it stop all "acts of aggression" against Angola immediately and pull out its troops.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was given until Tuesday to report on South Africa's response.

## Ceasefire

He is scheduled to leave New York on January 12 for a nine-nation African tour, but his spokesman told reporters yesterday that Mr

Perez de Cuellar was prepared to remain at the UN if developments in Southern Africa warranted it.

The UN chief has been asked by both Angola and Swapo to hold talks with South Africa with a view to arranging a ceasefire among the opposing forces.

The council reaffirmed the right of Angola to "take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence."

The council reaffirmed that Angola was entitled to compensation for damage to life and property.

South Africa has said its troops were chasing SWA/Namibian guerrillas. However, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate, told reporters that none were in the areas under attack.

Meanwhile, both Angola and Swapo announced their agreement to a truce with South Africa from January 31, but with conditions that Pretoria has previously rejected.

## Cubans

Among these was the dropping of South African demands that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for SWA/Namibian independence.

When the Security Council resumed debate on Angola yesterday, French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil said the attacks were totally unjustified.

"The territory of the South African Republic is not threatened in any way and nothing gives Pretoria grounds to attack Angola in the name of the inhabitants of Namibia," he said — Sapa-  
Reuter

# Strand men among dead

Cape Times 2/1/84

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters last night announced the death of four members of the Defence Force who died in action against Swapo terrorists in Southern Angola on January 4

They were Lance Corporal Wouter Theron Steenkamp, aged 19, who is survived by his parents the Rev and Mrs N S Steenkamp of 7 Kerk Street, Strand, Cape

Rifleman Leon Frederick Pearson, aged 19, who is survived by his mother Mrs J C M du Plessis, of 148 Minnaar Street, Balfour

Rifleman Hendrick Andre Heyns, aged 22, who is survived by his mother and father Mr and Mrs H J Heyns of 19 De Beers Road, Strand

Rifleman Daniel Abraham Louw, aged 19, who is survived by his parents Mr and Mrs D A Louw of Plot 145, Leeukuil, Pietersburg

Earlier this week Defence Headquarters also announced the death of Rifleman G A Lennox, Rifleman B Geen and Rifleman P D Pretorius

## Father tells of letter

● "I'm homesick for mum's food", Lance Corporal Steenkamp wrote in a letter to his parents shortly before he was killed

His father told the Cape Times last night that Wouter was "very happy" to do his military service, but liked his mother's food better than camp food

He left home for the army in January 1983 and would have returned at the end of this year

Lance Corporal Steenkamp is also survived by a sister, Eleen, 24, and two brothers, Francois, 21, and Nico, 15



# Reds <sup>RUH</sup> angry over <sup>(221)</sup> 7/1/84 Swapo flop <sup>(271)</sup>

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN intelligence sources said yesterday that the Russian warning to South Africa about Angola was due to frustration over what they believe to be Swapo's inability to infiltrate northern South West Africa at the height of the rainy season.

They said Swapo forces — sometimes up to 50% of their number — were fighting Unita rebel troops in Southern Angola in return for protection from the Marxist MPLA government and Cuban soldiers against cross-border South African raids into the country.

The Russians, who have military advisers with both Swapo and the MPLA are apparently angered also at the failure of government troops to contain Unita and fear that diamond-rich north-eastern Angola could fall to the resistance movement.

They are frustrated that despite Cuban-manned ground-to-air missiles South African Air Force bombers have managed to bomb Swapo operational headquarters. The SAM 8 and 9 missile batteries have also been bombed.

Recently a battalion of Swapo soldiers was rushed from Lubango to north-eastern Angola as advancing Unita troops moved closer to the diamond fields which are Angola's only source of foreign currency.

"Swapo was virtually forced into sending their men into battle with Unita. They cannot refuse for they need the logistical support of the MPLA and the protection from Fapla and the Cubans.

"Fapla and Swapo has virtually become one organisation with all their military planning being done by Russian advisers," the sources said.

They believed the Russian warning to be their first acknowledgement that they were involved in Angola, although this had been known for years.

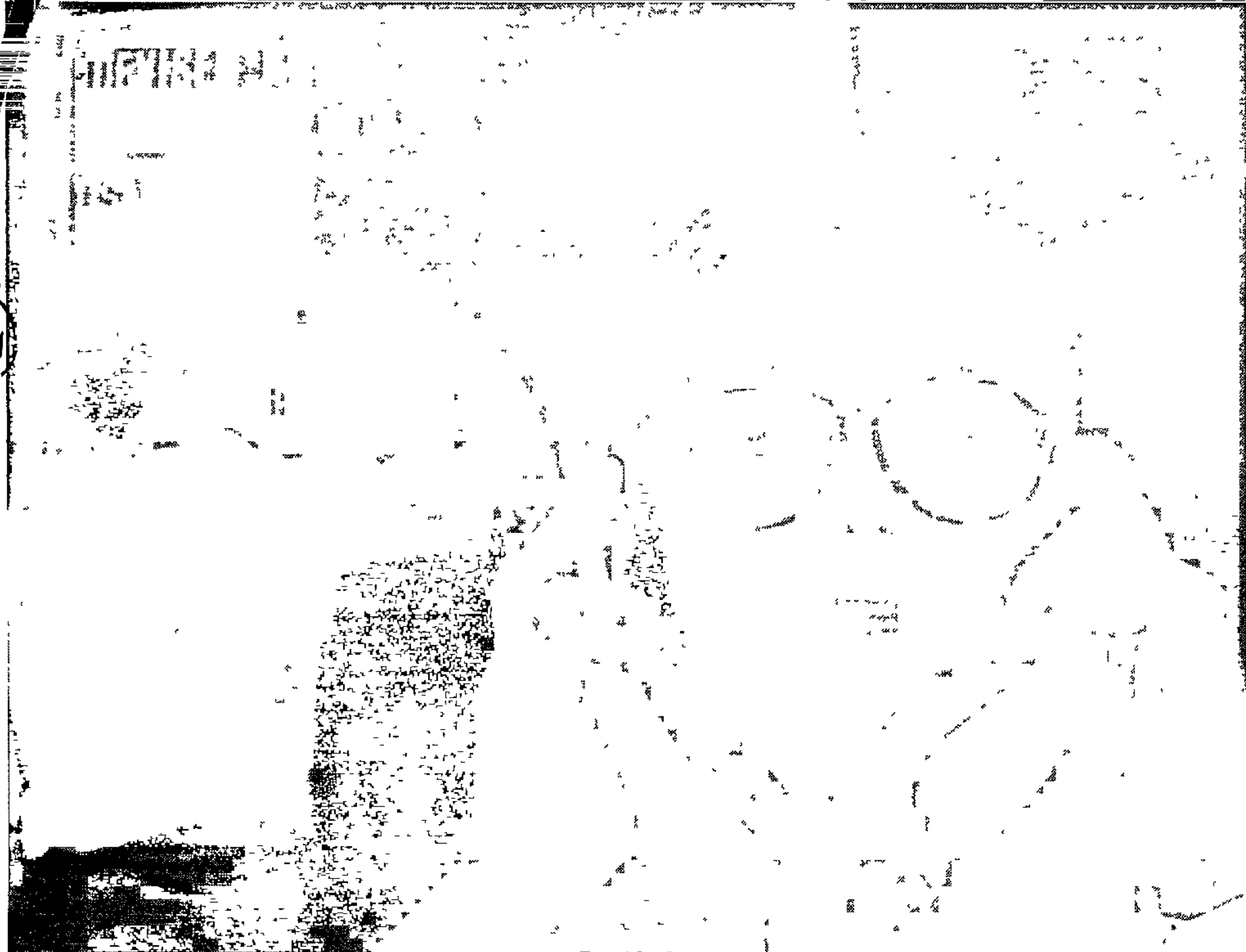
"With the pre-emptive strike by the SADF and SWA Territory forces Swapo cannot execute the Russian plan. Their ally, Fapla, is suffering huge losses as Unita gains ground virtually daily.

"The Russians fear a loss of face and this is frustrating them. If the MPLA is ousted by Unita, Mother Russia will lose the valuable diamond fields, a big source of income for them."

The sources also said that the Russian admission has been a propaganda scoop for the SADF.

"The SADF has stated for years that the real masters in Angola were the Russians. Now it has been proved to be true."

X (221) ~~221~~ ~~254~~ 7/1/84



A foreign currency exchange dealer in Frankfurt juggles with telephones during the midday fixing, as the dollar continued to surge to new records this week. At midday don Thursday it was standing at its highest figure since January 30, 1974, creating a furore in the money markets.

● See Business Day

## Soldier missed Christmas pass



**RFN BRIAN GEEN**  
Was to have had leave

By **DAVID CAPEL** and **NORMAN PATTERTON**

ONE of the young soldiers killed in Angola this week was due to come home on a seven-day pass before Christmas — but this was postponed.

The last his family heard of him was a letter saying he was going to the border.

Rifleman Brian Geen, 18, of Rooibloem Street, Roodekrans, Roodepoort, was killed in action along with Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius, 20, of Wonderboom, Pretoria, and Rifleman George Alexander Lennox, 19, of Brandfort in the Free State.

Rifleman Geen's parents, Mr and Mrs Louis Geen, said yesterday he was supposed to come home last month but was sent to Middleburg from where they heard he was to be sent to the border.

Rifleman Geen's parents said the last occasion they, and their only other child, Alan, 22, saw Brian was in



**RFN PIETER PRETORIUS**  
Enjoyed military life

October when he was out on a pass.

Mr Louis Geen, a technical illustrator, said Brian, who attended Milner High School in Klerksdorp, was a scrambling fanatic.

The parents of Rifleman Pieter Pretorius, 20, received a Christmas card from their son about the same time they received the news of his death.

His mother, Mrs Leone Pretorius, said Pieter wanted to enter a technical profession — possibly becoming a motor mechanic.

He had been in the army about a year after matriculating from the John Vorster Technical School in Pretoria, where he played wing for the first rugby team.

Mr Pieter Pretorius said his son enjoyed his military training. He had been in the operational area about two months before he was killed. Pieter had two sisters, Bapsie, 33, who is married, and Malanie, 12

## The path Basis of a SWA to the settlement plan

calls <sup>(221)</sup> <sub>RDM</sub> 7/1/84

By **CHRIS FREIMOND**  
Political Correspondent

UNITED Nations Security Council Resolution 435 adopted on September 29, 1978, will form the basis of a settlement in South West Africa.

Final agreement on the implementation of the plan was reached between the South African Government and the UN Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, during talks in Cape Town in August last year.

Cuban presence in Angola was then cited as the only remaining obstacle to a settlement.

Basically Resolution 435 provides for the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Namibian Affairs to share responsibility for the administration of the territory with the South African appointed Administrator-General.

A multi-national UN Tran-

sitionary Assistance Group (Untag) comprising administrative and military personnel and not exceeding 7 500 will accompany the Special Representative.

On an agreed date hostilities between Swapo and the security forces will cease and troops on both sides will be confined to specified bases. This process will be monitored by Untag.

During the four months after the ceasefire South Africa will reduce its troop strength in the territory to 1 500.

All discriminatory and restrictive laws will be repealed. Political prisoners will be released and exiles allowed to return to SWA.

There will be UN supervised elections seven months after the ceasefire. The constituent assembly elected will draw up and adopt an independence constitution.

Mail Reporter

THE chronological order of events over the past few weeks in Angola:

DECEMBER 6 SADF and SWAT forces start search and destroy operation against Swapo in Angola.

DECEMBER 12 Angola claims SADF bombers in attacks in Angola and heavy battles.

DECEMBER 16 South Africa offers a ceasefire in southern Angola in the first move in a joint United States-SA initiative.

DECEMBER 22 Angola again claims SADF involved in fierce fighting.

DECEMBER 26 SADF Chief, General Constand Viljoen, announces for the first time that South African forces were involved in "limited operations" against Swapo but reveals that SADF troops were killed by Angolan forces which interfered in the battle and ambushed the men.

DECEMBER 29 Gen. Viljoen tells international Press conference that highly sophisticated Russian-made SAM 8 and 9 missiles had been fired on SADF aircraft Impala hit by SAM 9 but fails to explode.

JANUARY 3. Angola proposes new ceasefire plan with certain conditions.

JANUARY 6 Swapo asks for ceasefire.



● UN condemns Pretoria ● US steps in ● SA pull-out anticipated

# TRUCE FOR BRAZIL

*2/1/84*

*221*

HOPES remain high for a truce between South Africa and Swapo in spite of this week's fierce battle near Cuvélai in southern Angola

## SADF kills 324 in battle

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — In what appears to have been the fiercest battle of the Angolan campaign so far, South African forces this week killed 324 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters for the loss of seven of their own

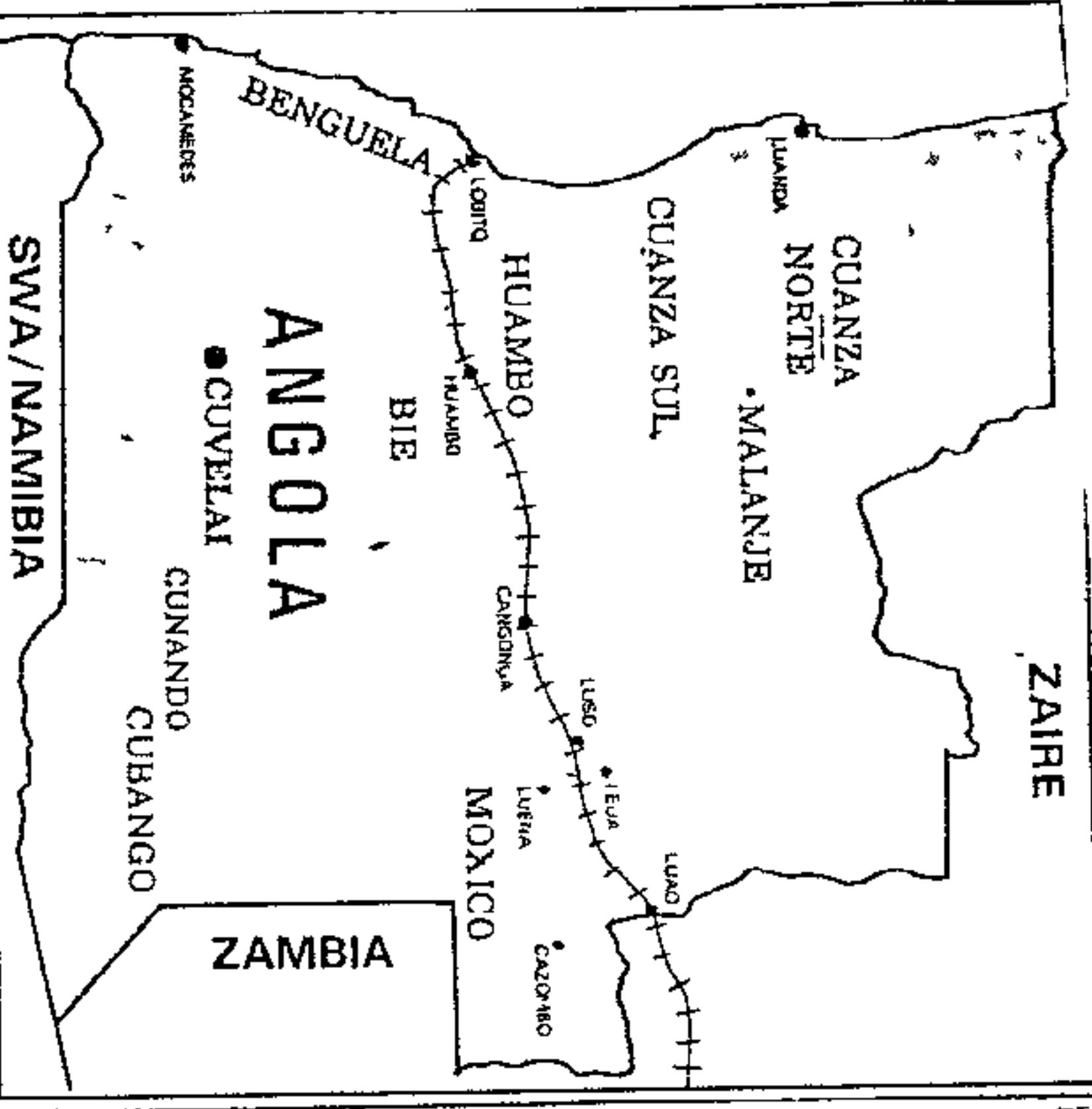
The communiqué from the South African De-

Responding to the United Nations' Security Council's latest resolution calling on SA to withdraw from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned that SA would not allow itself to be intimidated

From Washington, Weekend Argus Foreign Service reports that South Africa is expected to go ahead with its offer to withdraw its troops from Angola by January 31, setting the stage for a major advance towards an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia

### Two abstained

The United States, anticipating a withdrawal, is trying to persuade



The map shows the hamlet of Cuvélai in southern Angola, the centre of this week's fierce fighting.

### Pik reaffirms Govt's stand

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today reaffirmed the Government's stand that it would act against any terrorist organisation trying to determine SWA/Namibia's future by violent

Weekend Argus Political Staff

# kills 324 in battle

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

PRETORIA — In what appears to have been the fiercest battle of the Angolan campaign so far, South African forces this week killed 324 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters for the loss of seven of their own

The communique from the South African Defence Force last night said the security forces' death toll for the campaign now stood at 21

This week's battle, which raged from Tuesday to Thursday, took place near the Angolan hamlet of Cuvelai, an important Swapo command post

Security forces destroyed 11 Russian-made T-54 tanks

## Successful

With the Cuban-MPLA-Swapo counter-attack on Cuvelai now repulsed and with security force actions against other Swapo infiltration routes having proved highly successful, the communique noted, South African forces are now "scaling down" their "current follow-up operation"

The communique gave no indication of whether this meant South African forces were preparing to withdraw from Angola

The battle for Cuvelai began on Tuesday when security forces engaged in operations against seven companies of Swapo in the area came under attack by a combined force of Cubans and Angolans

"Although the attack was successfully repulsed, the relatively small security force was surprised by the aggressive way in which this force intervened," the communique said

"Fighting continued until yesterday (Thursday) under difficult weather and other circumstances the security forces will leave the area as soon as the mopping-up for mines, weaponry and equipment has been completed. A large amount of weaponry and equipment was captured and large amounts which were not recoverable were destroyed."

SA to withdraw from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned that SA would not allow itself to be intimidated

From Washington, Weekend Argus Foreign Service reports that South Africa is expected to go ahead with its offer to withdraw its troops from Angola by January 31, setting the stage for a major advance towards an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia.

## Two abstained

The United States, anticipating a withdrawal, is trying to persuade Swapo not to launch attacks into SWA/Namibia during the 30 days the South Africans are expected to pull their forces south of the Angolan border

The Security Council's condemnation of SA's raid into Angola was the second time in less than three weeks, Sapa-Reuter reports from New York

Thirteen voted for the resolution yesterday and none against, with the United States and Britain abstaining

## Positive

Washington is taking the Angolan Government's willingness to "test" the 30-day withdrawal as a positive response, in spite of the awkward conditions Luanda has set for the truce

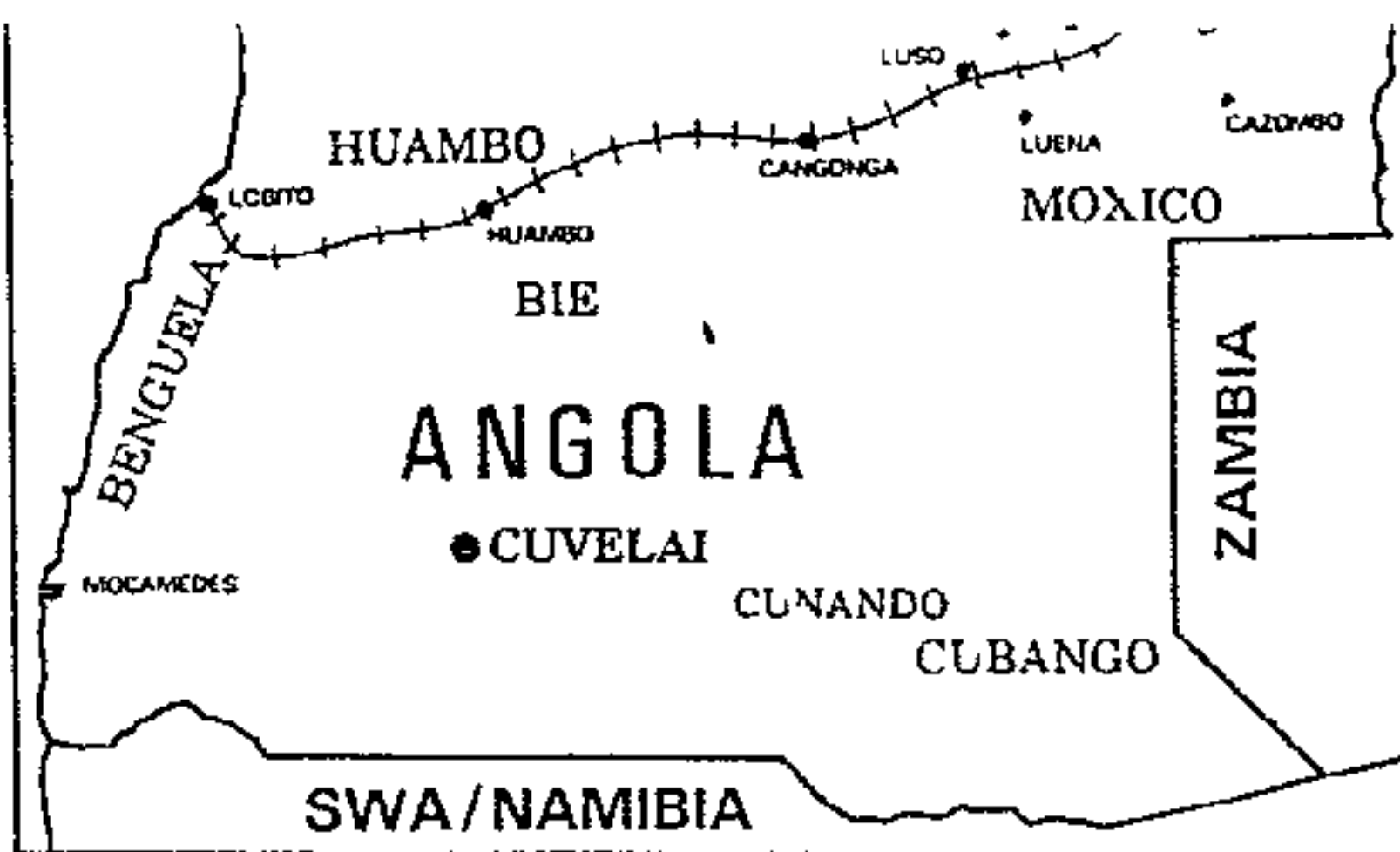
But Angola's response appears to be an acceptance of Pretoria's terms that the withdrawal not be exploited by the Angolan, Cuban or Swapo forces

## Reserve right

South Africa has indicated willingness to extend the 30-day withdrawal period if its terms are adhered to. Implicit in its offer is that if Swapo sends insurgents over the border, South Africa reserves the right to send its troops back into Angola

But encouragement has been drawn from Swapo's request that the UN negotiates a ceasefire and arranges a meeting between itself and South Africa

A State Department spokesman here said today the US "will be encouraging interested parties to co-operate in bringing about an effective disengagement of forces by January 31"



The map shows the hamlet of Cuvelai in southern Angola, the centre of this week's fierce fighting.

## Pik reaffirms Govt's stand

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today reaffirmed the Government's stand that it would act against any terrorist organisation trying to determine SWA/Namibia's future by violent means

Mr Botha rejected the resolution adopted by the Security Council last night condemning South Africa for its military strikes into Angola and demanding the immediate unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from the territory

He said the Government's standpoint might lead to confrontation with the world, but the "Security Council and the world must take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the conflict and strife which may result from this" — Sapa



Angola!  
331 die in tank

# Battle

7/1/84  
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C.T. 2/1/84  
From page 221

force action had been so successful that a large portion of the combined forces had returned to their depot line bases from fear that they could become involved in clashes with the security forces or that these bases could be attacked by the security forces

He also labelled the Cuvelai area as a key point in Swapo's actions against SWA/Namibia

"Although the attack was successfully repulsed, the relatively small security force was surprised by the aggressive manner in which this force intervened in its operations against Swapo," he said

## Ended yesterday

Fighting continued till yesterday under difficult weather and other circumstances against the attacking force

The security forces will leave the area as soon as the mopping up of mines, weaponry and equipment has finally been completed

A large amount of weaponry and equipment was captured and large amounts, which were not recoverable, were destroyed

"The actions of the Cubans and Angolan forces in support of Swapo reinforces intelligence reports that Angola and its Russian advisers are trying to create incidents by this type of aggressive action," General Viljoen said

The intervention was apparently aimed at trying to neutralize the security forces initiative and their effective checking of Swapo's infiltration attempt and trying to prevent Swapo from being isolated from the protection of its allies

Meanwhile, the security-force actions against Swapo along the other infiltration routes had been so successful that elements of the security forces had started scaling down their operations

"The scaling down of the current follow-up operation has therefore started," General Viljoen said

## Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A combined Cuban and Angolan force, using Russian tanks, attacked South African security forces on Tuesday while they were conducting operations against elements of Swapo's seven companies in the area of the hamlet of Cuvelai in southern Angola.



Cuvelai in southern Angola — the scene of a major battle in which the SADF knocked out 11 T54 tanks this week

This was announced here last night by the Chief of the SA Defence Force General Constand Viljoen

The attack, he said, was successfully repulsed and 324 members of Swapo and the combined force were killed. Seven members of the security forces died in the action

The attack was preceded by the addition of at least two battalions of Cuban soldiers as reinforcements for Cuvelai

General Viljoen said the attack proved that Swapo operated under the direct umbrella protection of the Angolan, Russians and Cubans

"This sort of intervention can result in a serious turn in the fight against Swapo"

## Tanks destroyed

The attack occurred while the security forces were operating against a Swapo base and technical headquarters about 5km north-east of Cuvelai

General Viljoen said Russian T54 tanks were used in the attack. The security forces destroyed 11 of the tanks

It has since become known, said General Viljoen, that "the Swapo leader element had a headquarters at Cuvelai and were also housed with the Cubans and Angolan military leader element in Cuvelai"

The movement of the seven companies among others was also planned and controlled from this headquarters

Cuvelai was also used by Swapo as an important logistic storage area and the security forces found large quantities of weapons and ammunition there

The so-called Swapo political commissar also showed the security forces seven caches of weapons and ammunition along their infiltration routes, the state ment said

General Viljoen also confirmed that security-





Govt studies Swapo request for ceasefire talks . . .

# STRONG OPPOSITION AGAINST UN VOTE

234  
221

NOV 7/11/84  
NEW YORK.

THE United Nations Security Council yesterday strongly condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

agreeable to the immediate signing of a ceasefire between itself and South Africa "

Mr Nujoma said in his letter "As your excellency is well aware, provisions of Resolution 435 do not in any way refer to a temporary ceasefire arrangement in Namibia

"In order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement and implementation of 435, Swapo suggests your excellency should immediately initiate steps towards convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of the ceasefire "

● See Page 3

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 12 votes to none with abstentions cast by the United States and Britain, reports Sapa-Reuter

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution

The Rand Daily Mail's Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was yesterday studying the text of a request from Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, for direct talks between Swapo and South Africa to negotiate a ceasefire to the fighting in southern Angola, but Pretoria is unlikely to respond positively to Swapo's overture

South Africa is expected to stand by its previously stated view that any talks with Swapo should involve South West Africa's internal or "democratic" parties, since, in its view, the dispute in SWA is essentially between Swapo and these parties

Pretoria's interpretation is strengthened by the involvement of South West Africans in the SWA Territorial Force in the fighting in Angola, five of whom have been killed since the incursion into Angola began a month ago

Mr Nujoma's request was made in a letter to the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking him to use his office to arrange direct talks with SA

His request came in the wake of a conditional acceptance by President Jose Dos Santos, of Angola, of a South African offer to "disengage" from cross-border operations into southern Angola for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31

South Africa's offer, made on December 16, was dependent on Angola's agreement not to "exploit the resulting situation" and to prevail on Angolan-based Swapo fighters and Cuban troops to do the same

Angola flatly rejected the offer initially and President Dos Santos' later condition is seen as evidence of pressure on his government by South Africa's "pre-emptive" strike into Angola

The strike was aimed primarily at Angolan-based Swapo fighters poised for a guerrilla attack on SWA and Mr Nujoma's quest for a ceasefire is seen as further evidence of its effectiveness

In these circumstances Pretoria is unlikely to budge from the conditions set to its original December 16 offer, conditions which were repeated by South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schrning, in his response to President Dos Santos' partial acceptance of it

Nor, according to well placed sources, is South Africa likely to modify its insistence that implementation of the UN settlement plan for SWA can only begin after the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola

Despite threats of intervention on the side of President Dos Santos's MPLA government from Soviet Union, the prevailing view in Pretoria seems to be that South Africa can ride out the storm - and that military and political pressures on President Dos Santos and Swapo are greater than those on South Africa

The Mail Africa Bureau in Windhoek reports that in his letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Nujoma said "Swapo has always been

## Latest troop losses worst

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN forces have suffered their worst losses in a single operation since the beginning of the latest search and destroy action against Swapo in southern Angola with 17 young men losing their lives since mid-December

But military strategists yesterday said that despite the losses the military objective of halting Swapo's planned infiltration had succeeded

One strategist said "The cost of lives could have been much higher if Swapo had executed their plan to infiltrate South West Africa

"If they had managed to get through the material cost of searching for small bands of terrorists would have been enormous

"What people forget is that this operation has been going on for a month now and that more people die on our roads during any given weekend than the losses suffered during an intense operation of this kind

"It is also important to remember that our soldiers are fighting trained men who are using real bullets," he said

"It is sad that some men die in action and far too many people judge the success of an operation with the number of enemy killed. It is obvious that the strategy was to disrupt Swapo and to prevent them from getting close to the border

"This objective has been achieved. Swapo cannot move away from the protection of Fapla and the Cubans," he added

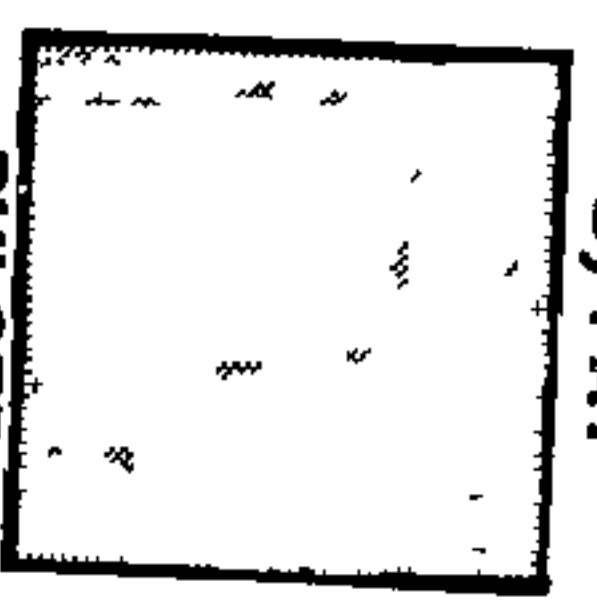
A Defence Force spokesman said the SADF regretted losing any men

"But our soldiers die in action to safeguard and protect the people of SWA," he said



Swapo insurgents move south with the rains to hit the 'Boere' — but the frontiersmen are tough and itching for action . . . and, at R2 000 a guerrilla head, it's sport, they say

By PAT



BULGER

**O**M Kallie "Roobaard" du Preez, 44, clenched a 20mm machinegun shell in a sunburned fist and wrested the cap from another bottle of beer.

Outside the peaceful sounds of fruitbats and crickets filled the night as rain sprinkled new life on *La Rochelle*, his 1000ha farm in Northern Namibia. But the giant red-haired farmer is not man easily fooled by the apparent tranquility of an African night, nor is he seduced into complacency by the welcome lift of summer rain.

"I'm not scared of death," he declares. "No, I'm not afraid. They can come again, just as long as they don't touch my family."

His Johannesburg-born wife, Connie, nodded. She, too, was unaid, ready, and willing to do battle against them.

Rain is a mixed blessing to the frontiersmen.

**QUOTE**

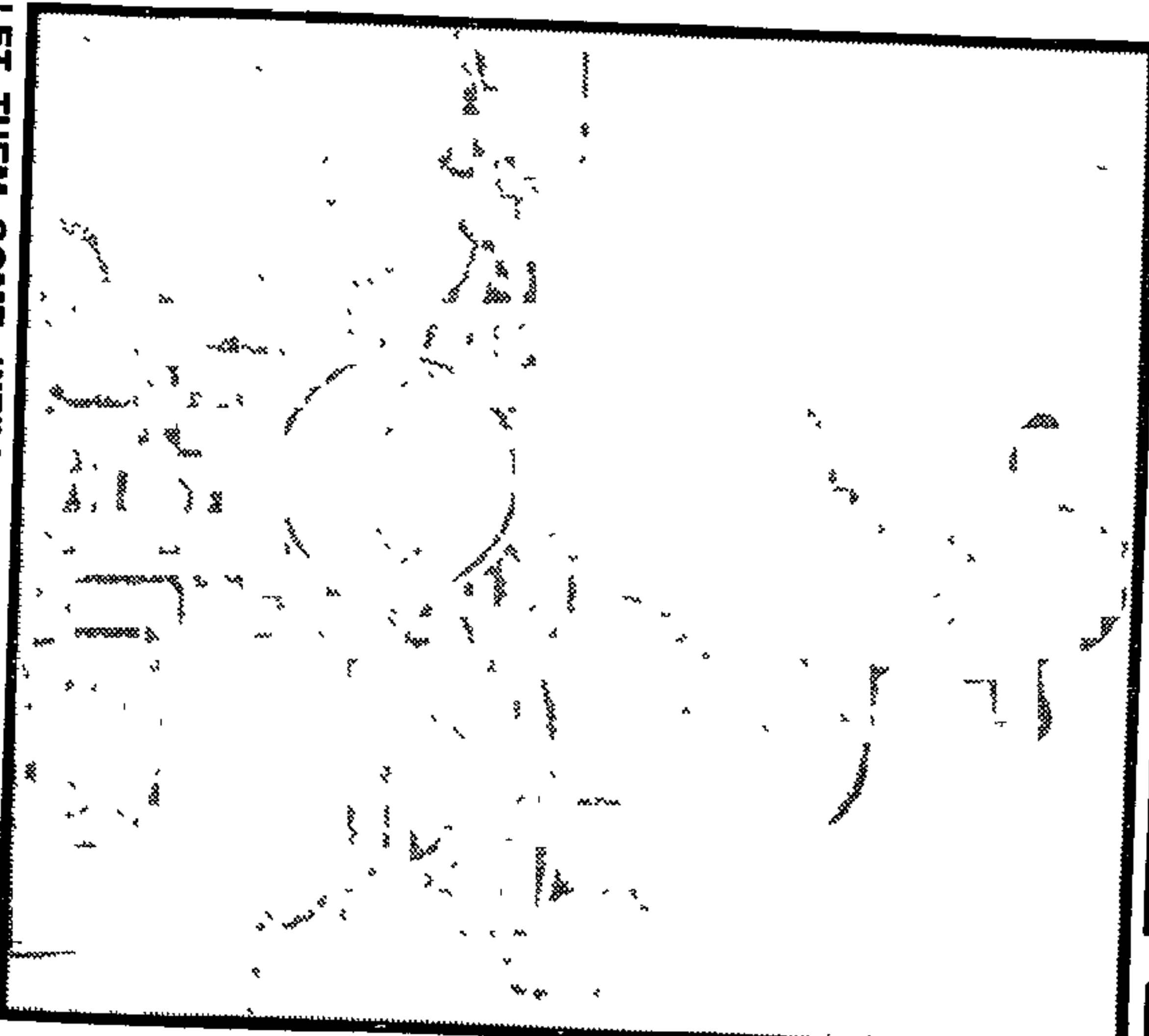
I was sitting here waiting for them. I wanted to push up my bank account . . . at R2 000 a head, it's good money  
— ROOIBAARD DU PREEZ

**QUOTE**

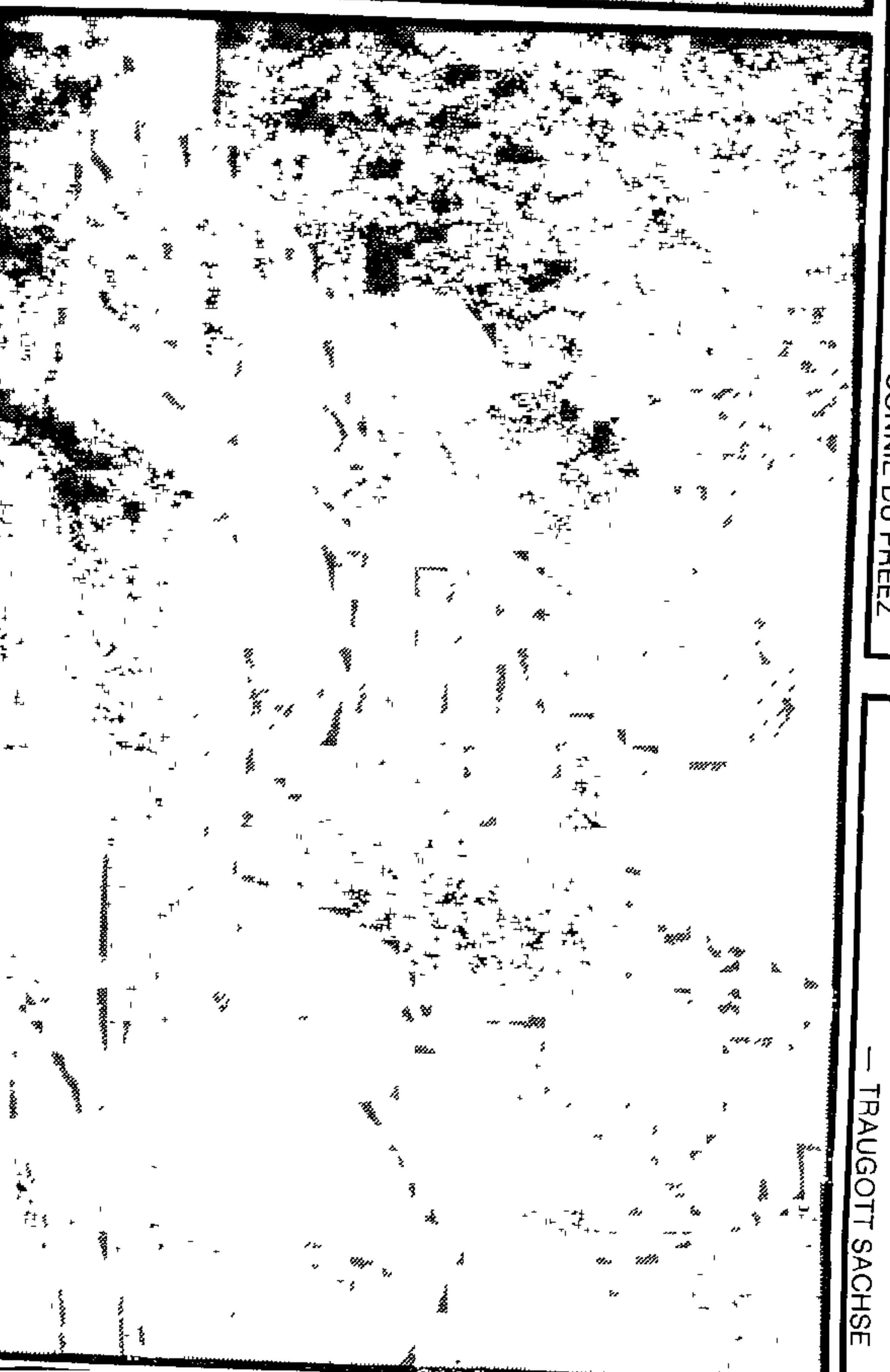
I'm a fatalist. I don't think God would be that unfair to let me die at the hands of a black man  
— CONNIE DU PREEZ

**QUOTE**

Ja, Kallie has had his luck killing terries. It's sports, it's fun. The way the story is going in Angola there won't be many left  
— TRAUOGOTT SACHSE



LET THEM COME, WE'LL BE WAITING . . . Oom Kallie 'Roobaard' du Preez, left, uses several motorcycles to patrol his farm.



RIGHT: Traugott and Debbie Sachse with their two sons Christian, five, and Stephan, two





ers w10, 'te Uom 'a e,  
ive off the soil south of  
he Red Line — a series  
of fences and obstacles  
hat separate "White"  
Namibia from Owambo-  
land, the South African  
Defence Force-controlled  
region that borders on  
southern Angola

If rain brings life it  
also carries the threat of  
death, a natural alarm  
that beckons guerrillas of  
the South West Africa  
People's Organisation  
(Swapo) southwards into  
battle with the Boere.

Farmers become sol-  
diers going to war  
against men who could  
easily have been farm  
hands had they not cho-  
sen to take up arms and  
live off pools of rain  
water and wild fruit dur-  
ing their yearly rainfall  
season quest for libera-  
tion

All year round Oom  
Kallie is visited by  
foreigners who come to  
shoot his animals — in  
the summer he is visited  
by locals who come to  
shoot him

The next few months  
will be a tense time for  
the farmers of the north  
Barricades and sandbag  
walls will have to erect-  
ed, rifles oiled and radios  
checked

They have no choice  
but to take to heart the  
warning given by South  
Africa's defence chief,  
General Constand Viljoen  
that up to 1 000 Swapo  
guerrillas are preparing  
for a four-pronged entry  
into the country

Already South African  
forces have lost 21 men  
in operations in Angola  
and, according to De-  
fence Force statements,

# Terrie time is 'fun'

# Time for SWA farmers

56 Swapo insurgents have  
been killed

But that is in Angola  
In Namibia the farmers  
are still waiting to get  
into the action

Oom Kallie is a man of  
unbending, yet not entire-  
ly eccentric, political  
views A third generation  
of German and French  
stock, he was formerly  
employed by the SWA  
Nature Conservation De-  
partment before he took  
over his parents' farm at  
Tantsabs and joined the  
local commando in 1980

In that year he stood  
for the right wing Her-  
stigte Nasionale Party in  
a Windhoek by-election  
Although unsuccessful,  
the campaign gave him  
the an opportunity to ar-  
ticulate a political philo-  
sophy that many, himself  
excluded, naturally,  
would call racist

Namibia's future, he  
declares, cracking open a  
minature bottle of vodka  
and gulping it down with-  
out a pause, lies not in in-  
dependence but a close  
alliance with South Afri-  
ca — a fifth province or

part of a federation per-  
haps

"Velskoene and chil-  
dren, that's all we make  
here We can't even make  
a box of matches," he re-  
sponds

He would not be pre-  
pared to live in Namibia  
under a Swapo govern-  
ment and although he  
treats his small labour  
force well, he openly  
admits that of all the  
farmers north of the cop-  
per mining town of Tsu-  
meb he is the one Swapo  
would most like to lay  
out cold

## BOUNTY

Insurgents came close  
to doing just that when,  
in 1980, three of them  
came on to his farm, cut  
his telephone wires and,  
as he puts it, "came for  
me"

He shot all three, earn-  
ing R6 000 in bounty for  
his trouble

On another occasion  
guerrillas visited a neigh-  
bouring farm and asked  
the labourers where they

could find "Rooibaard"

"I was sitting here  
waiting for them. I want-  
ed to push up my bank  
account at R2 000 a  
head, it's good money"

Was Connie frightened  
during the incident?

"The police arrived so  
they didn't get to the  
farm and we couldn't  
have any fun," she re-  
calls

"I'm a fatalist I don't  
think God could be that  
unfair to let me die at the  
hands of a black man  
For my children I was  
afraid"

Oom Kallie is scornful  
of farmers who leave the  
land to take refuge in the  
towns

"They always want to  
kick the black man's  
backside but when the  
black man kicks back  
they run away Why  
should we be scared?"

Outsiders lacking the  
experience, the fatalism  
and the bravado, would  
find plenty of reason to  
be terrified — the over-  
riding one being the

threat of death itself But  
for farmers like Oom  
Kallie it is all part of liv-  
ing in a land that is not  
easy at the best of times

Much of the fear is al-  
layed by their view of the  
black man as being as  
impt at war as he is dur-  
ing peace

## FAPLAS

As far as Oom Kallie is  
concerned Swapo does  
not really have an army

"I think they just throw  
a couple of Faplas (Ango-  
lan Government troops)  
and youngsters over the  
border each year," he  
says

A young farmer, who  
raises cattle and maize  
on the Owamboland bor-  
der, Traugott Sachse,  
seems not to agree en-  
tirely with that view

"The terrorists are get-  
ting more aggressive and  
better all the time," he  
says That alone is not  
enough to frighten 30-  
year-old Traugott off  
*Operet* farm, although  
his wife Debbie, who was

pregnant during last  
year's infiltration, admits  
to being a little nervous

Traugott has been on  
the 5 200ha farm he  
bought from his parents  
two years ago, for two  
years and although they  
have not yet brushed  
with insurgents, they are  
prepared for an attack

The farm house is sur-  
rounded by security fence-  
ing and sandbag walls  
provide extra protection  
Both he and Debbie are  
members of the local  
commando

"We don't get ready  
(for the insurgency), we  
are ready all the time,"  
Traugott says

When Swapo insur-  
gents reach a certain  
point in Owamboland,  
Traugott says, the farm-  
ing community is alert-  
ed.

"One night and they  
can be here — sometimes  
it takes a day, depending  
on where they cross It is  
not so serious at this  
stage, it's real quiet but  
once they come the show  
will really be on"

Traugott recalls the in-  
filtration in 1976 when a  
group of guerrillas  
passed through the farm

"My father went out to  
get wood that afternoon  
and saw these tracks  
About 16 of them had  
passed about a kilometre  
from the house They had  
their first contact on a  
neighbouring farm"

According to Traugott,  
farmers who follow the  
security precautions laid  
down by the army, have  
a good chance of surviv-  
al

"I'm terrified to drive  
on my roads during ter-  
rie time The army  
sweeps every road  
though It costs them a  
lot but they still do it"

## SPORTS

He speaks with boyish  
envy about Oom Kallie's  
legendary brushes with  
Swapo "Ja, Kallie has  
had his luck It's sports,  
it's fun"

But beneath the brava-  
do there is always the  
knowledge that danger  
lurks nearby The young  
couple recalled the 1982

infiltration as particular-  
ly unpleasant

"We had a funeral  
every week for three  
weeks," Debbie says All  
the victims were local  
farmers

"Ou Rassie hit a land-  
mine, Oom Steyn hit a  
landmine and Louis  
Fourie was killed That  
year they hit us hard  
You know everyone and  
then you learn they are  
dead It eats a man,"  
Traugott says

Both Oom Kallie and  
Traugott were relieved  
that the SADF was en-  
gaging Swapo in Angola  
but they both believed  
some measure of infiltra-  
tion would take place

"Nobody can say there  
won't be an infiltration  
The rain is a big prob-  
lem, the bush is a factor  
A terre can pass half a  
kilometre away and you  
won't see him," Traugott  
says

"I've listened to the ra-  
dio and the special units  
are giving it stick in An-  
gola The way the story is  
going in Angola there  
won't be many — but  
some will come over"



# SA raiders in Angola smashed Russian missile network

Argus correspondent (221)

PRETORIA — Security Forces are destroying and carting tons of sophisticated Soviet weaponry worth millions of rands out of Southern Angola as they withdraw from one of the bloodiest battle fronts in the 17-year SWA/Namibia bush war.

The raiding South African forces smashed a network of Russian-made radar and surface-to-air missile installations at garrison towns in the southern provinces of the for-

mer Portuguese colony

Armaments being brought from Angola include some of the most modern the Defence Force has come across in its intensified "seek and destroy missions" against Swapo, north of SWA/Namibia.

The exact quantity and types of weapons seized in the month-long operation have not been specified.

As South African troops were pulling back, the Minister of De-

fence, General Magnus Malan, warned that firm action would be taken against Swapo if the SADF considered it necessary "regardless of the consequences."

Swapo had not yet experienced the full capability of the Defence Force's prowess, he added.

The fate and exact number of the Angolan and Swapo captives taken by the SADF in fierce fighting at the town of Cuvalei have not yet been announced.

South African forces killed about 400 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters and destroyed about 25 Russian tanks in the operation. They lost 21 men.

Our political staff reports that South Africa's withdrawal will allow the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to report favourably to the world body tomorrow — but the timing of the pullout was merely coincidental to UN demands.

THE MATERIAL IS NOT TO BE  
FORWARDED

# SA pulls troops out of Angola

CAPL TIM'S 9/1/84

221

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — South African security forces began to withdraw from southern Angola yesterday, more than a month after launching a "pre-emptive strike" against Angolan-based Swapo insurgents.

The withdrawal, announced yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, began after South African soldiers had been in several major battles with Swapo fighters — and their Angolan and Cuban allies — against a backdrop of international concern over the escalating conflict.

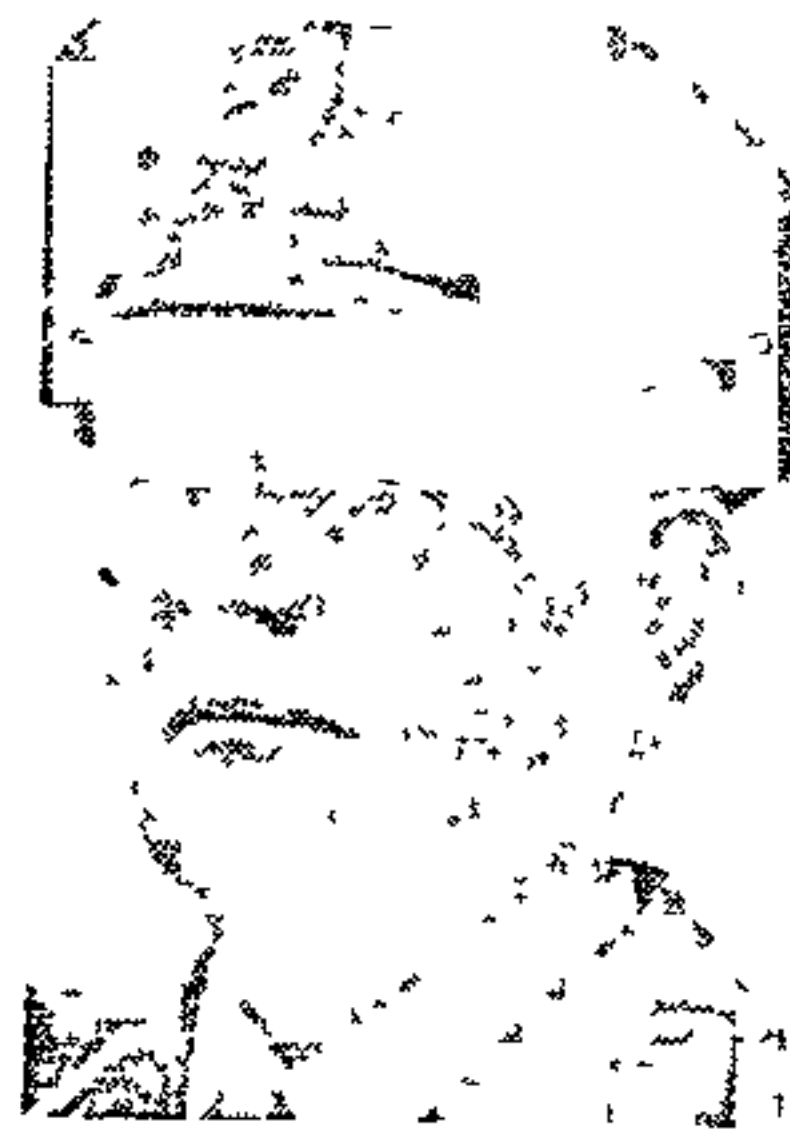
General Malan said South African forces had successfully disrupted the logistic foundation of the planned Swapo attack, and had forced more than 1 000 Swapo insurgents to flee northwards.

General Malan warned that the Defence Force would attack again if necessary, "regardless of the consequences".

### 'War machine'

He said Swapo had not yet experienced the full firepower of South Africa's war machine.

The phased South African withdrawal began in the wake of a United Nations Security Council resolution on Friday night demanding the immediate with-



**Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson** ... "scaling down of operations"

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has to report tomorrow on South Africa's reaction to it.

At the weekend, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, took a hard line against the UN resolution, condemning it for "virtually condoning violence" planned by Swapo against the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

"The South African Government rejects that

understand the South African Government's viewpoint that we will not allow ourselves to be prescribed to and we will not be intimidated."

The troop withdrawal means that South Africa may be in a position to implement an offer — made in a communique to the UN Secretary-General on December 15 — to "disengage" from cross-border raids, provided Angola agreed not to exploit the "resulting situation" and to prevail on its Swapo and Cuban allies to do the same.

The offer, which was later conditionally accepted by President Jose dos Santos of Angola, was originally meant to come into operation for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31.

General Gleeson denied at the weekend, however, that the "scaling-down" of Defence Force operations in Angola was connected with the December offer to disengage.

But in his statement

REPORTERS



## Own Correspondent

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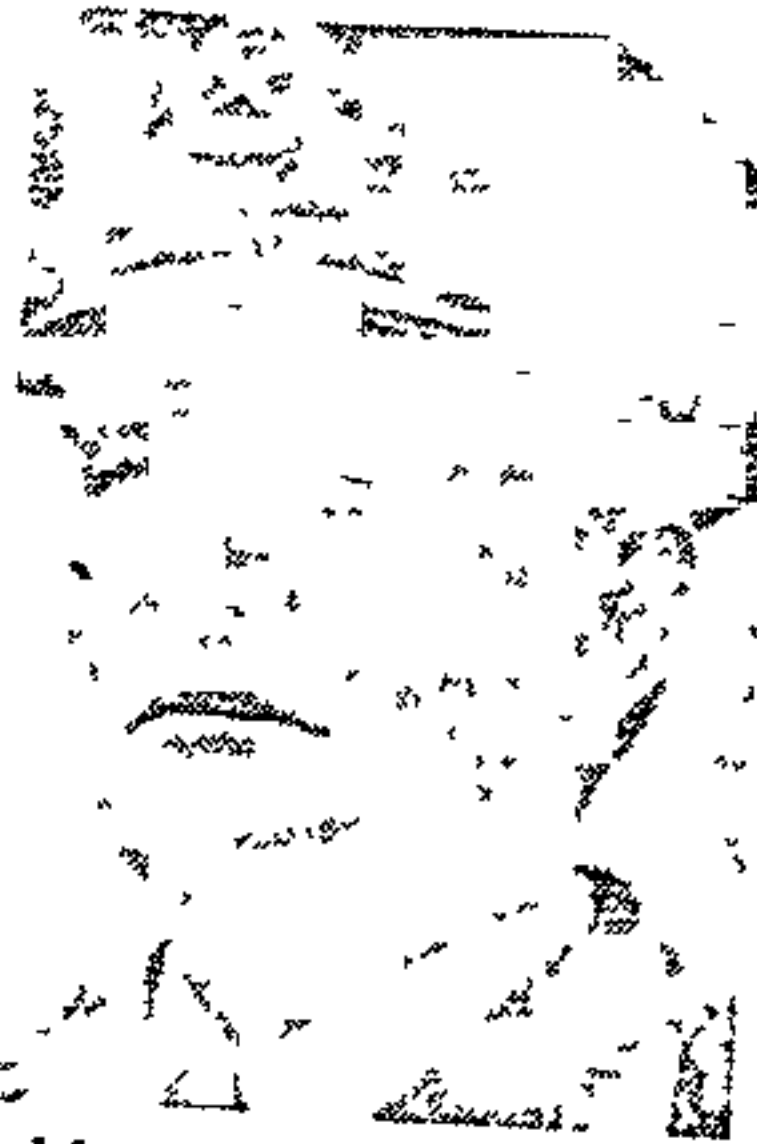
The phased South African withdrawal began in the wake of a United Nations Security Council resolution on Friday night demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African forces.

Earlier, both the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, had described the incursion into Angola as successful enough to facilitate a "scaling-down of operations".

At the same time, details were released of a major clash last week in which South African forces repulsed a combined attack by tank-supported Angolan and Cuban soldiers at the small town of Cuvelai, 200 km into Angola.

The attack resulted in the death of 324 Swapo insurgents and Angolan and Cuban forces who tried to come to their aid. Seven South African soldiers died in the three-day battle.

It was not clear last night whether the decision to withdraw was prompted in any way by the Security Council resolution.



**Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson**  
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At the weekend, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, took a hard line against the UN resolution, condemning it for "virtually condoning violence" planned by Swapo against the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

"The South African Government rejects that decision and reconfirms its standpoint that it will continue to act against any terrorist organization which is bent on determining the future of SWA/Namibia with violent means," Mr Botha said.

### 'Hypocrisy'

"The South African Government accepts that its standpoint may lead to confrontation with the world.

"Nevertheless, the Security Council and the world must take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the conflict which may result.

"As far as the Security Council is concerned, the South African Government gives notice to that council that it can do whatever it pleases and take any decision that it may choose. The South African Government is sick and tired of the hypocrisy of that council and its members.

"I trust that the Security Council and the world will now clearly

understand the South African Government's viewpoint that we will not allow ourselves to be prescribed to and we will not be intimidated."

The troop withdrawal means that South Africa may be in a position to implement an offer — made in a communique to the UN Secretary-General on December 15 — to "disengage" from cross-border raids, provided Angola agreed not to exploit the "resulting situation" and to prevail on its Swapo and Cuban allies to do the same.

The offer, which was later conditionally accepted by President Jose dos Santos of Angola, was originally meant to come into operation for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31.

General Gleeson denied at the weekend, however, that the "scaling-down" of Defence Force operations in Angola was connected with the December offer to disengage.

But in his statement yesterday, General Malan identified himself with the view that the dispute over SWA/Namibia should be solved by negotiation rather than force.

He said "It is believed that the Angolan Government realizes the seriousness of the situation and that it will stop protecting and actively assisting terrorists to carry out their plans of murder and crime against the local population of South West Africa."

In a related development, Mr Botha responded to a request last week from the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, for direct truce talks between Swapo and South Africa.

South Africa would not object to direct talks between Swapo and a delegation headed by the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, Mr Botha said.

● UK explains, page 2  
● See leading article, page 8



# Talks possible if Swapo commits itself to peace

AKG:s 9/1/84 221

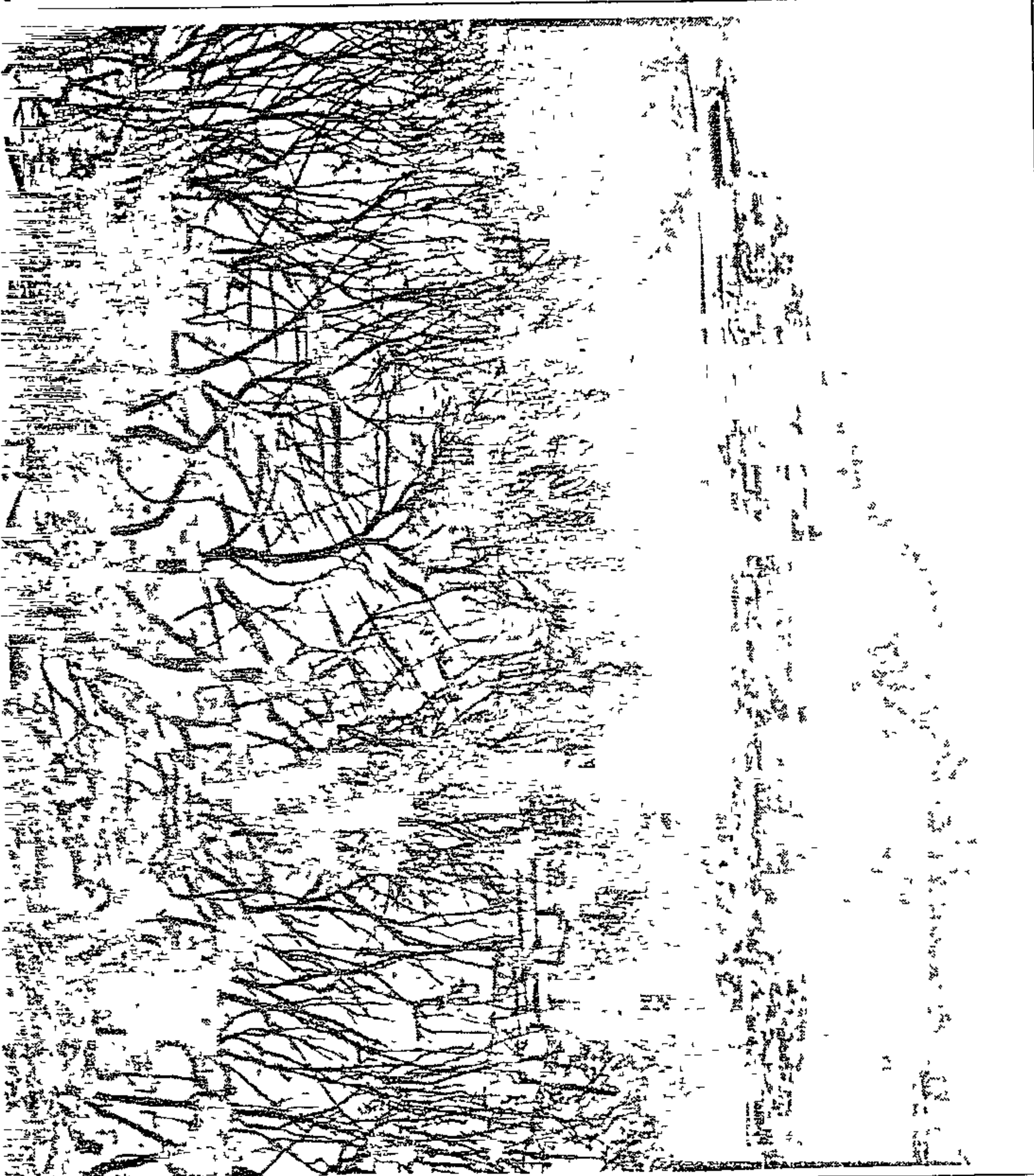
WINDHOEK — Constructive talks would be possible with Swapo if it committed itself to a peace process and relinquished violence in SWA/Namibia, the Administrator-General, Dr Wille van Niekerk, said today.

He said in a statement during my talks with political parties of SWA Namibia last year, I made it clear that my door is always open for deliberations with any party or institution which has an essential interest in working out a peaceful and stable future for the territory.

"If Swapo ceases its pointless acts of violence and terrorism in the north of the territory and identifies itself with that objective, constructive talks will be possible."

Dr Van Niekerk was approached for comment on reports about a Swapo request to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to arrange a ceasefire with South Africa.

Pik Botha  
The Foreign Minister,



## Chest total reaches R1,93-m

Staff Reporter  
THE Community Chest in the Western Cape received a total of R1,93-million in its 1983 fundraising campaign, with a record monthly total of R570 000 in December.

Although the 1983 target was R2,1-million, the shortfall of R170 000 is considerably lower than Chest officials initially anticipated.

The total for last year is 10 percent up on the R1,75-million collected in 1982.

In a statement today, Mr Michael Garvin, chairman of the Chest's fund-raising committee, said "The citizens of the Western Cape responded magnificently to our call for a supreme effort for contributions in December."

"The R570 000 received in December easily surpasses the previous highest monthly figure of

## Row erupts Coon Carnival

Staff Reporter  
A ROW has erupted over a City Council decision to allow the controversial Coon Carnival to be held in Mitchell's Plan at the weekend.

Angry residents say the decision was taken with complete disregard to their feelings, and the Westridge and Portland Ratepayers' Association is to approach the council about the issue.

The chairman of the association, Mr C Stevens, said Mitchell's Plan schools and stadiums would not have allowed the carnival on their grounds — "let alone allowing them to march through the streets."

"DEGRADING"  
"The coons are degrading to coloured people, and if the City Council wants to endorse the coons, then they should have the carnival in a white area."

"We have had enough of the hoodliganism that goes hand in hand with the coons."

"The City Council look

## Some black m: results being p

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — Between 200 and 300 black m: results being p

this decision gard to the l chell's Plan consulting u "The w snacks of eid," he said

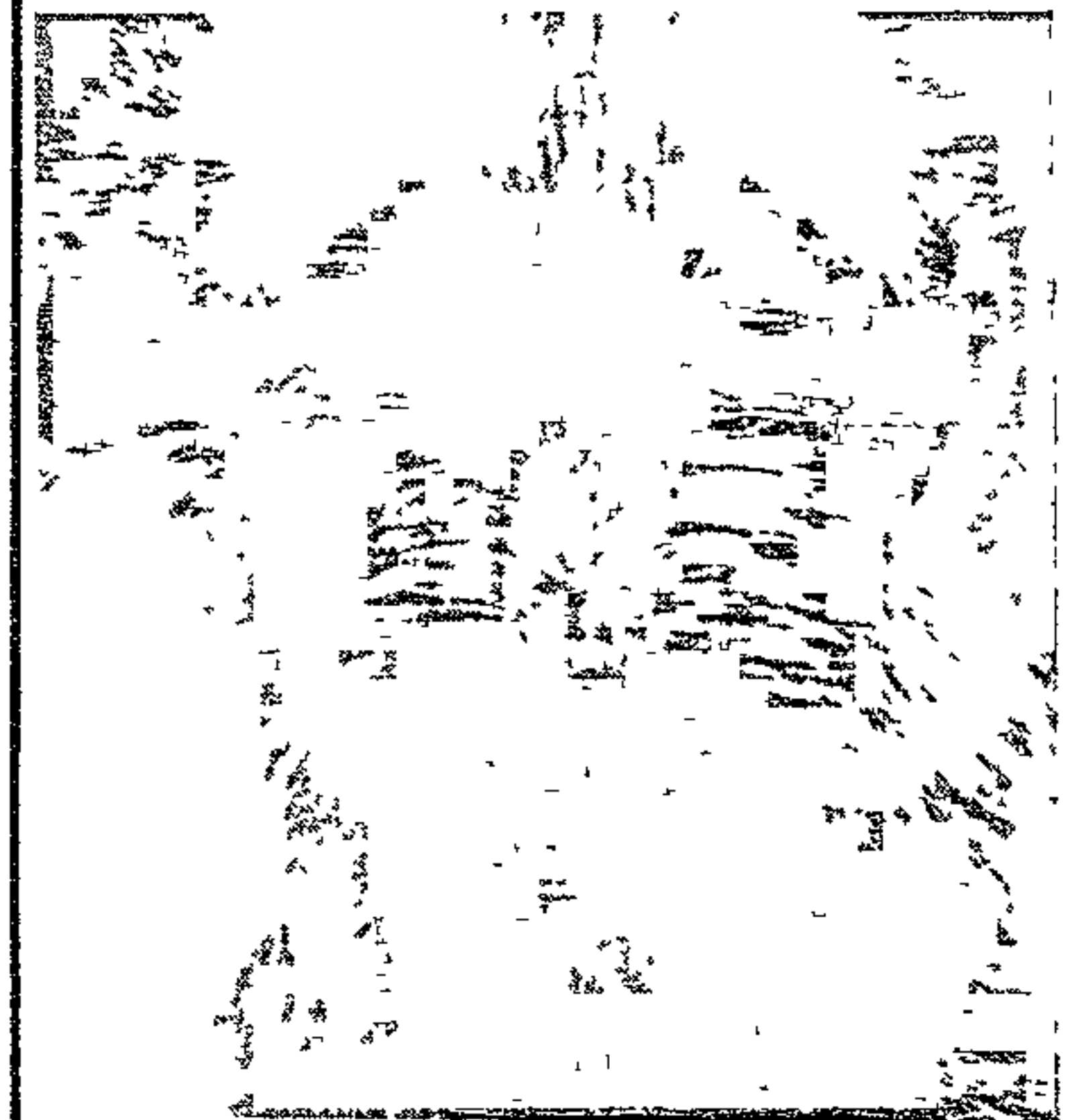
COM Common Council's c Ronald S chairman o ties and He tee, said " trying to he ple."

The coon late last ye Mitchell's I and because were set weekend, t had approv cation

"The co make max the sports f chell's Pl closer the Point Stad out of the from place veld and he said Mr Stepl the coons Vygekraal vale Stadl

chief exam ted reports nations





This thirsty Irish beauty is looking for a place to rest. Biddy is an Irish wolfhound who was marooned in the Karoo. She was found hundreds of kilometres away from civilisation by a Johannesburg holidaymaker on his way to Cape Town. According to Miss Kate Atkins of the Animal Welfare Society Biddy is obedient and friendly. She is still quite young and healthy, though a trifle thin from her ordeal. Anyone who wishes to give Biddy a home after her trek through the wilderness should get in touch with Miss Kate Atkins of the AWS, ☎ 24 6726. The AWS has to approve Biddy's new home.

## Body of Veld and Vlei instructor identified

Argus Correspondent  
PLETTENBERG BAY — The body of Mr Serano Pritchard, 19, the adventure school instructor from Port Elizabeth who disappeared in the mountains near George almost two weeks ago, has been recovered by police.

Captain Johan Strauss, the George station commander, said the body, spotted on Friday by the crew of an SAAF helicopter involved in the search for Mr Pritchard, was finally recovered yesterday.

Because bad weather had hampered search operations and prevented anyone being landed near the body, it could be identified only yesterday.

Captain Strauss said a post-mortem examination would be held.

Mr Pritchard was last seen on December 28 when he left the party he was with on a Veld and Vlei adventure school hike and set off on his own to try to find a new route through the mountains.

# 'Talks possible' commits itse

ARGUS

WINDHOEK — Constructive talks would be possible with Swapo if it committed itself to a peace process and relinquished violence in SWA/Namibia, the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today.

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### Pik Botha

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend that South Africa would not be opposed to direct truce negotiations between Swapo and a delegation headed by Dr van Niekerk.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said Swapo should be prepared to talk to interested parties in SWA/Namibia.

"Swapo should realise there are other important parties in the countries who are also involved," he said — Sapa





# Nujoma:

## 'We lost

CAPE TIMES 10/11/84 221

## none in

# Angola'

From STANLEY UYS and JOHN BATTERSBY  
LONDON. — There had been no Namibian casualties or injuries during the recent fighting in southern Angola, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday.

## Top-level talks between SA Mozambique

CAPE TIMES 10/11/84

JOHANNESBURG — Top-level South African government representatives will meet their Mozambican counterparts next week to discuss security, tourism and financial relations between the two countries the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night.

A statement issued on Mr Botha's behalf said the talks, to start on January 16 in Pretoria and Maputo were the outcome of the ministerial meeting between the two countries in Swaziland last month.

Besides security, tourism and economic matters, the representatives in four working groups, would review the state of the Cabora-Bassa hydro electric project.

The security team will be chaired by General J Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police and its members will include Dr J P Roux, Secretary-General of the Office of the Prime Minister, and General A J van Deventer Secretary of the State Security Council.

The economic negotiating team will be headed by Mr J van Dalsen, Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and will include representatives from the Departments of Transport Services and Mineral and Energy Affairs.

The South African team concerned with the Cabora Bassa project will be headed by the Director-General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr S J du Plessis and will include representatives from Escom and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance. — Sapa

"Contrary to recent reports from the racist regime, no Namibians have even been injured thus far in the recent fighting, as South Africa has directed its attack against Angolan military, civilian and economic targets," he said.

Mr Nujoma made this statement in a message read to an international gathering at County Hall to witness the launching of the Greater London Council's (GLC) anti-apartheid declaration.

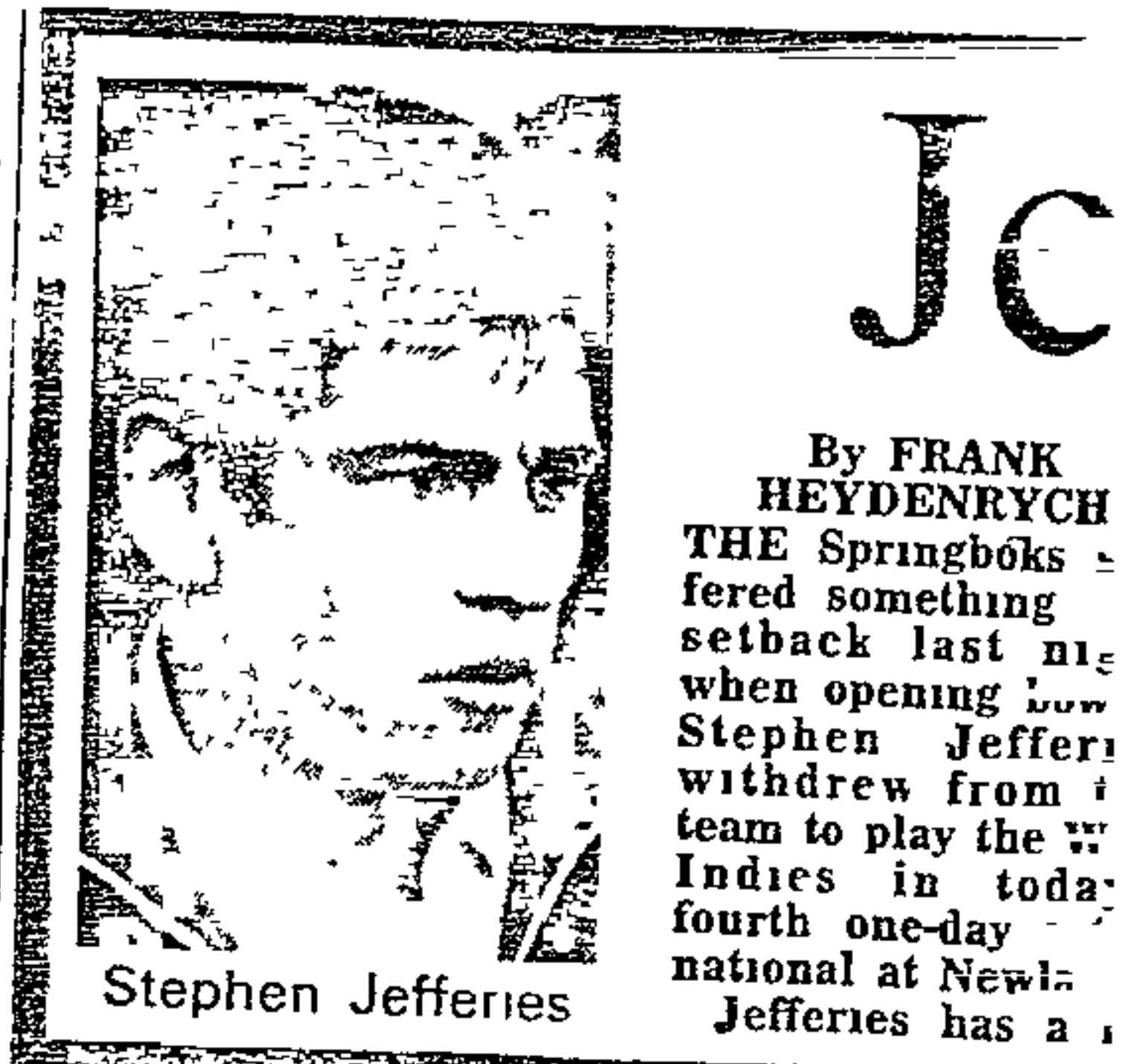
The message from Mr Nujoma was read by Swapo's chief representative in London Mr Shapua Kaukangua.

### Hypocrisy

Mr Nujoma dismissed the South African offer of a trial ceasefire as "hypocrisy" and insisted that Pretoria had no intention of allowing Namibia to become genuinely independent unless it was forced to do so.

Diplomats here have privately expressed concern over a possible internationalizing of the conflict in Angola. One Western diplomat said Pretoria was "pushing its luck" in Angola.

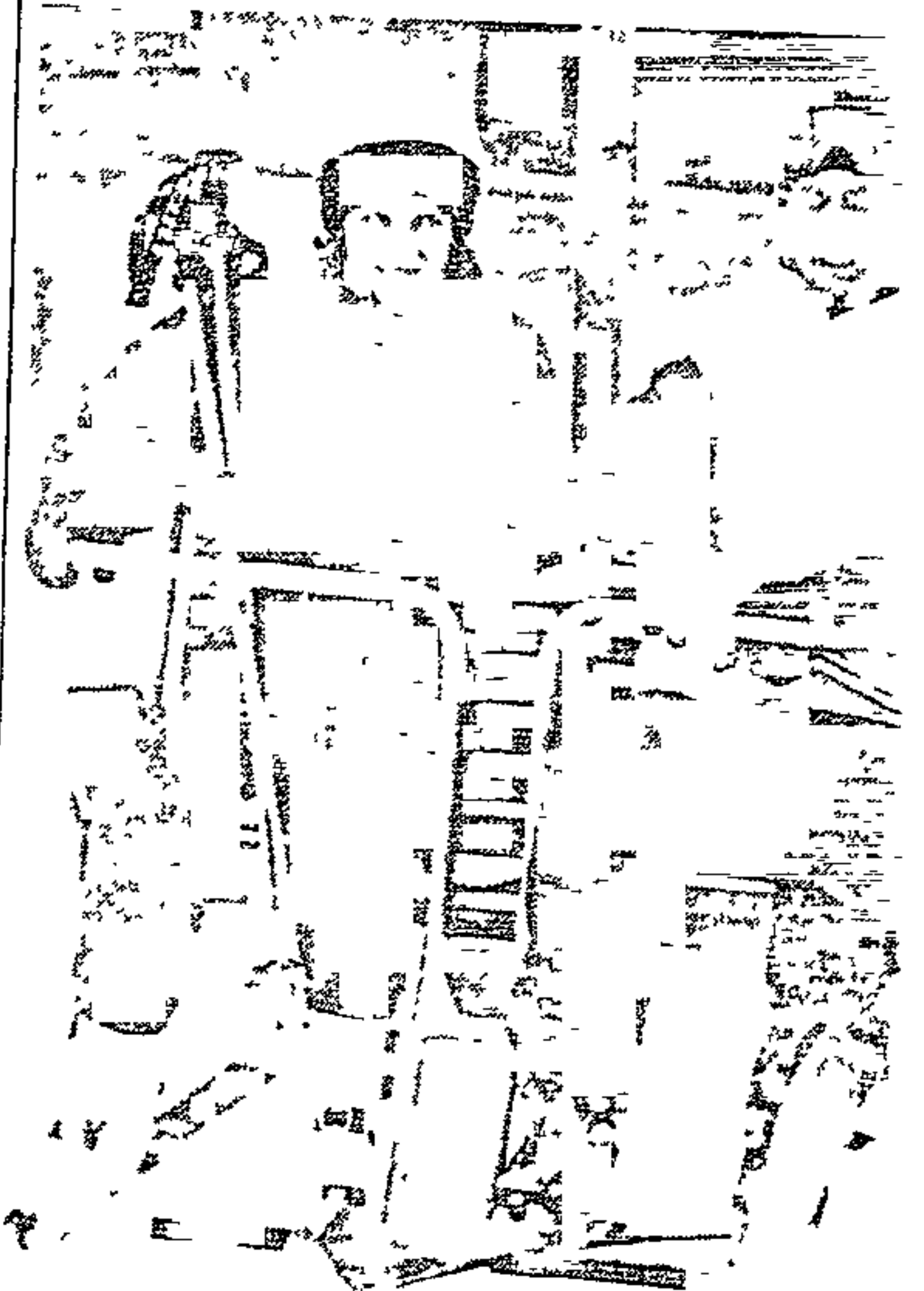
The offers and counter-offers of talks that have been made over the new year...



# Jc

By FRANK HEYDENRYCH  
THE Springboks offered something of a setback last night when opening bow Stephen Jefferies withdrew from the team to play the West Indies in today's fourth one-day international at Newlands. Jefferies has a...

## Di's new



LEFT. Prince Charles and the Princess of Malbun, Liechtenstein, yesterday RIGHT. In a loose jacket and scarf and a new swept-back hairstyle Saturday en route to their...

## Gold hits new low

THE gold price reached a 17-month low at \$363.25 in London yesterday, closing at \$366.25. Dealers said the market's weakness was due to the continuing strength of the dollar, reflecting high US interest rates.

● Prime may rise as gold, rand tumble, page 16

## Thieves honey

By GLEN GARVEN  
NEWLY-WEDS Abdul and Shabiera Mahomed started married life with a bump on Sunday. Only hours after the ceremony in Rylands Estate, the couple ran...



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# Mozambique

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unless it was forced to  
do so

Diplomats here have  
privately expressed con-  
cern over a possible in-  
ternationalizing of the  
conflict in Angola One  
Western diplomat said  
Pretoria was "pushing  
its luck" in Angola

The offers and coun-  
ter-offers of talks that  
have been made over  
the new year have not  
aroused much enthusi-  
asm here It is felt that  
both the South African  
Government and Swapo  
are simply restating  
previously announced  
positions

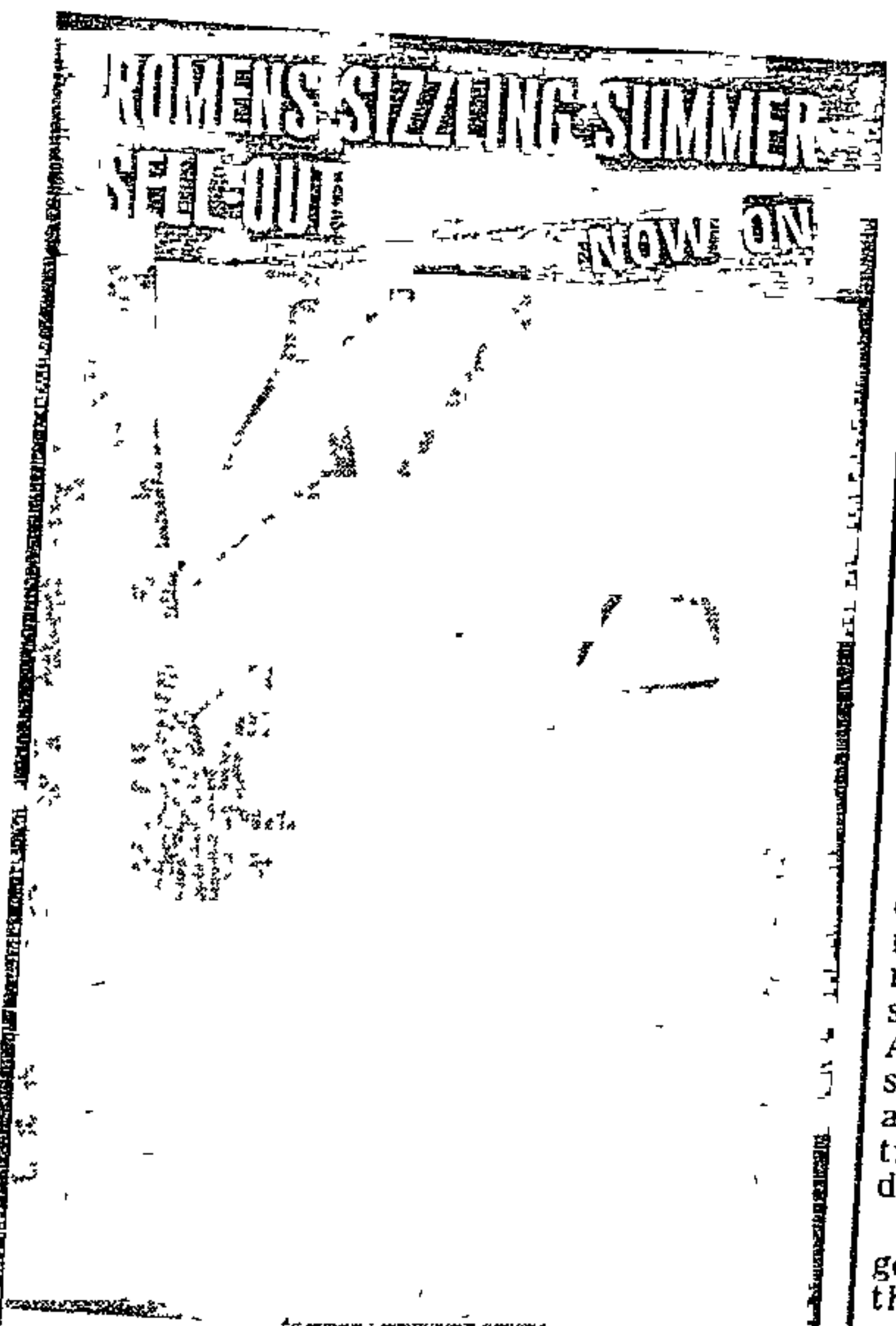
In an editorial yester-  
day, the Guardian said  
"That the South Afri-  
cans are withdrawing in  
good order and in good  
time after sweeping all  
before them should not  
obscure the fact that all  
the components of an in-  
ternational disaster are  
still in place inter-  
nationally South Afri-  
ca's position remains as  
indefensible as ever"

The Times editorial  
yesterday said "Per-  
haps now that South  
Africa has improved its  
military position and  
demonstrated its deter-  
mination to take further  
military action if neces-  
sary, even deep into  
Angola it could make  
some concession, such  
as attaching no clear  
timetable to the with-  
drawal of Cuban troops

"However, it will not  
get much change out of  
the Angolan Govern-  
ment unless it gives con-  
vincing evidence of a  
desire to move out of  
Namibia, and it is diffi-  
cult to see any compell-  
ing reason why it  
should feel obliged to  
do this"

● When asked to com-  
ment on Mr Nujoma's  
claim last night, an  
SADF spokesman re-  
ferred to General Con-  
stand Viljoen's state-  
ment on Friday in which  
he gave the combined  
Swapo, Cuban and An-  
golan losses as 324

● Angola General's  
criticism, page 2



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CH/E Times  
16/1/84  
(221)

# SADF clamps down on news

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — South African journalists will have to continue to rely on South African Defence Force statements for all news of the SADF withdrawal from Angola

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), who said that in terms of the Defence Act, no journalist would be allowed to report the withdrawal, announced on Sunday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Section 118 of the Act bans any reportage of troop movements, troop composition or dispositions, and further bans the reportage of "any statement, comment or rumour calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information"

However, the SWATF spokesman said a report in a Windhoek newspaper that newsmen had been barred from entering the Kavango, Owambo, Kaokoveld and Caprivi war zones was "rubbish"

"We can't stop you from going up there and reporting routine events, but coverage of the war and the troop movements is banned under the Act"

General Malan said on Sunday that although South African forces were withdrawing after pitched battles fought near Cuvélai, 200km from the SWA/Namibian border, the Defence Force would, if necessary, strike again "regardless of the consequences"

A total of 324 Swapo guerillas, Angolan and Cuban troops and seven South African soldiers died in the battle near Cuvélai, the SADF said

Twenty-one South African troops have died in the operation in Angola to date

Two television crews operating on behalf of foreign networks have been refused permission to travel to the Ovambo war zone in the past 10 days

The SWATF spokesman said he thought the ban on one crew from German television had given rise to the local report that all journalists had been barred



Peace offer takes SWA officials by surprise and sparks flurry of acti

# Set date, says SWA

AREAS 11/1/84

221

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has called on South Africa to immediately set a date for the start of direct talks for a ceasefire.

In a statement obtained in Windhoek today Swapo said arrangements for the ceasefire had to be made through the office of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar

According to reports from the UN, Dr Perez de Cuellar is due to release a report on progress made in implementing a UN Security Council resolution calling for an unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola

In Pretoria South African officials are awaiting the text of Swapo's statement and until they have studied this they will not comment

## Flurry

And in Windhoek Swapo's statement has sparked a flurry of activity among administration officials who have been taken by surprise by the peace offer

Today the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was still studying the statement and its possible implications and appeared to be reluctant to commit themselves

Earlier this week Dr van Niekerk issued a statement in which he said he would be prepared to talk to Swapo

Previously Swapo has rejected discussions with the Administrator-General and has insisted instead that it speak directly with the South African Government

## Mandate

By conceding on this issue, however, observers believe Swapo will not only test whether the Administrator-General has a mandate to negotiate a ceasefire but whether South African authorities are sincere in their efforts towards SWA independence.

In its statement Swapo said South Africa had been saying since the weekend that it was ready to have direct talks with Swapo, "something which Pretoria has consistently refused to do hitherto"

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend that his Government would not oppose direct truce negotiations between Swapo and a delegation headed by the Administrator-General

## "Charade"

Swapo said in its statement that it "hopes that Pretoria is now serious" and that its announcement that the Administrator-General would meet Swapo for direct talks "is genuine"

The statement expressed the hope that the proposed discussions would not be a repeat of the abortive January 1981 all-party conference

South Africa had turned the Geneva conference "into a public-relations charade, by instigating its Namibian puppets to hurl insults and abuse at Swapo, the UN and independent Africa"

Swapo would not interfere with the composition of the South African delegation to the proposed meeting, which the statement said should confine itself strictly to the issue of a ceasefire

## Arena

"The identity and responsibility of political organisations are provided for in UN Security Council Resolution 435 (on SWA/Namibian independence), to whose implementation the ceasefire must lead"

The arena for the exchange of views among SWA/Namibia's political parties would be in the election campaign period specified in Resolution 435, Swapo said

"Swapo hopes that no issues unrelated to the proposed ceasefire should be injected into the proposed talks to which Swapo has agreed." — Argus Correspondent and Sapa

CAPE TIMES 11/1/84 (22)

# Canada hits at SA on Angola

Political Staff

THE Canadian Government has expressed its profound concern to the South African Ambassador in Ottawa about the recent South African military actions in Angola.

This was announced by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Allan J MacEachen, who is also the deputy Prime Minister.

A press statement issued by the Canadian Department of External Affairs said.

"The South African Ambassador was informed that the Government of Canada condemns the latest military operations which represent an escalation of violence in the area. Such actions can only increase the Angola Government's concern for its security and render it more dependent on outside assistance.

"It was emphasized that international boundaries and sovereignties must be respected if there is to be peace in Southern Angola. The Government of Canada calls on South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Southern Angola and Namibia and believes that this would be the most effective way of strengthening peace and security in the region.

"It further urges South Africa to abide by recent Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola."

● Meanwhile, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday that 20 South African aircraft had bombed Caiundo, in the south-eastern Angolan province of Kuando-Kubango recently, killing four soldiers and a number of civilians.

An SADF spokesman said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had already stated that the SADF was withdrawing, "and we therefore have no comment to make on these allegations".

Angop said the Angolan 11th Infantry Brigade defending Cuvelai had knocked out four South African armoured cars and three tanks and had shot down three planes and a helicopter.



# SWAPO

# 'willing'

# to talk

# with AG

From IAN HOBBS in London and RICHARD WALKER in New York

SWAPO last night said they were willing to enter direct ceasefire talks with the Administrator-General in SWA/Namibia to bring an end to the war in the region.

A statement from Swapo headquarters in Luanda said they hoped Mr Pik Botha's recent offer of peace talks was genuine

The statement said "The South African propaganda machinery has been telling the world, beginning the past weekend, that the regime is ready to have direct talks with Swapo, something which Pretoria has consistently refused to do hitherto"

"Swapo hopes that Pretoria is now serious and that its announcement that the so-called Administrator General, the colonial governor in Namibia, will meet Swapo for direct talks is genuine.

"We hope that the direct talks will not be a replay of the January 1981 Geneva talks when South Africa turned the conference into a public relations charade by instigating its Namibia puppets to hurl insults and abuses at Swapo, the United Nations and independent Africa."

## Welcome

The statement added "While Swapo has no intention to interfere into how the South African delegation will be composed, our standpoint is that the proposed talks are welcome and must strictly and fully deal with the issue of ceasefire

"The identity in responsibility of political organizations are provided for in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 345, to whose implementation the ceasefire agreement must lead.

"The arena of exchange of views among Namibian political parties and organizations will be the election campaign period

"Therefore, Swapo hopes that no issues unrelated to the proposed ceasefire should be injected into the proposed talks to which Swapo has agreed to participate"

A Swapo spokesman in London refused to say where or when the ceasefire talks would take place

He said "Nothing definite has been arranged. What we want to emphasize is that any ceasefire settlement must not be linked to the Cuban presence in Angola"

## Fight

Swapo said, "Swapo would like to restate the fact, which it already has made public, that there were definitely no Swapo fighters involved in the one-month fight which the South African army unleashed against the Angolan military positions in the areas of Mulondo, Cuvelai, Kahama and Caiundo in southern Angola"

The statement added

◆◆◆◆  
To page 2

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11/1/84

From page 1

"It is against this background that Swapo would like to re-emphasize the objective fact that Swapo armed cadres were most certainly not in any way involved in the recent fighting in southern Angola. The fight was strictly between the defending Angolan army and the invading South African forces"

But Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's permanent observer at the UN, cautioned yesterday that it would need to be sure that the Administrator-General, Dr D W van Niekerk, was given a full mandate to negotiate a ceasefire tied to implementation of the independence plan

The talks were not to be "merely a repeat of Geneva," the Swapo envoy said

## Last moment

Swapo's new gesture came as the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, postponed till the last moment reporting on the outcome of last Friday's Security Council call on South Africa to get out of Angola

His report was being completed last night — his deadline was midnight — and will be issued today. It will deal only with the withdraw-

al call and not with efforts towards a January 31 "disengagement" in the war zone. These efforts continue to intensify

● Last night, Professor John Barratt, of the South African Institute for International Affairs, said in Johannesburg that Swapo "are obviously interested in something that could lead towards a ceasefire"

Prof Barratt said the statement was a response to one by Mr Pik Botha that the SA Government had no objection to Swapo talking to the SWA/Namibian administration

## 'Jargon'

Prof Barratt said that "the type of words used and the jargon used might create problems we may have to treat the statement with caution

"It might be an attempt by Swapo to show that they are not averse to discussion

"The question is what is the motivation. It may be to create the impression about whether they are serious or not (about a ceasefire)"

He hoped the government "would try to assess the genuineness or otherwise of this reaction

"It may well be the result of the military strike"

# British surgeon spells ~~out~~ situation in response to letters SA Namibian troops praised, police slated in UK Press

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Regular South African troops in Namibia behave scrupulously, said a British surgeon who spent most of last year working in Windhoek.

But "with the police it was another matter", wrote Mr David le Vay, in a letter to The Times this week.

"Torture and murder are known to have occurred. The worst offenders were the dreaded Koevoet, a band of irregulars.

"It is only too clear that the unfortunate inhabitants of northern Ovamboland suffered rape and pillage, were bayoneted and burnt alive by Swapo and irregular South African forces."

Mr le Vay said it was clear from an uncensored Press and from private information that the regular South African troops "behaved scrupulously. They certainly brought great medical benefits to the border Africans".

Once a case reached a coroner's court or other court in Namibia it was always fully reported and fully investigated. "I was impressed by the efforts of white lawyers on behalf of the dependants of Africans alleged

to have been murdered by police or irregulars, and by the impartiality of the courts.

"The fate of the rural Africans caught between two sides in a nasty war is unenviable. Nevertheless, the regular South African troops have behaved well, and as long as these matters are reported and justice is done there is hope.

"I am not aware that any newspapers in Angola have reported the misdeeds of Swapo. Those in Windhoek have been courageous in their duty."

He added that it was unworthy to urge the clergy to stick to their pulpits.

"They know as much as the ordinary man about what goes on in the field, often more."

Both Mr le Vay's letter, another by the Bishop of Stepney and Mr Terry Waite, special representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were published in The Times on Monday in response to a letter from Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes, of Lloyd-Hughes Associates.

He wrote to The Times last week that clerics would advance the lot of mankind if they addressed themselves more to theology and less to pronoun-

Regular SA troops "behaved scrupulously and brought great medical benefits to the border Africans," a letter to The Times said

ments on military, economic and political matters, "about which they are too often only partially instructed or abysmally ignorant".

Mr Waite and the Bishop of Stepney said that as Sir Trevor's company was associated with the Namibian Information Ser-

vice, "which acts on behalf of the South African-backed authorities currently administering Namibia", his objectivity was questionable.

The report by the bishops on their visit to Namibia will be published at the end of this month.



The prospects for peace hinged on two important offers and brought a new dimension to the search for peace with Swapo agreeing to recognise Windhoek officials as being direct representatives of South Africa

The two offers made last week were

● A plea by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma to the United Nations secretary-general to convene direct ceasefire talks between Swapo and South Africa,

● And a statement by Angola that it was prepared to consider an offer of a troop disengagement in southern Angola where South African security forces are locked in fighting with Swapo insurgents supported by Angolan and Cuban soldiers

The sudden halt yesterday was marked by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria and by an Angolan claim at the United Nations that South Africa was continuing to defy a UN resolution demanding an immediate withdrawal of troops who are still carrying out a raid deep in their country.

Mr Botha indicated in a statement last night that there was little future for ceasefire talks between South Africa and Swapo

He was responding to what he described as a "provocative" Swapo statement on Tuesday in which the guerilla organisation welcomed South Africa's acceptance of the call for direct ceasefire talks

### 'Not much point'

Mr Botha said that if Swapo chose to respond "in such a provocative manner to South Africa's efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the Namibian question, then the South African Government cannot see much point in continuing with this exercise"

The Minister's anger was prompted by the Swapo statement in which it was claimed that the SADF incursion into Angola was being directed exclusively against Angolan forces and that no Swapo fighters had been killed in the operation.

Swapo hoped the proposed talks would not be a "replay of the January 1981 Geneva talks when South Africa turned the conference into a public relations charade by instigating its Namibian puppets to hurl insults and abuse at Swapo, the UN and independent Africa"

Mr Botha said it was not the South African Government that had sought the ceasefire talks.

"The South African Government was merely reacting to a proposal by Swapo," he said

The Minister accused Swapo of trying to make "cheap propaganda points" in its statement.

In New York the secretary-general of the UN, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said the Angolan government had informed him that South African forces are still occupying positions in the south of the country.

He said in his report to the Security Council that the South African Government has said its forces had pulled back Angola disputed this.

The secretary-general had been asked to report back to the council after it adopted a resolution last week strongly condemning South Africa for its raids into Angola

Mr Perez de Cuellar was instructed to officially inform South Africa of the resolution.

He said in his report that South Africa had told him it would continue to strike at any organisation it felt was trying

● To Page 2, Col 6

Plans for a ceasefire on the Angolan border are in tatters today after a week of high hopes.

# Namibia peace hopes in tatters

221 Star 12 11/84

Mr Pik Botha

P.T.O.

(221) Star  
12/11/87

## Tribesman was killed by stray bullet, inquest hears

WINDHOEK — A Kavango civilian, Mr Jesaya Lukas (45), died after being hit by a stray bullet fired from a police base during a night military exercise at Nkurenkuru, northern Namibia, according to evidence before a Rundu inquest court

The findings of the inquest were filed here yesterday

The dead man's widow, Mrs Esther Jesaya Sikindo (39), said she and her husband were in their kraal at Kakuru on the night of May 18 last year when they heard small-arms fire and mortar bombs exploding from the direction of the nearby Nkurenkuru police base

She said her husband suddenly fell to the ground, shouting that he was badly hurt Mr Lukas died in hospital that night

A member of the SWA police force, Special Sergeant Vitus Unenitu (30), said in a sworn statement that the policemen based at Nkurenkuru had been told that SADF troops deployed in the area would carry out a firing exercise at night

Police were ordered not to participate but when the firing practice started, a member of the police, Special Constable Joseph Kandjane fired three shots along the ground

An officer of the Sixth SA Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant Gabriel Steyn, said in a statement that the firing exercise, which lasted for about three minutes, had been conducted under strictly controlled conditions

The inquest magistrate, Mr APJ Kotze, found that Mr Lukas had died of shock and loss of blood caused by a bullet wound Death was caused by an unknown person who was criminally liable he said — Sapa



If you're a social climber who wants to get ahead, get a hat And, what's more, you'd better get one that covers the top of your head

That was the formal decree issued last week by Lieutenant Colonel Piers Benough, Her Majesty's representative at Ascot

For instance, the creation pictured here, a silk circlet with trailing veil, would definitely be "de trop" Any lady who's had the temerity to turn up at the Royal Enclosure wearing it would get her marching orders from the colonel's minions Explained a spokesman "Some ladies, especially the younger ones, have been coming along with no more on their heads than a bunch of flowers This may be pretty, but it is not a formal hat, which must cover the crown of the head People going into the Royal Enclosure at Ascot should wear what is suitable at a Palace garden party"

## Zambia, Zaire relations worsen following arrests

The Star's Foreign News Service

LUSAKA — Zaire claims to have arrested two Zambian soldiers and the incident threatens to strain relations further between the two countries

The Zambian authorities have also found large quantities of counterfeit money in the troubled border region

The skilfully printed fakes are believed to have been brought across the border from Zaire adding to the tension between the two neighbours

Although there had been an improvement in relations between the two countries following years of often violent confrontation in the Copperbelt area, the latest incidents threaten to destroy the delicate peace on the border

The Zambian soldiers are reported to have been held by the Zaireans since last Friday when they were allegedly caught in Zairean territory

The Zambians have claimed that the two men being held by the Zaireans were civilians who had strayed across the border

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 - conscious lady? Just one of us  
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# Swapo Statement: the text in detail

WINDHOEK — The following is the text of the statement issued by Swapo in Luanda on Tuesday after it was announced at the weekend that South Africa was willing to consider an appeal by Swapo for direct talks leading to a ceasefire.

The Swapo statement has been heavily criticised by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The Swapo statement said: "Various propaganda statements have come out of Pretoria over the past weekend. In these statements, the apartheid regime has continued to repeat the lie that it has been fighting the combined forces of the Angolan Army, Swapo and Cubans. The statements have also asserted that the racist army has killed over 400 Swapo, Cuban and Angolan soldiers at the loss of only 27 of their own soldiers.

"Swapo would like to re-state the fact, which it has already made public, that there were definitely no Swapo fighters involved in the one-month fight which the South African Army unleashed against the Angolan military position in the areas of Mulondo, Cuvelai, Kahama and Canundo in southern Angola.

"Furthermore, Swapo would like to categorically deny that members of its armed forces were among the 400 or so people the racist army reported to have killed in the above mentioned areas, during the recent massive South African military aggression against Angola.

"The claim by Pretoria that Swapo, Cubans and Angolan forces are fighting together against the South African invasion force is calculated to give credence to the widely rejected linkage position of South Africa and US. In other words, if the racist regime could succeed to convince the world that Swapo, Cubans and the Angolan Army are integrated, then the world should accept the linkage thesis of Pretoria and Washington.

"It is against this background that Swapo would like to re-emphasise the

objective fact that Swapo armed cadres were most certainly not in any way involved in the recent fighting in southern Angola.

"The fight was strictly between the defending Angolan army and the invading South African forces.

"The South African propaganda machinery has also been telling the world, beginning the past weekend, that the regime is ready to have direct talks with Swapo, something which Pretoria has consistently refused to do hitherto. Swapo hopes that Pretoria is now serious and that its announcement that the so-called administrator-general, the colonial governor in Namibia, will meet Swapo for direct talks is genuine.

"We hope that the direct talks will not be a replay of the January 1981 Geneva talks, when South Africa turned the conference into a public relations charade by instigating its Namibian puppets to herald insults and abuses at Swapo, the UN and independent Africa.

"While Swapo has no intention of interfering with how the South African delegations will be composed, our standpoint is that the proposed talks are welcome and must strictly and solely deal with the issue of ceasefire.

"The identity and responsibility of political organisations are provided for in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 435, to whose implementation the ceasefire agreement must lead. The arena of exchange of views among Namibian political parties and organisations will be the election campaign period.

"Therefore, Swapo hopes that no issues unrelated to the proposed ceasefire should be injected into the proposed talks to which Swapo has agreed to participate.

"Ever conscious of its responsibility to the Namibian people and aware of the untold agony afflicting the Namibian nation under the yoke of apartheid oppression, Swapo calls upon South Africa, through the UN secretary-general, to immediately set a definite date for the ceasefire talks." — Sapa.

## Plea for understanding

### Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Cease-fire talks between South Africa and Swapo should not be wrecked by verbal skirmishes even before such talks could begin, opposition spokesmen warned today.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, said: "The overriding concern should be to serve a lasting peace and to stop the violence and bloodshed."

He was reacting to last night's warning from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — following earlier Swapo accusations — that there would be no point in

South Africa continuing the exercise if Swapo chose to respond in "such a provocative manner" to a South Africa's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian question.

Dr Slabbert said in an interview: "It would be very unfortunate indeed if the possibility of talks were to be shipwrecked either by the political posturing for propaganda purposes or the oversensitivity of any of the parties to the talks."

"The fact that ceasefire talks are now being seriously considered by offers and counter-offers between the South African Government and Swapo is a major and significant development."

A similar plea was made today by the New Republic Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Brian Page, MP for Umhlanga.

He said he believed Mr Pik Botha had made a genuine effort to seek a peaceful solution.

Swapo should enter into the same spirit instead of using the kind of rhetoric that could be devil the issue.

Mr Page said it would be "a great sadness" if the proposed talks were to break down before they could reach the conference table.

# Botha

# Warns

CAPL - TICS 12/11/82

(221)

# Swapo On talks

**PRETORIA.** — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night accused Swapo of making "cheap propaganda points" in its response to South Africa's indication that it had no objection to talks between Swapo and a delegation led by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia on a ceasefire.

He warned that there would be no point in South Africa continuing with the exercise if Swapo chose to respond in "such a provocative manner to South Africa's efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the SWA/Namibian question."

Mr Botha was responding in a statement in Pretoria to a statement issued by Swapo in New York and London regarding direct talks with South Africa on a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia.

He said the South African Government was not yet in possession of the full text of the statement.

"However, if press reports concerning the statement are correct, the South African Government must conclude that Swapo has chosen to make cheap propaganda points in its response to South Africa's indication that it would have no objection to discussions between Swapo and a delegation led by the Administrator-General," Mr Botha said.

In Windhoek, a spokesman for the office

of the Administrator-General, said Dr Van Niekerk identified himself with Mr Botha's statement.

Tony Weaver reports from Windhoek that a Swapo spokesman in London last night vowed that the organization would intensify the liberation struggle if South Africa were not prepared to enter into talks leading to a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Jacob Hammar, deputy Swapo spokesman in London, said last night, "If South Africa is not prepared to enter into talks leading to a ceasefire, we have no alternative but to intensify the liberation struggle."

Mr Hammar said that South Africa was the party which was being provocative, and always had been.

"We are being colonized, oppressed, killed — who then is doing the provoking? Those who are being killed or those doing the killing?"

Mr Botha said: "In its handling of this matter, the South African Government deliberately refrained from derogatory remarks. It is disappointing that Swapo has reacted in such a petulant manner."

Mr Botha said it was not South Africa who had asked for the talks, but Swapo itself, and his first response had been merely a reaction to the first statement by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

It is believed Mr Botha was referring to references in the Swapo statement to "South African propaganda machinery."

The Swapo statement said "Swapo hopes that Pretoria is now serious, that its announcement that the so-called Administrator-General, the colonial governor of Namibia, will meet Swapo for direct talks, is genuine."

Swapo also said it hoped the talks would not be a repeat of the 1981 Geneva talks, "when South Africa turned the talks into a public relations charade by instigating its Namibian puppets to hurl abuse and insults at Swapo, the UN and independent Africa."



Swapo 'petulant and provocative'

# SA rejects ceasefire talks offer

221 RDP  
12/1/84

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.

**THE South African Government has rejected Swapo's offer of direct negotiations to secure a South West African ceasefire because of the "petulant" and "provocative" language used by the movement in agreeing to direct talks.**

And the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk, who would have headed a South African delegation to the talks if they had come off, yesterday fully identified himself with the South African stance, revealed in a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria last night.

Earlier, in response to a statement by Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, that Swapo would welcome talks on a ceasefire, Mr Botha had said he saw no problems with such talks.

He added that such talks could be conducted by a delegation led by Dr Van Niekerk.

But yesterday's statement has dashed all hopes of talks on a ceasefire, and the beginning of the end of the 17-year-old SWA bush war, which has so far claimed over 10 000 lives.

The statement labelled Swapo "provocative" and "petulant".

Mr Botha's statement stressed he had not seen the Swapo statement, released late on Tuesday night in New York and London, and was relying on Press reports of the statement.

Judging by the Press reports, Mr Botha said, "Swapo has chosen to make cheap propaganda points in its response to South Africa's indication that it would have no objection to discussions between Swapo and a delegation led by the Administrator-General."

"In its handling of this matter, the South African Government deliberately refrained from derogatory remarks. It is disappointing that Swapo has reacted in such a petulant manner."

Mr Botha said it was not South Africa who had asked for the talks, but Swapo itself, and his first response was merely a reaction to Mr Nujoma's first statement.

"However, if Swapo chooses to respond in such a provocative manner to South Africa's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the SWA/Namibian question, then the South African Government cannot see much point in continuing with this exercise," Mr Botha said.

It is believed Mr Botha was referring in particular to references in the Swapo statement — telexed to the Mail Africa Bureau in Windhoek yesterday — to the "South African propaganda machinery has also been telling the world that the regime is ready to have direct talks with Swapo."

The Swapo statement added that "Swapo hopes that Pretoria is now serious, that its announcement that the so-called Administrator-General, the colonial governor of Namibia, will meet Swapo for direct talks is genuine."

The movement added it hoped the talks would not be a repeat of the 1981 Geneva talks, "when South Africa turned the conference into a public relations charade by instigating its Namibian puppets to hurl abuse and insults and abuse at Swapo, the UN and independent Africa."

The statement also stressed that the only topic for discussion at the talks should be the calling of a ceasefire and the subsequent implementation of UN Resolution 435, the UN's blueprint for SWA independence.

Meanwhile in Windhoek, leaders of two of the most prominent internal black nationalist parties rejected a suggestion that they could form part of a delegation under Dr Van Niekerk should the talks ever take place.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, said the "AG represents South Africa and is therefore part of the problem, whereas we are part of the solution."

Mr Moses Katjuongua, leader of Swanu, said "the AG is a colonial ruler and we are an oppressed organisation."

"We could never go into talks as part of a delegation representing the colonial power."

Both leaders stressed they would be prepared to talk with Swapo independently of South Africa.

Swapo has vowed to "intensify the liberation struggle" in SWA, following South Africa's rejection of its offer of direct negotiations to end the war.

Reacting to Mr Botha's rejection of the Swapo offer of direct ceasefire talks yesterday, Mr Jacob Hammai, deputy Swapo spokesman in London, said "If South Africa is not prepared to enter into talks leading to a ceasefire, we have no alternative but to intensify the liberation struggle."

# Youth questioned by Koevoet found dead

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The body of an 18-year-old Ovambo schoolboy was found lying on the SWA/Angola border with two bullet wounds in his chest six days after being detained for questioning by the police special counter-insurgency unit Koevoet.

This emerged in inquest papers from the Tsumeb Magistrate's Court filed in Windhoek this week.

Leonard Kamati was detained on December 21, 1982, for questioning in connection with alleged help to Swapo guerrillas

On December 27, his uncle, Mr Sema Andreas, found his body lying on the Angolan side of the border with two bullet wounds in his chest below the

right arm. He buried the body where he found it.

Warrant-Officer Thomas Kandove, of Koevoet, said the youth had revealed the battle names of Swapo saboteurs, including his own brother, codenamed Automatic.

He said the youth was then taken from the village of Omigwelume to Oshakati, where he was questioned further.

During this interrogation, said W/O Kandove, Leonard said he had in the past acted as a guide for Swapo saboteurs.

Warrant-Officer Gert Greyling was then ordered by Captain Joos Engelbrecht to take Leonard into the bush and "set him free".

The next day the body was found. Capt Engelbrecht alleged the boy had been murdered by Swapo guerrillas in an

attempt to place the Security Forces in a bad light.

Answering allegations by the youth's father, Mr Jerobeam Kamati, that his son could have been murdered by the police, W/O Greyling said an investigation at the site where the body was found revealed the freshly slaughtered carcass and cooked remains of an ox.

The Security Forces would not slaughter an ox because they were supplied with fresh meat and rations, W/O Greyling said.

Capt Engelbrecht also alleged that the Kamati family enjoyed cordial relations with Swapo guerrillas and that was why the body had been buried by the boy's uncle, instead of the police first being informed of the death.

Mr A H Coetzer found that "unknown persons" were responsible for Leonard Kamati's death.



# Still a long way off

Swapo's announcement that it is willing to talk to the Administrator General (AG) of Namibia, Willie van Niekerk, about a ceasefire is welcome. But it still leaves Namibia a long way short of peace.

Like Angola's interest in SA's disengagement proposal, the Swapo announcement is highly conditional. And at this stage it is difficult to see how Pretoria could agree to the conditions, or how Swapo could modify them without losing credibility.

Swapo itself has expressed reservations. The organisation's permanent observer at the UN, Theo Ben Gurirab, told the *FM* that while Swapo was prepared to meet the AG, it suspected the SA proposal was designed to "sidestep" the ceasefire issue.

Nonetheless, Swapo itself has shifted considerably from earlier positions. It has long insisted that any talks should be directly between itself and the SA government. The organisation rationalises its agreement to talk to the AG on the grounds that he is the "colonial governor," and therefore Pretoria's direct representative.

Although Ben Gurirab said negotiations with Namibia's internal parties were "unacceptable," Swapo headquarters in Luanda indicated there would be no opposition to the inclusion of the internal parties. The position was rationalised with the words "Swapo has no intention to interfere with how the SA delegation will be composed." In other words, Swapo would regard the internal parties as part of "the SA delegation."

This is a rationalisation Swapo has used before — at the abortive Geneva talks on Namibia, for example. It amounts to a useful formula to overcome, without loss of face, obstacles created by the organisation's earlier position.

## Mandate

The real sticking point is Swapo's insistence that the AG have a mandate to negotiate a ceasefire tied to the implementation of the Namibian settlement plan and that "no issues unrelated to the proposed ceasefire should be injected into the proposed talks." This is interpreted as meaning that Swapo is not prepared to have the settlement plan dependent on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

A similar condition was attached to Angola's counter-proposal to Pretoria's offer of a mutual 30-day disengagement in Angola to begin on January 31. Angola insists the disengagement should be tied to a SA undertaking to begin implementing the settlement plan without insisting on a Cuban withdrawal.

Given Pretoria's determination that the

settlement should not be implemented unless the Cubans are withdrawn, it is difficult to see how the contradictions between SA's position and those of Swapo and Ango-



Swapo's Ben Gurirab ... doubts about ceasefire talks

la can be reconciled.

□ The UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was due to release his report on SA's response to the Security Council demand that SA withdraw from Angola shortly after the *FM* went to press. He had also seen SA Ambassador to the UN, Kurt von Schrinding, as well as Swapo and Angolan representatives on the disengagement and ceasefire proposals.

# 'Unknown persons' killed detainee

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From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The body of an 18-year-old Ovambo schoolboy was found lying on the SWA/Angola border with two bullet wounds in the chest six days after he was detained for questioning by the police special counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet

"unknown persons" were responsible for Leonard Kamati's death

Leonard Kamati was detained on December 21 1982 for questioning in connection with alleged help to Swapo guerrillas.

On December 27, his uncle, Mr Sema Andreas, found Kamati's body lying on the Angolan side of the border with two bullet wounds in the chest below the right arm. He buried the body where he found

it  
Warrant Officer Thomas Kandove of Koevoet told the court that during questioning the boy had revealed the battle names of Swapo saboteurs, including his own brother, codenamed Automatic

Warrant Officer Kandove said, Leonard said he had, in the past, acted as a guide for Swapo saboteurs

Warrant Officer Gert Greyling was then ordered by Captain Joos Engelbrecht to take Leonard into the bush and "set him free"

Warrant Officer Greyling said he had taken the boy into the bush far from his home kraal because he feared retaliation by Swapo guerrillas

The next day the body was found  
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This emerged in inquest papers from the Tsumeb Magistrates' Court filed in Windhoek this week. Mr A H Coetzer found that



# Swapo upset by 'sinister' criticism

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LUSAKA — Swapo has reacted angrily to what it sees as public criticism in Zambia, a country which is one of the organisation's leading supporters

The issue arose when the official Times of Zambia newspaper handed out what it called some "sound advice" to Swapo to hold direct talks with South Africa without wasting any more time.

What was sound advice to the paper was seen as a collection of "disparaging, hostile and naïve remarks" by Swapo.

## Stalemate

The Times was commenting on the offer by South Africa to hold talks with Swapo on the stalemate over Namibian independence.

The paper said the time for pious pronouncements was over and Swapo should have grabbed the chance of a ceasefire early last month when the proposal was first made by South Africa

The paper is owned by the sole political party in Zambia, Ump, and generally reflects government thinking

A statement from the Swapo information office in Lusaka said the paper's comments were totally rejected and they were based either on an ignorance of the facts or "something more sinister"



WEEKEND  
ARCUS  
SPECIAL  
REPORT

AN ARCUS (WORLD) a. reac, turning 'Swapo' is 'boeresport'

# The bounty hunters

W/E Arcus 14/1/82 221

From PAT BULGER  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Oom Kallie "Rootbaard" du Preez, 44, clenched a 20 mm machnegun shell in a sunburned fist and wrested the cap from another bottle of beer.

Outside the peaceful sounds of fruitbats and crickets filled the night air as rain sprinkled new life on La Rochelle, his 5 000 ha farm in northern SWA/Namibia. But the giant red-haired farmer is not a man easily fooled by the apparent tranquility of an African night, nor is he seduced into complacency by the welcome gift of summer rain.

"I'm not scared of death," he declares. "No, I'm not afraid. They can come again, just as long as they don't touch my family."

His Johannesburg-born wife, Connie, nodded. She, too, was unafraid, ready and willing to do battle against "them".

Rain is a mixed blessing to the frontier farmers who, like Oom Kallie, live off the soil south of the Red Line — a series of fences and obstacles that separate "white" SWA/Namibia from Ovambo, the South African Defence Force-controlled region that borders on southern Angola.

If rain brings life it also carries the threat of death, a natural alarm that beckons guerrillas of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) southwards into battle with the Boere.

## Rainfall season quest

Farmers become soldiers going to war against men who could easily have been farmhands had they not chosen to take up arms and live off pools of rain water and wild fruit during their yearly rainfall season quest for liberation.

All year round Oom Kallie is visited by foreigners who come to shoot his animals — in the summer he is visited by locals who come to shoot him.

## 'I was sitting here waiting for them . . . at R2 000 a head, it's good money.'

The next few months will be a tense time for the farmers of the north Barricades and sandbag walls will have to erected, rifles oiled and radios checked.

## Into the action

In SWA/Namibia the farmers are still waiting to get into the action.

Oom Kallie is a man of unbending, yet not entirely eccentric political views. A third generation of German and French stock, he was formerly employed by the SWA Nature Conservation Department before he took over his parents' farm at Tsantsabis and joined the local commando in 1980.

In that year he stood for the right wing Herstigte Nasionale Party in a Windhoek by-election. Although unsuccessful, the campaign gave him an opportunity to articulate a political philosophy that many, himself excluded, naturally, would call racist.

## Veliskoene and children

SWA/Namibia's future, he declares, cracking open a miniature bottle of vodka and gulping it down without a pause, lies not in independence but a close alliance with South Africa — a fifth province or part of a federation perhaps.

"Veliskoene and children, that's all we make here. We can't even make a box of matches," he reasons.



"Oom Kallie" du Preez uses a motorcycle to patrol his farm. The insurgents come looking for "Rootbaard" during the rainy season.



Traugott and Debbie Sachse with their two sons, Christian, 5, and Stephan, 2.

He would not be prepared to live in SWA/Namibia under a Swapo government and although he treats his small labour force well, he openly admits that of all the farmers north of the copper mining town of Tsumeb, he is the one Swapo would most like to lay out cold.

Insurgents came close to doing just that when in 1980, three of them came on to his farm, cut his telephone wires and, as he puts it, "came for me". He shot all three, earning R6 000 in bounty for his trouble.

## When the black man kicks back

On another occasion guerrillas visited a neighbouring farm and asked the labourers where they could find "Rootbaard".

"I was sitting here waiting for them. I wanted to push up my bank account at R2 000 a head, it's good money."

Was Connie frightened during the incident?

"The police arrived so they didn't get to the farm and we couldn't have any fun," she recalls.

"I'm a fatalist. I don't think God could be that unfair to let me die at the hands of a black man. For my children I was afraid."

Oom Kallie is scornful of farmers who leave the land to take refuge in the towns.

"They always want to kick the black man's back-

side but when the black man kicks back they run away. Why should we be scared?"

Outsiders lacking the experience, the fatalism and the bravado, would find plenty of reason to be terrified. But for farmers like Oom Kallie it's all part of living in a land that is not easy at the best of times.

Much of the fear is allayed by their view of the black man as being as inept at war as he is during peace.

As far as Oom Kallie is concerned, Swapo does not really have an army.

"I think they just throw a couple of Fapias (Angolan Government troops) and youngsters over the border each year," he says.

A young farmer, who raises cattle and maize on the Ovambo border, Traugott Sachse, seems not to agree entirely with that view.

"The terrorists are getting more aggressive and better all the time," he says. That alone is not enough to frighten 30-year-old Traugott of Operel farm, although his wife Debbie, who was pregnant during last year's infiltration, admits to being a little nervous.

Traugott has been on the 5 200 ha farm he bought from his parents two years ago, for two years and although they have not yet brushed with insurgents,

they are prepared for an attack. The farm house is surrounded by security fencing and sandbag walls provide extra protection. Both he and Debbie are members of the local commando.

"We don't get ready (for the insurgency), we are ready all the time," Traugott says.

When Swapo insurgents reached a certain point in Ovambo, Traugott says, the farming community is alerted.

"One night and they can be here — sometimes it takes a day, depending on where they cross. It is not so serious at this stage, it's real quiet but once they come the show will really be on."

## 'I'm a fatalist. I don't think God would be that unfair to let me die at the hands of a black man.'

Traugott recalls the infiltration in 1976 when a group of guerrillas passed through the farm.

"My father went out to get wood that afternoon and saw these tracks. About 16 of them had passed about a kilometre from the house. They had their first contact on a neighbouring farm."

According to Traugott, farmers who follow the security precautions laid down by the army have a

good chance of survival.

"I'm terrified to drive on my roads during terror time. The army sweeps every road through. It costs them a lot but they still do it."

He speaks with boyish envy about Oom Kallie's legendary brushes with Swapo. "Ja, Kallie has had his luck. It's sports, it's fun."

But beneath the bravado there is always the knowledge that danger lurks nearby. The young couple recalled the 1982 infiltration as particularly unpleasant.

"We had a funeral every week for three weeks," Debbie says. All the victims were local farmers.

"Ou Rasse hit a landmine, Oom Steyn hit a landmine and Louis Fourie was killed. That year they hit us hard. You know everyone and then you learn they are dead. It eats a man," Traugott says.

Both Oom Kallie and Traugott were relieved that the SADF was engaging Swapo in Angola but they both believed some measure of infiltration would take place.

"Nobody can say there won't be infiltration. The rain is a big problem, the bush is a factor. A terrier can pass half a kilometre away and you won't see him," Traugott says.

"I've listened to the radio and the special reports are giving it stick in Angola. The way the story is going in Angola there won't be many — but some will come over."



# SADF brings back POWs, 'new' weapon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is holding several prisoners of war including at least one Cuban caught during its latest seek-and-destroy operation against Swapo in Southern Angola

The SADF scored a major intelligence coup for the West when its troops operating in the area found three 30mm automatic grenade launchers

The gun, known as the AGS 17, is used by Russian troops in Afghanistan and was previously thought to be used only by elite Russian squadrons and in East Germany

The finding of this weapon and as well as radar-controlled Sam8 and Sam9 installations indicates that Russia is sending its most sophisticated weaponry to Angola for use by both Fapla and Swapo.

It was also revealed yesterday, during a trip into Angola for South African military correspondents and members of the foreign press corps, that the South African forces attacking a Swapo base at Cuvelai, were out-gunned, and outnumbered by at least five to one

## Fierce battles

The combined forces of Swapo, Fapla, Cubans and Russian advisers fled after fierce battles of a conventional nature which the South African forces had not planned on

South Africa lost 21 men during the operation with one member of the SWATF reported captured. The combined loss on the enemy side was at least 500

The Officer Commanding the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, said that several prisoners of war had been taken by South African forces but he did not know when, or if, arrangements were being made for a swap

He told the pressmen at Evali, 120km inside Angola, that the security forces had captured a large number of weapons including anti-aircraft guns, landmine planting vehicles and anti-tank weapons

General Meiring said South African and SWATF forces would have completed their withdrawal from Angola by tomorrow night

Answering questions, he said that the Unita had not become involved in any of the contacts with the enemy

## Civilian

He said that it was possible that civilians could become involved in crossfire between security forces and the enemy but that the only civilian casualty they had come across was an Angolan man who had been run over by a Russian T54 tank

Pressmen were shown maps drawn up by Russians which had been captured at Cuvelai. The maps indicate that the combined Fapla and Swapo bases at the town were being run by Russian advisers

With the maps was communist propaganda, praising President Yuri Andropov

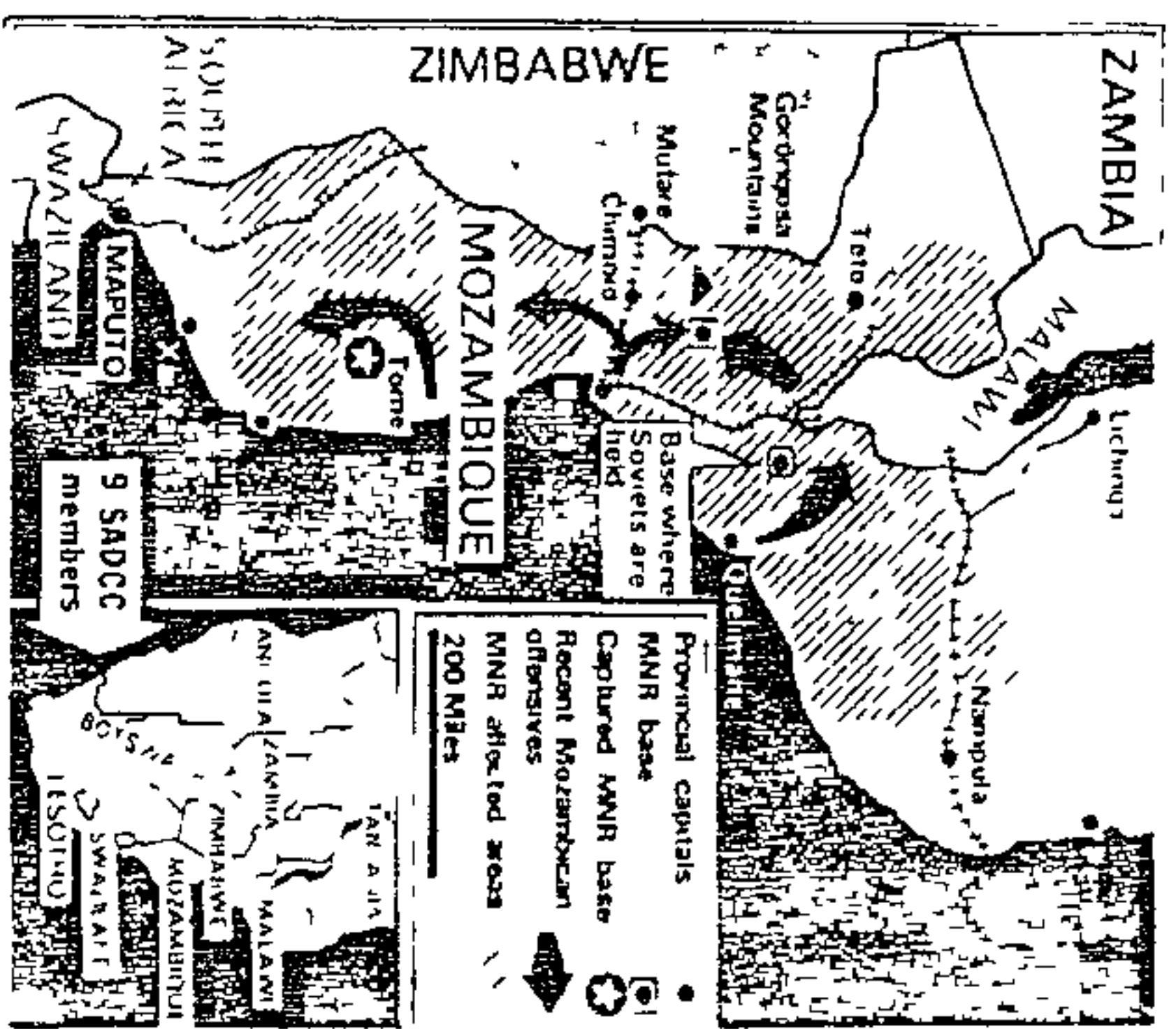
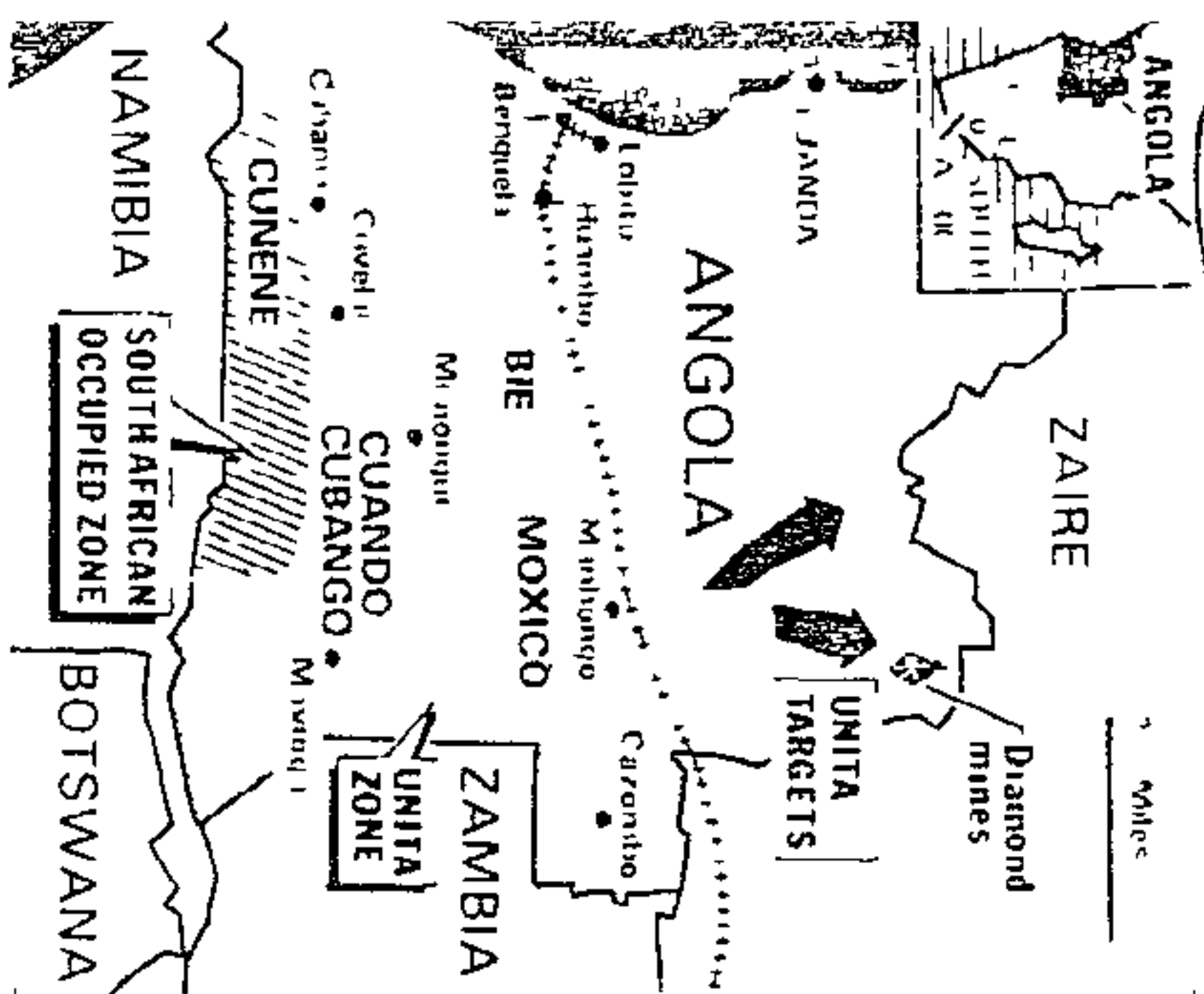
The general said that combined Fapla and Cuban forces with Russian advisers had become involved in the battle between security forces and Swapo at Cuvelai

A unit of Russian tanks had been sent in against the SADF forces who were not planning on becoming involved in a conventional confrontation. The battle against the tanks was won by the Ratels

Only one Ratel was lost when it became trapped in a minefield and was attacked by a Russian T54 tank. Five South African soldiers died when their Ratel was hit by tank fire

The battle for SA is on, says UK Press

# Pretoria claims to destabilise neighbours'



By Dirk de Villiers  
The Star Bureau

**ONDON** — The political and strategic context of the war in Southern Africa is clear: it is nothing less than a battle for South Africa.

It is a war, too, in which South African Government "is now unashamedly bringing the offensive into the territory of all its independent neighbours", though its claims of success in Angola may be exaggerated.

And it will go on doing so as long as the West continues to collude over these military adventures.

So three correspondents of the Guardian — Victoria Brittain and Jonathan Steele in London, and Joseph Hanlon in Maputo — sum up in a wide-ranging review of events in the area.

"Far from having a laager mentality, all the evidence suggests the South Africans are now willing and able to move ruthlessly beyond their apartheid frontiers," they report.

"According to their grand design, a scheme made clear over the last few years and highlighted in recent weeks, one main aim is to destabilise the governments of their independent neighbours by every means."

The report says Pretoria's strategy contains three principal elements to prevent Swaziland, to cut off external sources of support for the ANC, and to destroy the embryonic nine-na-

tion economic grouping within and on the borders of South Africa.

The recent attacks in Angola seem to suggest that a fourth has been added, the writers say to replace, in co-operation with Unita, the present Luanda government.

They add, however, that the latest onslaught has not seriously affected the basic military stalemate in the area.

In Mozambique, it is pointed out, South Africa's aim is not to overthrow the government of

President Samora Machel. It is primarily a war to destabilise, destroy economic targets, ravage crops and force the government to divert money and manpower to a costly and protracted conflict.

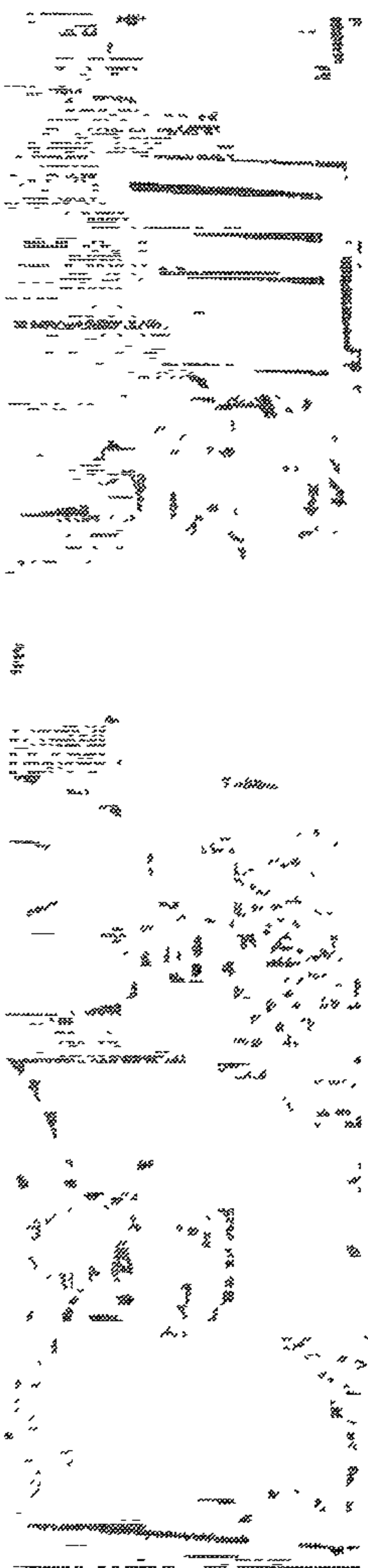
The second object is to deny sanctuary to the ANC.

To Maputo the sole issue is South Africa's backing of the Mozambique National Resistance, which is bleeding the country, say the correspondents.

"Forecasts of a Southern African conflagration, which will inevitably involve the West have been made with increasing urgency in the last year."

Mozambique is Africa's prime spokesman for the view that there is an alternative to that disaster.

"With the forthcoming round of talks with South Africa, Mozambique is demonstrating as President Machel's European tour did, that the West has a serious long-term partnership on offer in the nine-member Southern African Development Conference economic grouping."







Chairman of the South African Tourist Board Danie Hough with Commander Jose Bacelar, (right), director of Mozambique Airlines at Maputo airport yesterday

# SA-Maputo tourism talks kick off

South African and Mozambican officials yesterday began preliminary talks on reviving tourism between their ideologically divergent countries

A delegation led by Mr Danie Hough, chairman of the South African Tourist Board, flew to Maputo yesterday for a week-end familiarisation visit prior to formal talks on Monday. Security talks — billed as initially the most important part

of this exploration process — will be held in Pretoria on Monday with the South African team, led by General Johan Coetzee

The security talks will be aimed at reaching an agreement not to give physical aid to dissident groups operating against the respective governments. Maputo has emphasised, however, that it plans to co-ordinate

political, diplomatic and moral assistance to the ANC

Diplomatic sources regard the tourism talks as the least important area on Monday's agenda, with little prospect for an immediate increase in holiday travel

But government sources in Mozambique said they expected the South Africans to explore the possibility of sending hol-

daymakers to Mozambique

The delegation accompanying Mr Hough includes representatives of South Africa's Federation of Hotel Owners, a private airline director, Mr Piet van Huijfen, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism

● See interview with Mr Danie Hough in Review

# Ceasefire Offer 'not Cuban-linked'

By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

South Africa's truce offer last month for a one-month truce ceasefire in the escalating Namibian war from January 31 was not linked to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

Mr Botha was reacting to reported comments of US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz yesterday that he, Mr Shultz, hoped that South Africa's unilateral withdrawal of its troops from Angola was "one of those signs and actions that perhaps can lead others to do something".

Mr Shultz told a Press conference in Washington it was "clearly necessary" for Cuba to withdraw its forces from Angola to get South Africa's co-operation in granting independence to Namibia

Asked if the US insisted on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, Mr Shultz replied "That has been something that we think is desirable, but it is clearly necessary if South Africa is going to go along with what has emerged as a very real possible way of gaining Namibian independence. So we're for it."

Mr Botha said South Africa's offer of December 15 was intended to create a climate of peace which would facilitate the resolution of the broader conflict problems of the region

"South Africa's offer was not linked to Cuban withdrawal but required that the Cubans, along with the Angolans and Swapo, would not exploit the situation resulting from South Africa's proposed disengagement of forces from southern Angola"



# Five trapped soldiers fought on till the end

By CHRIS OLCKERS

TRAPPED in a minefield, five South African soldiers in a crippled Ratel kept firing until they were all killed

Their guns were silenced only when a shell fired from a Russian-built T-54 tank scored a direct hit on the troop-carrier

The story of the soldiers was told to Pressmen as South African troops were withdrawing from southern Angola this week after the completion of 'Operation Askari' in which tons of Russian-made arms were captured

Battle-weary troops, returning after their victory over Swapo, Cubans, Angolans and Russian advisers, recounted the bravery of the men in the Ratel

It was on New Year's Eve, 200km inside Angola near Cuvelai, that the South Africans met up with the enemy who outnumbered them five to one

Despite the fact that the Ratel is designed as an armoured troop-carrier the men were forced to take on a unit of Russian-built T-54 tanks

One of these Ratels, named 'Muskeljaatkat', drove into a minefield and was crippled

"They were virtually helpless but the guns never stopped firing," one soldier said

"It was one hell of a battle. There wasn't time to be scared. All I can remember was saying 'please God' as we tackled the enemy

"The trapped Ratel's guns never stopped firing. Then the Russian tank appeared," he said

A shell fired by Cubans smashed into the Ratel, silencing its guns and turning it into a blazing inferno. Five South African soldiers died

"But we will never forget that they never stopped firing. It inspired us. After three days the enemy fled," he said

At the beginning of the campaign a unit of 12 Russian tanks was deployed against the South Africans. At the end of the battle at Cuvelai — with Swapo, Cuban and Fapla forces fleeing — the unit had been wiped out and the tanks destroyed

At a Press conference for military correspondents at Evalh, 120km inside Angola,

## Allegations against Koevoet untrue — SAP

ALLEGATIONS of torture and intimidation of civilians in Ovambo by the special police unit Koevoet were "unsubstantiated and untrue", a senior police authority said yesterday

Lieutenant-General Victor Verster said three senior South African police officers had investigated allegations of atrocities against and the torture of the local Ovambo population by the Koevoet (Crowbar) unit of the SAP in the operational area and had found the allegations to be unsubstantiated and untrue

General Verster, the deputy commissioner in charge of personnel and administration, said Koevoet was a "cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned"

"But as far as the local population is concerned, why do you think Koevoet has had so much success? Because we have the complete

co-operation of the local population who give us hot information on which Koevoet acts immediately"

General Verster was speaking to a group of political correspondents who completed a week-long tour of the operational area.

Each allegation made against anti-insurgency units in general and Koevoet in particular was investigated from 'an entirely neutral point of view and we have arranged with SWA police and their CID that every allegation is handed over to them', he said

"They then open a criminal document and investigate the matter as they would do any other case"

Senior officers of the SAP also sat on a joint committee comprising local leaders and other security forces which dealt with allegations of atrocities and other crimes, the general said — Sapa.

Major-General George Meiring, Officer Commanding the South West African Territory Force, confirmed that South African forces captured tons of Russian-manufactured arms worth millions of rands during 'Operation Askari'

Gen Meiring said the seized arms were being brought back by troops during the withdrawal, which was scheduled to be completed by tonight

Describing the capture of three AGS 17 automatic grenade launchers Gen Meiring

## Harare accuses 'allies' of SA

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, has accused "Western allies" of South Africa of condoning South African action in southern Angola.

"How long," he asked,

said it was the first time that this weapon had been found by a Western country

"It is one of the most sophisticated weapons of its kind in the world. No Western country has up to now been able to examine it."

Among the captured equipment were D30 122mm medium artillery guns, ZU 23 double-barrel anti-aircraft guns, ZIS2 57mm guns, B10 recoil high explosive and anti-tank guns, 57mm anti-aircraft guns, rocket launchers and large numbers of Russian rifles as well as tons of ammunition.

"can South Africa's friends continue to shed crocodile tears while secretly relishing the punishment meted out to Angola and other states for standing resolutely in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia?" — Sapa-AP

● South African troops inside Angola return to Namibia at the end of 'Operation Askari'

Case 127/4379/7

# Police exonerated after torture probe

*G. Tribune*  
ALLEGATIONS of torture and intimidation of civilians in Owambo by the special police unit Koevoet, were "unsubstantiated and untrue", a senior police officer said at Lauberville in the territory today.

Lieutenant-General Victor Verster said three senior South African police officers had investigated allegations of atrocities against and the torture of the local Ovambo population by the Koevoet unit of the SAP in the operational area.

General Verster is the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of personnel and administration.

He said Koevoet was a "cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned.

"But as far as the local population is concerned, I ask you the question, why do you think Koevoet has had so much success?

"Because we have the

*15/11/84*  
complete co-operation of the local population who give us hot information on which Koevoet acts immediately."

General Verster was speaking to a group of political correspondents who had just completed a week-long tour of the operational area.

## Investigated

Each allegation made against anti-insurgency units in general and Koevoet in particular was investigated from "an entirely neutral point of view and we have arranged with SWA police and their CID that every allegation is handed over to them.

"They then open a criminal document and investigate the matter as they would do any other case."

Senior officers of the SAP also sat on a joint committee comprising local leaders and other security forces which dealt with the allegations, the General said. — Sapa.



221 (1982) S. Africa 65/1/84

# SWA security laws probe starts in March

WINDHOEK — The five-man commission on Namibian security legislation will begin its inquiry early in March. People who want to testify have until the end of this month to submit memoranda. Several political leaders have already indicated they are interested in testifying.

By DAVID PIETERS

The inquiry comes at a time when security legislation in Namibia has come under increasing pressure in the courts, and has been criticised by politicians, church leaders and lawyers. The SWA Bar Council (Society of

Advocates) called for a probe in December, 1982. The commission was appointed by the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk. The Council of Churches in Namibia has rejected the commission's terms of reference.

Cape Times 10/1/84

# Rapport editor hits at SA role

BY MARTINE BARKER  
Staff Reporter

THE editor of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, has questioned South Africa's role in the fighting in Angola and SWA/Namibia and has called for the government to release more information about it.

In his weekly column, Kortom, Dr De Klerk said there were questions about the fighting which "in a democracy can, and must, be asked".

Posing "fair questions in a fair manner" and acting as "a mirror" to reflect public thought, Dr De Klerk said that if the war was a national, strategic, diplomatic and a security necessity, "the government must inform us, the voters, to strengthen motivation".

Current justifications for the war were

"That we are fighting on our borders and across our borders to protect all the citizens of SWA against terror and eventual submission to the dictates of Swapo and its Russian base

"That we are fighting to save South Africa from the Russian onslaught. The further we can hold the wolf from our door the better

"That we are fighting to help the West in a joint effort to stem Communist infiltration in South Africa.

In other quarters, however, it was said that "we are fighting to destabilize the sub-continent, or that our battles are a part of the international cold war and diplomatic strategy, or that we are preparing the way for military assertion by a military government".

Calling for the "real truth", Dr De Klerk said people had to understand some of what was happening, in view of the fact that more than 400 young men had died and thousands of others had been maimed.

Dr De Klerk asked

● "Is SWA worth the life, money and trouble in view of the perpetual petty quarrelling and check-mate situations?"

"Has Swapo really been weakened after the 10 years of war, or do they remain the winning element which will eventually take over in Namibia?"

"If the 'well-informed' and the whole world community place their money on Swapo's eventual entry, what are we fighting for?"

● "Is it not a better strategy to let Nujoma take over? His disillusionment will be so great and his efforts to pluck the chestnuts from the fire will burn his fingers badly. Isn't this what is needed to bring stability out of chaos? It will keep Russia busy. It will unmask Russia's motives and strengthen Western support for counter-offensives.

● "Why not draw a circle of powerful defence around our own borders? Can't we effectively keep Russia from our borders?"

● "Is a solution in sight? Is it not naive to think the Cubans will pack up and go? Can Russia afford it? What are we going to do with the time this bit of diplomacy wins for us?"

● "What a great irony it is that we have gained a military victory but nobody exults openly about it. Can we afford to be branded as an aggressor in the year of the American presidential elections, when the opportunity to hit at us in election campaigns will be sought?"

Dr De Klerk said he hoped valid answers to these questions would be provided in the coming week.



# How South African forces fought their way out of Swapo trap

IT is not SWA/Namibia or Angola that Africa sees as the prize of the week-long battle that was fought between South African forces and Angolan, Cuban and Swapo forces in the scrub forest area beyond the final flow of the Kunene River to the sea. It is belief in the Soviet ability to help the continent out of trouble.

So the answer to South Africa's boast that Angola and Swapo have not yet felt the full power that the Republic can produce in the field, is the muttered threat from Moscow that South Africa may be pushing its luck further than Russia can tolerate.

That is what Africa wants to see, whether a display of full South African power, or a raising of Russian aid and organization to more than it has dared throw in so far, will prevail.

Establishing its influence over the whole of Southern Africa is not the immediate Soviet aim in the present struggle. Taking over the South African ports, gold mines and sources of other strategic metals would be a great gain in the overall struggle between East and West, but that is considered to lie in the distant future.

## Objective

Even helping the more left-wing black leaders to get into power in the area is not the presently most desired objective.

Simply demonstrating the Soviet ability to help friends somewhere in Africa is the nub of immediate endeavours.

The fact is that the Soviet Union is beginning to feel that its influence in African affairs is beginning to weaken.

## Embarrassment

Even the influence of its simplistic economic doctrines no longer has the overwhelming hold over young African minds, and thoughts are beginning to creep in what Western economics, though more complicated and involved, may also be more effective.

Even the bright idea that Cuban troops could help local efforts to



spread Marxist-Leninism and establish Russian influence has not succeeded all that well, as the failure of the Cuban and Russian helpers to beat down the Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia has made embarrassingly clear.

However, the slow progress of Cubans, Angolans and Swapo down in the south has also been becoming an embarrassment, yet could provide much more of a coup for Soviet influence in international eyes.

This has also been made more desirable because the Russian hold over Mozambique on the eastern coast of Africa has appeared to be slipping.

## Violence

At the same time the Soviets were at least making useful demonstration by sending aid to two sets of guerillas attacking South Africa in the south, one out of Angola and one, the ANC, out of Mozambique.

Both of these territories refused South African demands that they stop harbouring groups, Swapo and ANC, intending violence against the Republic.

But whereas the Angolans were very firm in their refusal, the Mozambicans were showing signs of willingness to strike a bargain.

So the South Africans began negotiations with both Angola and Mozambique, partly to demonstrate before the international opinion that she was eager to live at



peace with her neighbours.

Pretoria was also cautious enough to remember that both these states had defence agreements with Moscow, and there was no point in appearing to flout these too openly.

## Heavy blow

South Africa also had sound intelligence reasons to consider that Mozambique would hardly retaliate in force to Pretoria's provocations because Mozambican forces were already tied up by rebels, and were weakened by thousands of drought deaths.

However the Swapo guerillas were preparing a heavy blow at the north of SWA/Namibia,

and were being encouraged by the Russian advisers to go ahead even at the cost of heavy loss in life.

It was fairly reliably reported that while leaving a heavy contingent behind to guard the heartland of MPLA against Unita advances in the north, the Cubans and Angolans would provide a back-up force for the Swapo guerillas taking up positions on a line along the Kunene.

Unita made advances in strength into more northerly parts of Angola and along the border regions of the country with Zaire and Zambia, and the South Africans set off against the Swapo forces.

## Trap

The Swapo forces fell back behind Angolan and Cuban lines, with the South Africans complaining loudly about the protection being thus afforded Swapo by the Cubans and Angolans.

The South African complaints had a rather odd sound in international ears, as their forces were already operating deep in Angolan territory — and Russian and East German advisers were increasingly hopeful that the Swapo groups were leading the South Africans into a trap.

## Unita

When the South Africans seemed to have advanced into the trap, it became clear they had brought adequate forces to get out of it.

Certainly they appeared to have brought greater forces than ever before. What is more, they were able to use their artillery and air force strength to destroy the prepared positions and great numbers of their would-be trappers.

It is even possible that the South Africans were able to send on, through the hole they had blown

## Africa Column



Anthony Delius

in Angola's western defences, a great deal of extra supplies to Unita forces operating on the highlands.

Was there any possibility that the South Africans might have advanced further?

This might have drawn further numbers of Cubans and Angolans against them, and given the Unita forces a chance to make a breakthrough towards Luanda?

South Africans have been caught by extending their own lines too greatly before. Perhaps they had no wish to bring down heavier forces on themselves, simply to put Unita in a position from which they could threaten to overwhelm the Angolan government forces. This might, perhaps, force the Russians to fulfill their defence agreement with Angola by supplying even greater aid.

For the moment, and perhaps for a long time ahead, the South Africans have achieved a position most favourable to themselves at a fairly small cost.

They had thrashed Swapo, set at nought what help the Cubans and Angolans could offer, and persuaded the Mozambicans that there was little to be achieved by harbouring the ANC. Need fate be tempted further?

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# Koevoet — Thorn in Swapo flesh

By CHRIS FREIMOND

SPECIAL fighting units in modern warfare inevitably gain reputations for ruthlessness. Their secret operations lead to charges of atrocities and low standards of behaviour — often difficult if not impossible to prove or disprove.

It happened to the French Foreign Legion in North Africa, the Green Berets in Vietnam, the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia, and is happening to the secretive South African Police special counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, (Crowbar) in its war against Swapo guerrillas in the Angolan border area.

So far the little that has leaked out about Koevoet from court cases, in which members and former members have been charged with murder, intimidation and causing the death of civilians, has been shocking.

Clearly concerned by the bad image, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, recently invited a group of political correspondents to inspect the unit.

Last week — accompanied by two SAP generals and a brigadier — the group became the first journalists to tour Koevoet bases on the border, watch the men in training and be briefed on their activities.

Because of the nature of Koevoet's work, the main detail of the unit — its strength, tactics and successes — may not be published.

But the tour did give journalists — and through them the public — a first glimpse behind the veil of secrecy and could lead to a re-assessment of the unit that has so far

received nothing but bad publicity.

Koevoet's sole task is to hunt down and eliminate Swapo fighters in northern South West Africa. It operates on the obviously successful principle of gathering its own intelligence and acting on it immediately.

Its white leader core are conventionally trained policemen who volunteer for Koevoet service and undergo a strict selection course.

But the bulk of the unit — the black fighters — have a far shorter training period in Kavango, where the war is still at low intensity, it is six weeks. In Owambo it is slightly longer. No member is sent into action without first having discipline instilled "on the parade ground", an officer said.

Despite the relatively brief training, Koevoet's officers claim that discipline is good and morale high.

Some of the blacks are former members of Angolan guerrilla movements or Swapo fighters who have "turned" and agreed to help hunt down their former comrades. The rest are recruited in SWA.

It was denied that Koevoet members were paid "head money" for Swapo kills. This was claimed by a former member of the unit, during his trial in Windhoek last year for the murder of a civilian.

It was pointed out that a

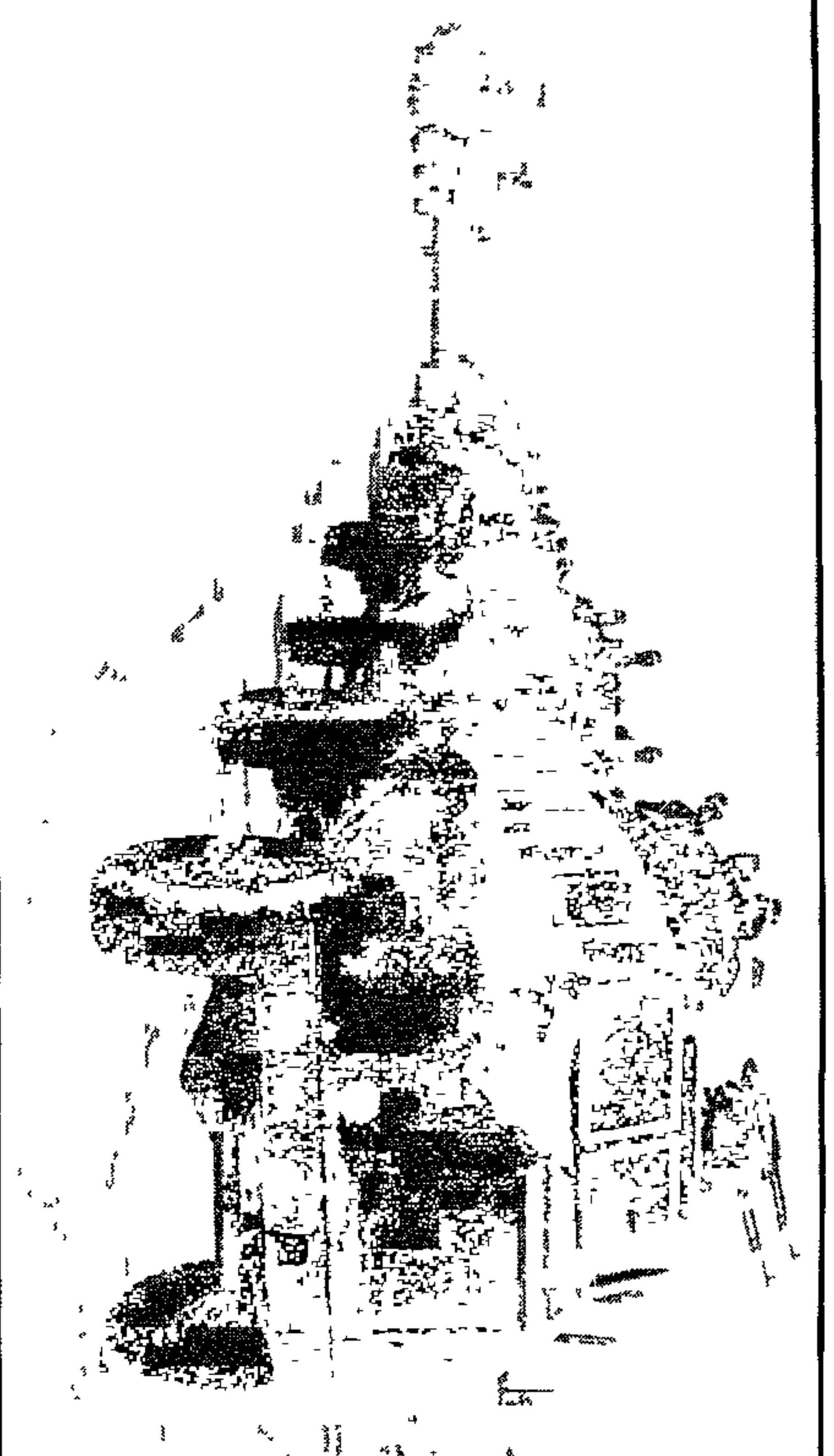
bad reputation was evidenced by repeated assurances that every allegation or complaint against members of the unit was investigated at a high level, and where necessary, action was taken.

Inspections of the unit and investigations of allegations had been undertaken by the head of SAP counter-insurgency and commander of the special task force, Brigadier Bert Wandrag, the deputy CID chief and head of the SAP forensic unit, Major-General Lothar Neefling, and the Minister of Law and Order's Press Secretary, Colonel Leon Mellek. Gen Verster said All three officers were also on the tour.

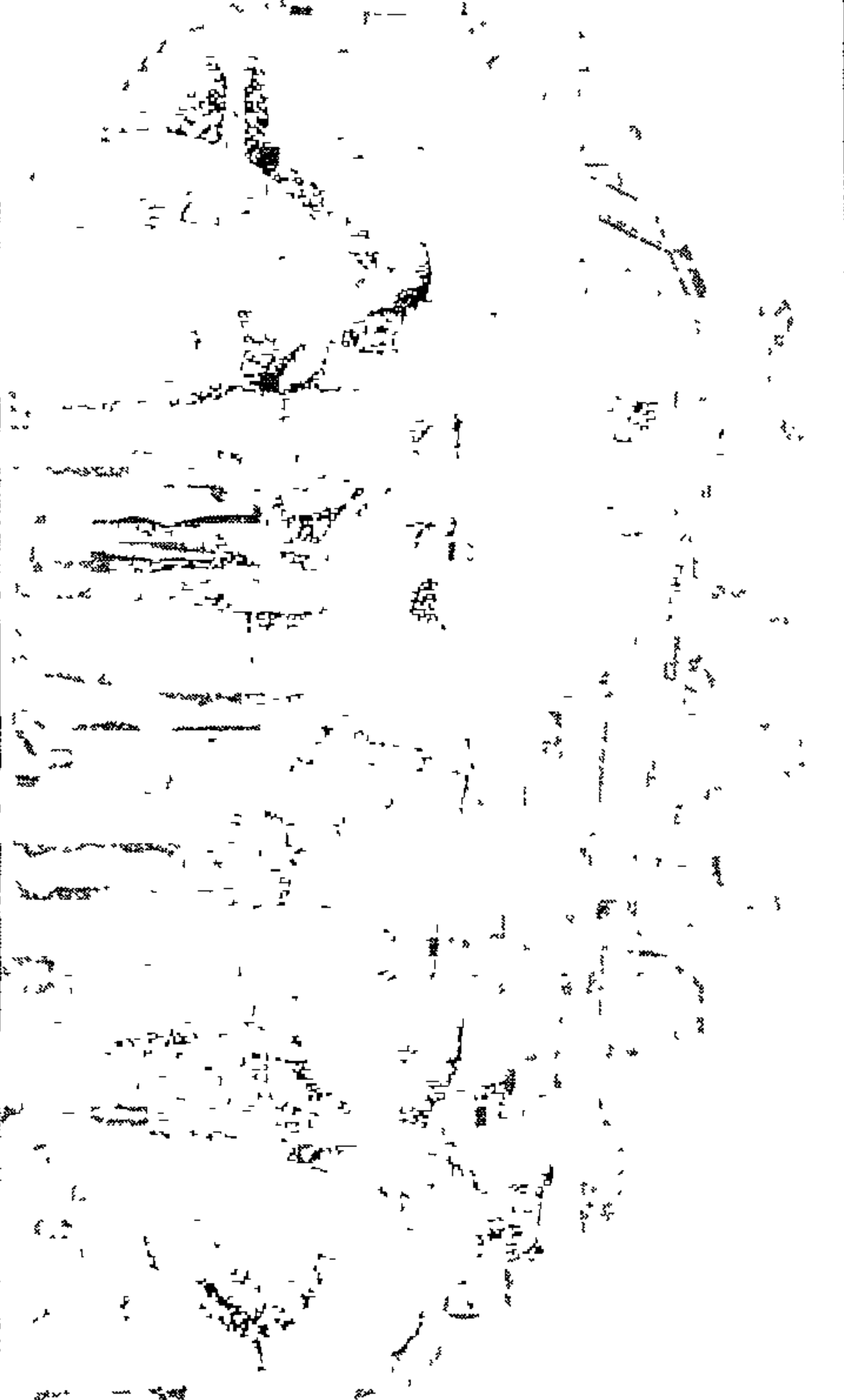
It was denied that Koevoet intimidated and tortured civilians to get information. Gen Verster attributed the unit's considerable success to a high degree of willing co-operation from the local population.

The unit also works in close co-operation with other arms of the security force — particularly the air force — and there was therefore an understandable reluctance by Gen Verster to boast about Koevoet's success rate or to claim too much credit for Swapo "kills".

But it was clear that because the unit is not responsible for the diversity of tasks — such as massive civil action programmes — that the military faces, it devotes all its time and attention to destroying Swapo guerrillas.



Koevoet convoy thunders out of base on the northern border of South West Africa for operations aimed at eliminating the sole target — Swapo guerrillas



Members of the South African Police Koevoet counter-insurgency unit at a base in the operational area get ready for action



Daily Mail

16/1/84

throughout SWA for information leading to the elimination of Swapo fighters or the recovery of their weapons, but Koevoet received no extra money for successful operations.

The SAP Chief Deputy Commissioner (Personnel and Administration), Lieutenant-General Victor Verster, who was on the tour, agreed with journalists — after much argument — that Koevoet was “a cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned”.

It was a “very aggressive, offensive unit” and could not be seen in the same light as other police counter insurgency units that did normal protection duties in the operational area, he said.

Initially he and his colleagues seemed reluctant to concede that in a guerrilla war such as the one being waged in SWA the public would probably accept that a unit such as Koevoet was necessary to counter unconventional enemy operations and that such a unit could be expected to be a ruthless killing machine as far as the enemy was concerned.

The concern for Koevoet's

Gen Verster believes that because of this relentless efficiency Koevoet is “a thorn in the flesh” of Swapo and its backers and is therefore one of the main targets for adverse propaganda.

A controversial aspect, however, is whether Koevoet should be a police unit at all. It has no conventional police duties and when the war winds down it seems unlikely that the black personnel will be deployable in a conventional police role. Its future, therefore, is unclear.

How the unit will fit into the scheme of things if and when United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is implemented is also likely to be a controversial issue.

In terms of the settlement details all military units must pull back to specified bases — but police units will continue with the normal duties and Koevoet — although a police unit — is tasked solely with hunting down and killing Swapo guerrillas.

It seems, therefore, that on the military front Koevoet will remain the security forces' most controversial unit — and possibly even develop into an international political issue.

# Bomb blast hits <sup>Cape Town</sup> SWA <sup>17/1/84</sup> factory <sup>221</sup>

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — As South African troops began their final withdrawal from Angola, saboteurs struck in Oshakati, nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, devastating a State-owned cool-drink factory.

A police spokesman said yesterday that a powerful bomb blast had ripped through the factory, owned by the First National Development Corporation (FNDC), early on Sunday morning.

"The bomb exploded seconds after midnight, but at this stage we can disclose no details," he said.

## Shook town

Damage of between R300 000 and R500 000 was caused by the bomb, which destroyed the factory's generating plant, boiler-room and a store room.

All windows and doors were ripped out by the bomb, which shook the dusty, heavily-fortified town, sending residents scuttling for bomb shelters which form part of every garden in Oshakati.

Production at the factory would be stopped for at least a month, a company spokesman said yesterday.

"Our first thought was that terrorists were attacking us with mortars," a doctor at the local hospital said yesterday.



# Locust plague descends on SWA farmers

221 RDM 17/11/84

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The seven-year drought is over in South West Africa — to be replaced by a plague of locusts — and embattled farmers in the territory are beginning to ask themselves whether there isn't a biblical explanation for the plight in which they find themselves.

Seven lean years of crippling drought, the worst in living memory, looked set to come to an end as a special Christmas present at the end of 1983, when soaking rains fell over much of the territory.

The rain is still falling — but some of the side-effects have been frightening.

With the rains came young grass shoots, springing up everywhere. Some areas in the south resembled the garden counties of England, so green were the fields.

But now a plague of locusts has descended. And reports coming in from widely separated areas of the territory tell of unprecedented hailstorms.

Mr Koos and Mrs Anna Viviers, of the farm Dwessa near Summerdown 100km northeast of Windhoek, lost their maize crop of 100ha, and their office collapsed under the weight of hail when they were hit by a sudden storm on Saturday afternoon.

"It was terrible," Mrs Viviers said yesterday. "One moment there were just these few wisps of cloud in the sky, then everything suddenly went dark and the hail just came down."

"All the hail on the roof slid down on to the roof of our office, which is a long enclosed stoep, and the next minute it simply collapsed. I still have a headache today from the noise," she said.

Many small birds were found dead on their lawn the next morning, killed by stones the size of doves' eggs.

Meanwhile, officials of the Department of Agriculture are monitoring closely the effects and spread of a plague of locusts which has descended on farms in the Khomas Hochland, the rich grazing lands between Windhoek and the Namib Desert.

Gardens, crops and grazing lands are being stripped bare as millions of young locusts descend and wipe out all available green vegetation.

A farm visited by the Africa Bureau at Brakwater, 30km north of Windhoek, at the weekend had virtually no grazing left.

Hitching poles for horses were crawling with small green hoppers, and walking was impossible without crushing hundreds of young locusts underfoot.

An official of the department said that it was not envisaged that poison would be used against the locusts at this stage, as the ecological damage caused by the poison could be greater than that caused by the locusts themselves.

The only good news on the ecological front is that good rains are still falling in some areas of the country.

Kombat, near Tsumeb in the north, registered 70mm of rain at the weekend.

# Bomb blasts SWA factory

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — As South African troops were making their weary final withdrawal from Angola, saboteurs struck in Oshakati, nerve-centre of the Owambo war-zone at the weekend.

A police spokesman said yesterday a bomb had ripped through a cool-drink factory owned by the First National Development Corporation early on Sunday morning.

Damage of between R300 000 and R500 000 was caused by the bomb, which destroyed the factory's generating plant, boiler-room and a store room.

All windows and doors were ripped out by the blast.

Production at the factory will be stopped for at least a month, a company spokesman said yesterday.

In a separate incident at the weekend in which sabotage is not suspected, fire gutted a business complex, also owned by the corporation, at Okakarara, about 200km northeast of Windhoek.

At least R500 000 damage was caused when the fire gutted a bank, a shop and a bottle store.



# Why Koevoet is not a military unit

Political Correspondent

KOEVOET's operations as a police unit are linked to the eventual possibility of an international settlement in SWA/Namibia

Journalists were told last week that Koevoet was formed in 1976 after the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 in January that year

According to Western proposals for the implementation of this resolution, normal police activities can continue in SWA/Namibia while South African military units are confined to base and withdrawn after a cease-fire

This is why Koevoet, whose operations are military in everything but name, is not a military unit. It is designed to provide efficient and experienced counter-insurgency cover should terrorism

continue after a cease-fire and UN monitoring forces refuse to act against Swapo

Lieutenant-General Victor Verster, deputy police commissioner in charge of personnel and administration, did not believe Koevoet's reputation was now such that its withdrawal would be insisted upon when South African troops were withdrawn

"Koevoet is a police unit Terrorism is a criminal offence Hasn't Koevoet got the right to act against terrorism?" he asked

Koevoet's operations are an eye-opener to the outsider expecting to see a police unit in action Koevoet men are trained with military precision to track down and tackle armed Swapo insurgents infiltrating the operational area from Angola

It is staffed by local

Owambo or Kavango recruits with white police officers and vehicle commanders There is no shortage of recruits — the security forces are probably the major employer

in the operational area where unemployment is high, offering salaries of R350 a month and more

Senior officers deny reports of special cash bounty rewards (kopgeld) offered by Koevoet for each insurgent killed There is, however, a general bounty in SWA/Namibia for insurgent deaths and Koevoet men probably share in this

One officer said bounty was not a motivation — the good soldier was his own motivation

The initial Koevoet training can be as short as six weeks, with subsequent periods of longer training and refresher courses

Some of their recruits

have fought in Angola and there are a number of "turned" Swapo insurgents now fighting Swapo in the Koevoet ranks

They leave their bases in groups of Casspir armoured personnel carriers for various areas of the northern Namibian bush The Casspir is mine-resistant and its introduction has largely freed Koevoet men from the fear of death in a land-mine explosion

The Casspir is also a superb cross-country military vehicle Once the tracks of an insurgent group have been spotted, they are followed until contact is made and the group killed or captured

The police are reluctant to release for publication the numbers of insurgents "eliminated" in this way They point out that many of their operations involve the co-operation of the military or the air force

and successes must be regarded as joint successes

General Verster describes Koevoet as an "aggressive offensive unit" Normal police operations in the territory are left to the SWA/Namibian police, to the large counter-insurgency force of local inhabitants protecting villages and headmen, and to the riot police

Their camouflage uniforms are not identical, but senior officers point out they are similar enough to the layman to result in allegations being made against Koevoet when other units might have been involved

Koevoet is a special task force of hand-picked men It is small — officers will not say how small — but deadly. Their sole function is to pick up information about insurgents and act on it immediately

Koevoet is inevitably

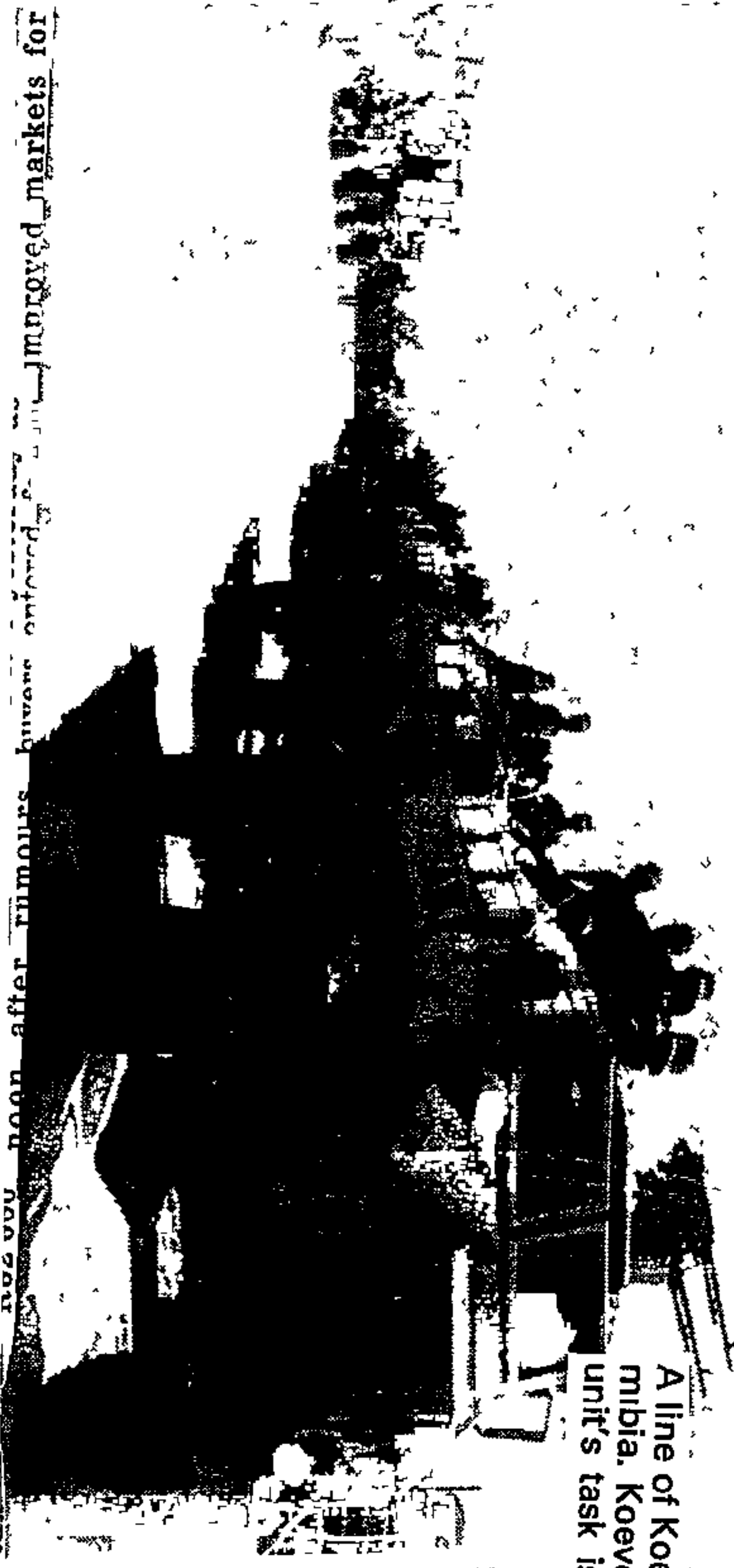
one side of the nutcracker squeezing the local population They visit remote huts and villages wanting information about Swapo insurgents The insurgents might have threatened the same villagers with death if they give the information

Allegations against Koevoet include several claims that its interrogation of villagers has been brutal and has included torture or threats of torture

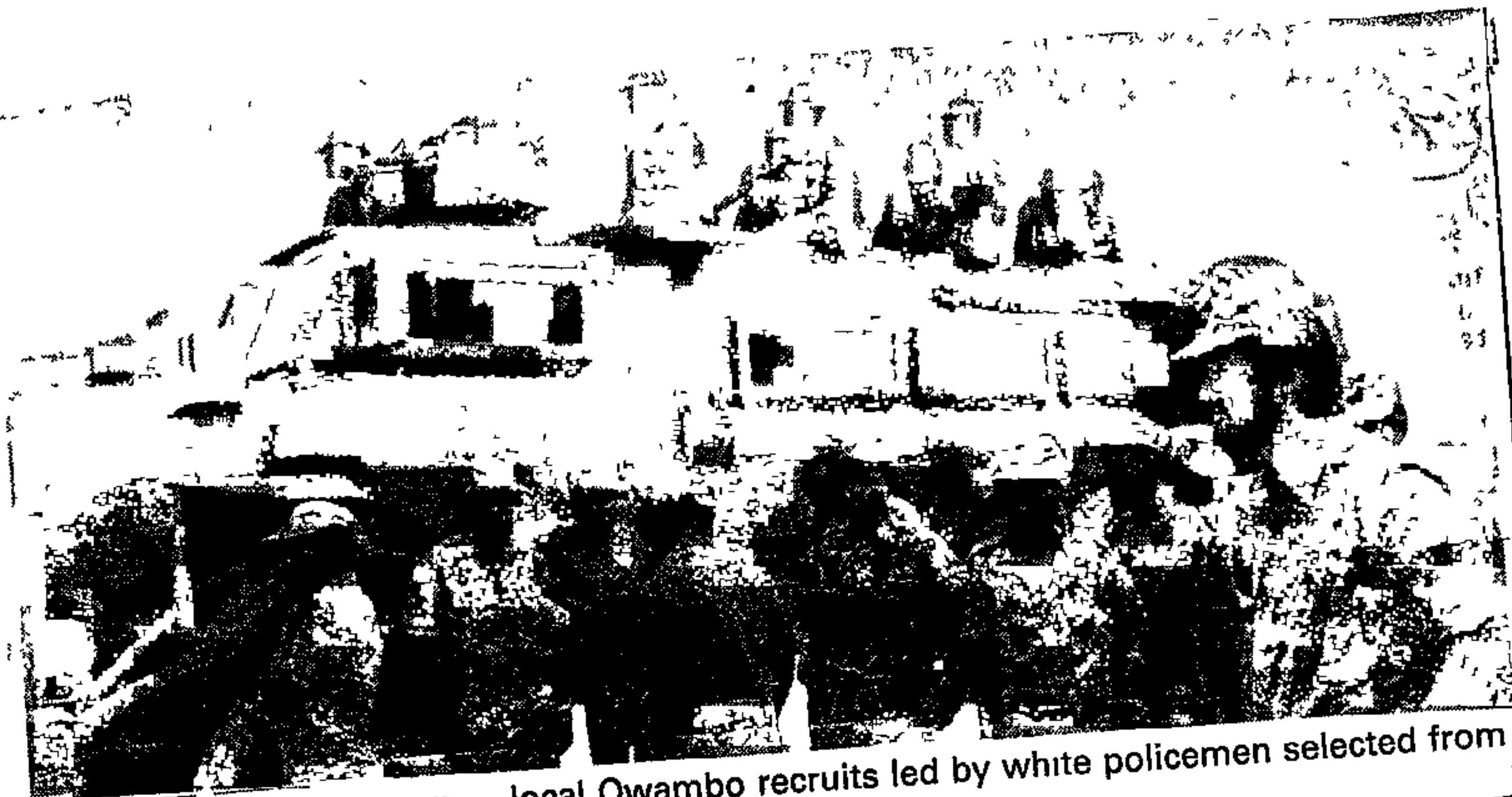
General Verster says, however, that Koevoet is both respected and supported by the local population He also believes it can help win the political battle against Swapo

"The local population has respect for the man with the strongest fist If we give Swapo a good thrashing, they will vote for us and *vice versa*," he told pressmen

A line of Koevoet's Casspir armoured patrol vehicles leaving a base in northern SWA/Namibia. Koevoet and Casspirs are synonymous in the operational area, where the police unit's task is to track down and eliminate armed Swapo insurgents.



for markets



A typical Koevoet group — local Owambo recruits led by white policemen selected from those who volunteer for Koevoet duties



# Forces kill three Swapo insurgents

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead three Swapo insurgents and were today pursuing another five in the white farming area of Tsintsabis.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force confirmed that two insurgents were killed in a contact with the security forces at Nkurenkuru on the Kavango border about 180 km west of Rundu on Monday evening.

The third was killed in the same area yesterday morning during a follow-up operation.

According to a statement released by the territory force yesterday, security forces have launched a manhunt for five Swapo insurgents who have fled in the Kavango district in the north-east and have infiltrated the white farming area of Tsintsabis south of the Red Line and north of the copper mining town of Tsumeb.

Contact had not yet been made with the group of five, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said today.

The statement said the five insurgents had fled the Kavango area after security force operations there.

# Namibian parties' plan may end up excluding Swapo

By Patrick Bulger,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) began its second sitting in Windhoek yesterday with a mandate to forge an internal settlement that might ultimately exclude Swapo from a future independence government.

Representatives of the major internal parties, the Swapo Democrats, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the South West Africa National Union, the Damara Council and the National Party of SWA are taking part.

Among other issues, delegates are discussing an ambitious plan to send an MPC delegation to the United Nations and Western governments to parade the conference as a viable and moderate political alternative to Swapo.

Swapo has been recognised in some quarters as "the sole and authentic representative" of the Namibian people since the mid-1970s.

Although MPC delegates insist that the conference still sees Resolution 435 as the only viable framework for independence, they have said that, should it appear unattainable, other frameworks would be considered.

In an interview yesterday, the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, stressed that MPC-initiated alternatives to Resolution 435 would be considered "favourably".

Dr van Niekerk denied that there was a general move afoot to exclude Swapo from the territory's political future.

"The MPC has already asked Swapo to join them. I think that's a very important aspect.

The world should understand that they're not interested in a political constitutional discussion, they're more interested in their guerilla warfare," he said.

Dr van Niekerk said he could not give a categorical assurance that the South African Government would not try to implement a form of independence based on a plan other than Resolution 435.

Dr van Niekerk was speaking amid growing concern in Namibian political circles that South Africa might try to implement a form of independence that would neither gain full international acceptance nor put an end to the 17-year bush war.

Dr van Niekerk said the future of Resolution 435 depended on the Multi-Party Conference.

"The people of Namibia have to decide. If, at a certain stage, they feel that Resolution 435 is too far off, I will consider what proposal they have," he said.

On Swapo's future role, Dr van Niekerk said "It depends on them. It's one of the political parties. I think they should stop their terrorism and take part in the political process."

Swapo's offer to discuss peace talks was rejected by Dr van Niekerk last week when he said he "fully identified" with the statement rejecting talks made by South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Significantly the debate over Namibia's future has shifted perceptibly from the United Nations and the disintegrating Western contact group to the MPC which is slowly emerging as one of the key factors in the independence debate.



# New bid to unify Namibian parties

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Multi-Party Conference begins its second sitting in Windhoek this week under growing pressure to shed its image of a South African-sanctioned anti-Swapo front

On a more general level the MPC will be out to put paid to the legacy of fragmentation, failure and pettiness that has characterised Namibia's lacklustre internal politics

The MPC was formed late last year as an indigenous alternative to the aborted State Council — a South African-initiated forum of internal parties charged with forging and implementing a new interim constitution to replace the Ministers Council which was scrapped about a year ago

Since then the territory has made no visible move towards independence. At the same time South Africa has embarked on a major military operation in Angola and Swapo's support has undoubtedly grown while the internal parties have been sidelined with the status of spectators.

This week's sitting sees the Swapo Democrats, the South West Africa National Union, the

**Namibia's multi-party conference will be hoping to turn the tables on history when it sits behind closed doors this week. PATRICK BULGER of The Star's Foreign News Service reports.**

DTA, the National Party of SWA, the Rehoboth Liberation Front and the Damara Council coming together to lay the groundwork for a programme which the participants say will bring Namibia closer to, and prepare it for, the implementation of the United Nations independence plan, Resolution 435

According to spokesmen the MPC has ambitions on two levels

On the one hand Namibia's internal parties hope to be able to present to the world a united front of moderate leaders pushing for independence with the backing of a significant portion of the population

The MPC programme includes visits to the governments of the Western Contact Group, the United Nations, the Frontline States and ultimately Pretoria

The MPC's public relations drive is in no small part direct-

ed at dispelling the widely held belief that Swapo is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people

On the other hand the MPC will direct its energies towards improving conditions and removing apartheid in Namibia and thereby building popular support within the territory

Swanu leader Mr Moses Katjuonga calls it "creating a more favourable climate for the implementation of Resolution 435"

There are plans for a human rights committee to try to lessen maltreatment of civilians by security force members in the war zones and improve education and health care

Sceptics of the group argue that is too closely tied to South African interests, that it represents an anti-Swapo Muzorewa-type solution for a moderate internal form of independence and that contradictions within the member parties will ensure the

MPC's imminent disintegration

Within the MPC there are elements which favour a shortcut towards an internal settlement. Others, like Mr Katjuonga, insist that Resolution 435 remains the only viable plan for independence — but he adds that should the implementation of the resolution be impossible, then the MPC may have to review its attitude towards it

Ironically the more successful in gaining support the MPC proves to be, the more it will come under pressure from the South African Government to accept an internal solution

In Windhoek this week the MPC made a public appeal for funds from the public and the private sector and a fundraising committee was formed to solicit financial support — but with little success so far

According to Mr Katjuonga, potential donors are sceptical about the MPC's chances of success. But, he added, if for no other reason than that there have been so many "internal" failures, the MPC will be hoping to turn the tables on history when it sits behind closed doors this week

# SWA officials seek improved poison to curb locusts

By TONY WEAVER  
Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — With large tracts of grazing land already devastated by swarms of locusts after widespread rains, the SWA Department of Agriculture this week declared war on the insects.

The department was initially reluctant to fight the hoppers with poison because of possible widespread ecological damage.

Now it is looking to South Africa for "acceptable" poisons. Reports continue to pour into Windhoek of swarms of locusts stripping grazing lands only now recovering from seven years of devastating drought. Worst-hit areas are the immediate farming zones around Windhoek, to the west as far as the farm Neuhenses — in the Khomas Hochland. Areas to the north extend as far as the

Okavandja district border, about 40km from the capital, and south as far as the Kuiseb River, 30km from the capital. Reports are also pouring in of locusts in the east, but the extent of the plague there has not yet been determined. According to a statement on Monday, poisons are being investigated which will not affect domestic animals or birds which are helping combat the plague by feeding on the locusts.

Aerial spraying of the swarms has been ruled out, and poison will have to be specifically applied to swarms by farmers. The plague has been made more serious because the swarms are not migratory, and do not move en masse. Instead, as they hatch new hoppers, the swarms merely spread out in the area in which they find themselves, and do not stick together.

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18/1/84



# Search for 5 Swapo men near 'red line'

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By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — A group of five Swapo guerrillas, pursued by units of the Security Force, are within striking distance of South West Africa's northern white farming district.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) announced yesterday that the group had been pursued by the Security Force in the Kavango and were now 16km north of Tsumeb, a key farming village 70km north of Tsumeb. Tsumeb lies on the "Red Line", the veterinary control border which separates white farms from the Kavango and Owambo war zones.

But the spokesman stressed the group were not part of an "infiltration", but found themselves in the area because of Security Force action.

Yesterday's statement, released on behalf of the Officer Commanding SWATF, Major-General George Mering, said that "a group of five terrorists who have fled the Kavango as a result of Security Force operations, now find themselves in the Tsumeb area".

Asked whether the group had crossed the "Red Line", he said they were still in the Kavango war zone, 16km north of the village.

Sources in the Tsumeb Commando said the group had as yet not come within a

"dangerous distance" of nearby farms, and the commando was "on their spoor".

The SWATF spokesman said farmers in the area had not been put on a "formal alert" as "they are on a permanent informal alert against terrorist activity".

The news of the group's presence in the area comes as South African and South West African troops complete their final withdrawal from Angola after a six-week operation aimed at Swapo bases around Cuvvela, 250km into Angola.

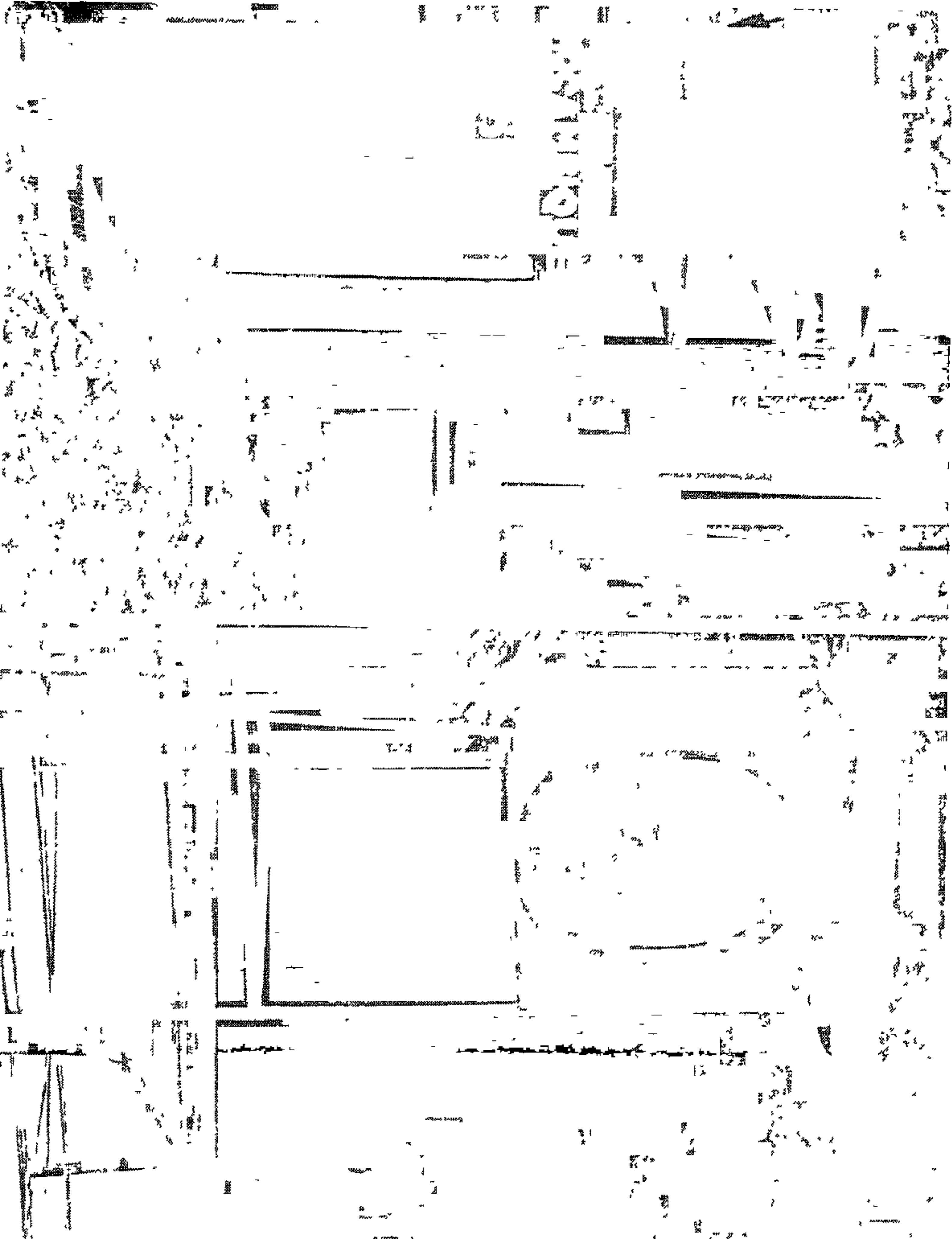
And on Sunday morning, saboteurs devastated a cool drink factory in Oshakati, nerve centre of the Owambo war zone, in a blast which ripped apart doors, roofs and a generating plant.

The South African Defence Force labelled the strike 250km into Angola as a "pre-emptive strike" against Swapo guerrillas preparing for the annual rainy season incursion into the white farming areas around Tsumeb and Tsumeb.

But Swapo has denied that any of their troops were involved in the fighting, which saw 21 South African and close to 500 Angolan, Cuban and, it is claimed, Swapo troops killed.

Swapo said the strike was aimed solely at Angolan Government troops and their Cuban allies.

SWATF headquarters in Windhoek have said they will keep the media informed of any new developments in the current operation against the five guerrillas.



The heritage of the old and new Mozambique exist comfortably together in the streets of Maputo. Pictures of President Samora Machel are to be found on many streets in the old city, on metal stands like the one in the picture, or hung on walls, and have become as familiar to residents as the old pre-revolution post boxes which still stand on street corners.

Picture: ANDREW GILLINGHAM

Three  
Swapo  
men  
killed

*CAPE TIMES 18/10/86*  
*221*

WINDHOEK — Three Swapo insurgents were shot and killed yesterday by SWA/Namibian security forces in Nkurenkuru, it was reported in Windhoek last night.

No further details were available

● **TONY WEAVER** reports that a group of five Swapo guerillas, pursued by security force units, are within striking distance of SWA/Namibia's northern white farming district

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) announced yesterday that the group had been pursued by the security forces in Kavango and were now 16km north of Tsintsabis, a key farming village 70km north of Tsumeb

Tsintsabis lies on the "Red Line" — the veterinary control border which separates white farms from the Kavango and Owambo war zones.

But the spokesman emphasized that the five guerillas were not part of an "infiltration"

Yesterday's statement, released on behalf of the officer commanding SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, said that "a group of five terrorists who have fled the Kavango as a result of security force operations, now find themselves in the Tsintsabis area"

#### War zone

Asked whether the group had crossed the "Red Line", he said they were still in the Kavango war zone, 16km north of the village.

Sources in the Tsintsabis Commando said that as yet the group had not come within a "dangerous distance" of nearby farms, and the commando was "on their spoor"

The news of the group's presence in the area comes as South African and SWA troops completed their withdrawal from Angola after a six-week operation aimed at Swapo

● Press shown SWA 'killer machine', page 9



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# Swanu dissent shadows talks

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) reopens today against the backdrop of a major split looming in the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), the territory's oldest black nationalist movement and prime mover behind the MPC

There is mounting controversy surrounding the MPC, whose participants are Swanu, the 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Damara Raad, Swapo Democrats, the Rehoboth Liberation Front and the National Party.

Shortly before the MPC adjourned for the Christmas recess, the Kavango-based Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) withdrew from the talks which, it is claimed, have the object of establishing a united viewpoint among internal parties on South West African independence

The NCDP leader, Mr Hans Rohr, withdrew in disgust, saying the talks offered no solution to the territory's problems and would merely delay independence

Swapo has labelled the talks an "anti-Swapo front and another South African puppet show", while there has been widespread speculation that the parties involved will set themselves up as a "caretaker government" — with the blessing of South Africa

But it is Mr Moses Katjuongua, the flamboyant and charismatic former-Maoist-turned-moderate leader of Swanu, who faces the most flak at the moment

Dissidents within Swanu ranks have accused him of "selling out" to South Africa, and of turning the Swanu constitution from a

radical social programme for change into an insipid document with "reactionary tendencies"

The split in Swanu has been led by the party's revolutionary Mission Abroad, based in Gaborone, Botswana.

It is believed that many Swanu members in the territory, including some executive members, support the revolutionary mission, which this week referred to the MPC as a "rotten potato", and labelled Mr Katjuongua a "reactionary"

The Swanu dissidents accused Mr Katjuongua of joining the MPC because it was an "anti-Swapo front", and they called for an extraordinary Swanu congress to reconsider Mr Katjuongua's presidency

Mr Katjuongua yesterday lashed out at the dissidents, describing them as "desperate elements who are looking for a platform"

"They have so far failed to prove one single bit of evidence of my alleged 'collaboration' with South Africa," he said

Mr Katjuongua also launched a vicious attack last week on Ms Gwen Lister, political reporter of the Windhoek Observer, who first reported the statement from Botswana

He labelled her "a notorious anti-Swanu clown prostituting journalism to promote herself as a Swapo political mercenary"

Ms Lister calmly pointed out yesterday that she had merely reported the Botswana statement

Informed sources in the capital said yesterday the Swanu split could come to a head soon, and in this eventuality, Mr Katjuongua and two or three other executive members of Swanu will find themselves part of the MPC without a party to back them

WINDHOEK

Handbook hits at multinational business in SWA

# UN council preparing to blacklist 45 'illegal' firms

**NEW YORK** — A United Nations group is preparing a "blacklist" of multinational companies "illegally" exploiting the resources of South West Africa and bolstering South Africa's presence there.

A draft handbook, prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia, lists 11 such companies based in Western Europe, 10 in North America and 24 in South Africa.

"It is the objective of this book to expose the activities of those foreign corporations which exploit the Namibian resources and whose investments continue to support the illegal South African presence there," the introduction says.

"It is hoped the revelations contained in this study will convince the governments of states whose corporations operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and enable them to take appropriate measures to discourage the continuation of such investments and related activities."

Among the European multinationals, the booklet lists Rio Tinto-Zinc and Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain, two of the 10 largest mining corporations in the Western world.

- Barclays Bank of Britain and Dresdner Bank of West Germany, two of the largest international banking companies
- British Petroleum and Shell Transport and Trading of Britain, two of the seven largest Western petroleum companies

Britain leads West Germany and France as the European nation with the most multinationals operating in SWA, the booklet says.

The most important North American-based corporations operating in the territory are listed as Newmont Corporation of the United States and Rio Algom of Canada.

Both are said to have minority shareholdings in mining operations.

"Other North American corporations with significant operations in Namibia include Standard Oil of California and Texaco (through Caltex Petroleum), Mobil Oil Corporation, and Hudson's Bay of Canada", the handbook says.

"Among the South African-based corporations involved in Namibia the largest investment comes from the Anglo American Corporation through its affiliate De Beers'.

De Beers Consolidated Mines controls 80% of the world's diamond output.

Other major South African companies in SWA include Federale Volksbelangen, Iscor and the Industrial Development Corporation.

Most of the South African corporations involved in the territory are interwoven with each other and their subsidiaries.

This through a complicated network of intermediate companies, minority or corporate shareholdings and overlapping directorates the handbook says. — SAPA Reuter

# Plane plunged as fabric tore, inquiry told

**Pretoria Bureau**

FABRIC that tore from the wing of a plane seconds before it crashed, killing two passengers, had not been fitted according to prescriptions, a civil aviation board of inquiry heard in Pretoria yesterday.

The board is investigating the crash of a Champion light aircraft at a military airfield near Baltimore on September 1, last year.

The pilot, Mr Rolfe Borchers, 40, and a passenger, SAAP Captain J C Mathews, were killed after the plane spiralled 900m to the ground shortly after take-off.

Mr B Jordaan, who investigated the crash, told the board it was obvious that Ceconite fabric covering the left wing had broken loose in flight.

The stitching had torn through reinforcing tapes and covering, he said.

Witnesses at the airfield said they heard a clapping noise "like a parachute opening" when the plane went into a tight spin from which it did not recover.

They also heard an accompanying flutter of fabric during the five to 10 seconds the plane took to crash.

Mr Errol Ferreira, who fitted the fabric on March 20, 1982, admitted he did not adhere to the prescriptions of a Ceconite fabric manual.

He said that at one spot on the wing, corroded screws did not hold anything so he stitched the fabric in- stead.

He also did not use the normal stitching cord or the prescribed knots, a fact which the board chairman, Mr C Oberholzer, found "disturbing".

A section of Mr Ferreira's licence for replacing fabric on aeroplanes which he has held for 24 years was suspended.

The board's findings may be made public by the Minister of Transport

**How to use your weather guide**

Use the colour key to see today's high temperature range on the big map and tomorrow's forecast below. The numbers under the towns are minimum and maximum temperatures.

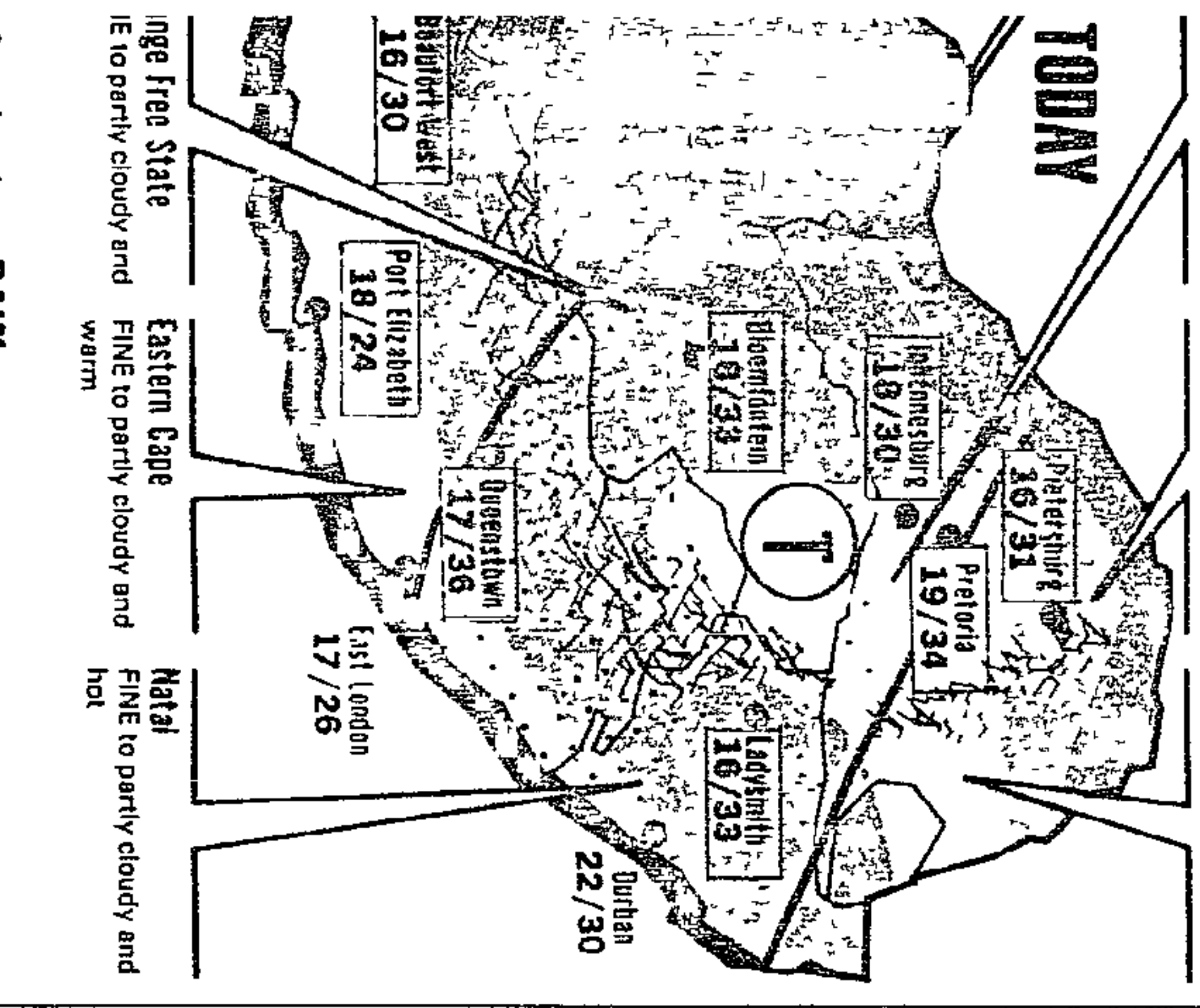
☐ 10-33	☑ 66-90	TEMPERATURE RANGE
☑ 33-66	☑ 100	In °C
☑ 100	☑ 33-66	BELOW 10
☑ 33-66	☑ 66-90	11-15
☑ 66-90	☑ 90-100	16-20
☑ 90-100	☑ 100	21-25
☑ 100	☑ 100	ABOVE 41

Types of rain  
 ☑ Drizzle  
 ☑ Showers  
 ☑ Thunderstorms  
 ☑ Snow in white

**Transvaal S SE**  
 FINE to partly cloudy and hot

**Transvaal N NW**  
 FINE to partly cloudy and hot

**Transvaal Lowveld**  
 FINE to partly cloudy and hot





By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

THE police force opened its doors last week for a press investigation of Koevoet, its controversial counter-insurgency task force in SWA/Namibia

Koevoet (crowbar) has possibly the worst public image of any police unit. Court cases and public allegations have given it the reputation of a unit which has become a law unto itself, staffed by hardened men turned into military killing machines.

It has been accused of hard-handed treatment of the local population, of systematic torture and the ruthless, sometimes fatal, interrogation of Swapo suspects.

Koevoet men have been convicted by SWA/Namibian courts of murder, attempted murder, rape, and assault. They have been specifically restrained from further assault. They have been held responsible for the death of a detainee. The motivation behind Koevoet has been described by a testifying psychiatrist as barbaric.

### Undoing success

A series of incidents over the past two years has resulted in a picture of Koevoet as a group of men striking fear and terror into the local population, undoing whatever success the army is having in winning local hearts and minds.

At one stage recently, there were even rumours that Koevoet was to be disbanded.

Koevoet's activities and continued existence are certain to be raised during the parliamentary session which starts later this month.

Last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Grange, invited a group of political correspondents to visit police bases during a joint police-military tour of the SWA/Namibian operational area.

The journalists were taken to two of Koevoet's three bases in a brief tour hosted by Lieutenant-General Victor Verster, Assistant Police Commissioner in charge of personnel and administration.

He was accompanied by Major-General Lothar Neethling, deputy CID chief and head of the police forensic unit, and Brigadier Bert Wandrag, head of the police counter-insurgency uni-

ty and its special task force.

We were told how the police effort, of which Koevoet is only a part, fitted into the overall security force counter-insurgency operation in northern SWA/Namibia. We were shown Koevoet men in training and leaving on patrol, and we were given a demonstration of the awesome firepower of their armoured Casspir patrol vehicles.

Military questions were asked and answered, but we were barred from disclosing statistics or Koevoet's operational strategy and tactics.

Political questions flowed fast, too, to the initial discomfort of the generals and other senior officers. They did not like the allegations against Koevoet, which they regarded as part of a communist scheme to force an effective counter-insurgency unit out of the operational area.

General Verster eventually conceded, however, that Koevoet was an efficient killing machine. He contended that this related only to armed Swapo insurgents and that the unit had considerable support from the local population.

"Yes, Koevoet is a cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned," he said.

"As far as the local population is concerned, I ask the question: Why is it that Koevoet has had so much success? It is because we have the complete co-operation of the local population, who give us the information — hot information — which Koevoet applies immediately."

### Investigated

General Verster also gave the assurance that every allegation of cruelty, misconduct, intimidation or torture was investigated and acted on if necessary.

Committees had been established in every sector of the operational area to investigate complaints against the security forces. These committees, consisting of military personnel and representatives of the local population, also heard complaints against Koevoet.

It is also clear that Koevoet is under scrutiny from the top. General Verster said he had sent

General Neethling, Brigadier Wandrag and the police public relations officer Colonel Leon Mellet, out on active operations with Koevoet for a week.

The police believe that most of Koevoet's bad reputation has been caused by 23-year-old Jonas Paulus who was sentenced to death last month for the murder of an Owambo civilian. His fellow accused, Paulus Matheus, 22, was sentenced to an effective 12 years' imprisonment for attempted murder, rape and armed robbery.

General Verster pointed out that both men had deserted and it was Koevoet men who eventually arrested them.

### Rotten apples

"We also have our rotten apples," he said.

Newspaper files, however, indicate that there are more rotten apples than Paulus and Matheus. Their trial, and the disclosures about Koevoet activities which emerged in evidence, were merely the culmination of almost two years of persistent rumours, allegations and testimony which has done Koevoet's name no good.

Last week's press visit seems to indicate that the authorities are now determined to clean up Koevoet's image and clamp down on irregularities.

The alternative is to disband a force which senior officers regard as one of the most effective anti-insurgency units in the operational area. There is still a large body of opinion which believes that whatever Koevoet's military successes, its operations must in the end prove counter-productive in the struggle for hearts and minds in SWA/Namibia.

If Koevoet is to survive, it will have to prove itself politically as well as militarily successful.

# SWA 'killer' machine' Press shown

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[Signature]



LISBON. — South African and Angolan delegations are in Cape Verde, off the West Coast of Africa, ready for an expected third round of talks on SWA/Namibia, Portuguese state radio said today.

Quoting a Portuguese news agency Angop report from Praia, the Cape Verde capital, the radio said the two delegations arrived yesterday and were likely to meet today, though Cape Verde government officials said they knew nothing about it.

### Staging post for SAA

South Africa and Angola have had two previous meetings on the island of Sal off the Cape Verde coast — a staging post for South African Airways flights to and from Europe and other parts of the world

South Africa has just completed a round of negotiations in Pretoria and Maputo on security and economic relations with another former Portuguese colony, Mozambique. It also recently announced the end of a five-week military drive from SWA/Namibia deep into Angolan territory, aimed at preempting raids by Angolan-based Swapo guerrillas

A new round of talks in Cape Verde was expected to cover peace prospects in SWA/Namibia and the controversial issue of Cuban troops based in Angola

Angola has accepted the principle of a 30-day truce proposed by South Africa but has set conditions seen as unacceptable to Pretoria

South Africa insists on withdrawal of an estimated 25 000 Cubans from Angola as a condition of an independence settlement for SWA/Namibia

### Pure coincidence

The radio also reported that Angola's ambassador to the UN, Mr Elsio Figueiredo, arrived in Cape Verde today but described his presence at the same time as South African diplomats as "pure coincidence"

The radio added that the Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Venancio Moura — who attended earlier talks with the South Africans — was due in Praia later today

● The Department of Foreign Affairs could neither confirm nor deny the Lisbon report of the meeting. The department took the same line with the previous talks

In a statement in Luanda, the ruling MPLA reaffirmed the possibility of a truce. But the statement, quoted by the official Angolan news agency ANGOP, repeated Angola's conditions for a ceasefire — Sapa-  
Reuter.

# SAA, Angola 'in talks'

Delegations already in Cape Verde, says Portuguese state radio

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SWA/NAMIBIA

ARGUS 19/1/84 (221) ~~1984~~

# Hot war in the bush

ANDRÉ MEYEROWITZ of the Political Staff tells of life in the operational zone

ALL is quiet in the bush under the hot sun, with the insects going about their interminable business. Suddenly, as if from nowhere, there is a startling flap-flap-flap of rotor blades and a helicopter is overhead, almost close enough to touch and then it is gone and the flap-flap-flap dies away.

There is nothing more evocative of films on the Vietnam war, not least Coppola's "Apocalypse Now".

But this is SWA/Namibia, even if thoughts of Vietnam linger after a visit to the "operational area", where South African forces are fighting Swapo terrorists.

## Correspondents

A group of political correspondents were invited by the Government to go there for several days last week, accompanied by generals of both the army and the police.

The journalists were afforded every courtesy, no area was declared off limits and questions seemed to be answered frankly.

The correspondents saw the war only from "our" side. As they gazed at the "enemy" landscape across the border, not entering it, a 2 000-strong South African force was slowly winding its way home after a 250-km sortie into Angola to turn back a wave of Swapo men.

## Doing well

In terms of both legislation and of the ground-rules which the correspondents accepted for the tour, not everything they learned about the war in SWA/Namibia may be reported.

Conversely, no general can order a journalist to write something that he does not want to write.

It was clear from the visit that the South African Defence Force, backed by the South African Police, is doing very well in its military struggle.

The young captains and commanders who bear life-or-death responsibilities seem keen, alert and highly competent. Many of the "troopies" called up for duty in the border area get nowhere near any combat. Some do and a relative few die.



SAAF Puma helicopter swoops up into the sky after dropping a group of tough Parabats in the SWA bush

At least 21 soldiers on the South African side were lost in the latest thrust into Angola, known as Operation Askari, while a far greater number from the enemy ranks were killed.

The generals do not like to speak of kill rates or kill ratios. They believe such talk can lead to undesirable competitiveness among the various elements of the South African forces, it can result in over-eagerness or demoralisation, both of which are unhealthy.

An educated guess at the kill ratio, however, would put it at an overall 12 for one.

In the Caprivi Strip — where the first landmine in the border war was exploded in 1967 —

the killing has virtually stopped. The army sees its main task in the Caprivi now as winning hearts and minds by educating the local people and helping them with their agricultural pursuits.

This is perhaps 80 percent of the army's *raison d'être* in that area. The other 20 percent is military preparedness, just in case.

A Marine detachment — men who thought they were going to see the sea — patrol the Zambezi River which separates the Eastern Caprivi from Zambia.

There has been the occasional desultory exchange of fire between South Africans and Zambian troops in years past.

Now they just wave at each other.

At the Omega base in the Western Caprivi, the army has taken about 4 500 Bushmen — perhaps 15 percent of the world's Bushmen population — under its wing. The few hundred in army uniform earn R500 to R700 a month or more, but the official attitude towards them is one of extreme paternalism.

For the whites at Omega base, the atmosphere is not far removed from that of a rest camp — which in fact it is for some soldiers after operations in Kavango to the west.

Caricature American tourists would readily pay hundreds of dollars to check in at an

Omega but for a night so that they could ogle the Bushmen, visit the snake park, have a swim in the pool and dine under the African stars.

The war is much more serious in the Kavango, where there was a relatively big terrorist infiltration from Angola last year. The army implicitly admits problems along the tarred road linking Rundu with Grootfontein by banning civilian travel on it at night.

The powerline along the road has lately been a favoured target for sabotage. The road itself can be mined by terrorists who tunnel under the macadamised surface or cut and replace an area the size of a cake-tin.

Suddenly it makes good sense to transport journalists and generals by armoured vehicles with escorts and to fly them from base to base a little more than tree-top height.

A lone terrorist could fire a SAM-7 at a passing plane with a fair hope of bringing it down if he has time to aim and operate his equipment properly. Low flying and therefore the sudden, unexpected appearance of an aircraft denies him that hope.

The army says the 110 000 Kavango people are thoroughly anti-Swapo but suffer serious intimidation, including torture and many cases of exemplary murder.



# Koevoet police stay on under Resolution 435

THE police unit known as Koevoet has a presence in the area as an integral part of the master defence plan, but the bulk of its work is in Owambo, further to the west.

Koevoet has been the subject of growing controversy since it was put together five years ago. Two renegade Koevoet men have been found guilty of murder, rape and other crimes and there have been allegations that the unit's modus operandi is deliberately more uncivilised than that of the terrorists it is out to beat.

Lt-Gen Victor Verster, chief deputy commissioner of police in charge of personnel and administration, becomes visibly angry if any notice is taken of allegations against Koevoet emanating from communist sources such as Swapo or the Angolan news agency. These must be dismissed as propaganda, he says.

Koevoet's methods are obviously unorthodox and far from the Sandhurst manuals, but po-

lice chiefs insist that in Ovambo, as elsewhere they strive to maintain the rule of law. Some of the SAP's top-most men have been out on active patrols to see for themselves what happens.

General Verster says "Koevoet is a cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned. It is a very aggressive offensive unit."

"But each and every (substantive) allegation of misconduct against the populace is investigated from an entirely neutral point of view. Each allegation is taken to a body in Ovambo, chaired by Mr Peter Kalangula, exactly the same as in cases involving the military."

## Unfounded

"If it can't be cleared up there, the matter is handed over to the SWA Police CID and they open a criminal docket as in any criminal case. Most of the allegations turn out to be totally unfounded."

One of the latest cases involves the death of an 18-year-old Warbo schoolboy, Leonard Kamati, who was found shot dead one day after release from Koevoet arrest.

Koevoet asserts that Kamati, who had demonstrable Swapo links, was killed by Swapo to make the security forces look bad. An inquest magistrate found that "persons unknown" were responsible for his death.

## Pay for food

Although Koevoet and the Defence Force work hand-in-glove, a major difference between them is immediately evident — namely that the army demonstrates its political face much more than the police unit does.

At Oshakati, army officers tell of their support for civilian activities such as teaching and of their efforts to counter Swapo's propaganda campaign among the 500 000 Ovambo people.

In some operations, troops

go out to kraals and, like Swapo, ask for food. Unlike Swapo, however, they will then pay for the food, demonstrating SADF standards of behaviour in the hope of impressing the tribespeople.

About 600 terrorists made their way into Ovambo last year, with another 1 400 being trained to come in 1984, although they must have been thrown into disarray by Operation Askari.

The seemingly perpetual terrorist penetration there means that seek-and-destroy patrols as well as mine-sweeping keep the army as busy militarily and politically.

## Crowbar

Koevoet, on the other hand, has no need to apply to approval its time or consider the niceties the unit is simply a killing machine.

Koevoet (the name means "crowbar" but has no particular significance) has been under the command of Brig Hans

Dreyer, known as "Sterk Hans", since its inception. It employs locally-recruited black "special constables" who are trained only for the job at hand — to find and kill or capture terrorists — and are not otherwise qualified as policemen. They are at all times under the command of fully-fledged white policemen drawn from the South African Police.

Koevoet uses the mine-proof CASSPIR vehicles for its operations and claims to find landmines little more than an irritant, much to Swapo's frustration. A CASSPIR bursting out of the bush in pursuit of terrorists is an amazingly mean machine.

The police generals say that the counter-insurgency units will be able to stay on in SWA/Namibia after any implementation of UN Resolution 435, which requires an army withdrawal.

Terrorism is a criminal offence (this reasoning goes) so the SA Police would be able to

continue its "police" work and fill the gap left by the army while honouring the UN resolution.

The trip appeared to prove that the security forces have the military situation firmly under control and can contain anything that Swapo can dish out.

But no one speaks of solely military victory, because they can't stop Swapo terrorists infiltrating as interminably as insects. They have learned tactical lessons from Vietnam and Rhodesia (some policemen were themselves in Rhodesia) but those wars were ultimately and inevitably unwinnable by the military alone.

Unless there is some dramatic change, the present war seems equally unwinnable. The problem of SWA/Namibia is a political one much more than a military one, as the SADF itself has readily acknowledged.

One way or another, the politicians will have to find the key to a solution.



Special fighting units in modern warfare inevitably gain reputations for ruthlessness. Their secret operations lead to charges of atrocities and low standards of behaviour — often difficult if not impossible to prove or disprove.

It happened to the French Foreign Legion in North Africa, the Green Berets in Vietnam, the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia and is happening to the secretive South African Police special counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet (Crowbar) in its war against Swapo guerrillas on the Angolan border.

So far the little that has leaked out about Koevoet from court cases in which members and former members have been charged with murder, intimidation and causing the death of civilians, has been shocking.

Clearly concerned by the bad image, the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange recently invited a group of political correspondents to inspect the unit.

Last week — accompanied by two South African Police generals and a brigadier — the group became the first journalists to tour Koevoet bases on the border, watch the men in training and be briefed on their activities.

Due to the nature of Koevoet's work, the main detail of the unit — its strength, tactics and successes — may not be published.

But the tour did give

# Koevoet: ruthless secret

## War against Swapo

*D. Anshu*

CHRIS FREIMOND reports from Windhoek.

Africa. It operates on the obviously successful principle of gathering its own intelligence and acting on it immediately.

Its white leader core are conventionally trained policemen who volunteer for Koevoet service and undergo a strict selection course.

But the bulk of the unit — the black fighters — have a far shorter training period. In Kavango where the war is still at low intensity, it is six weeks. In Ovambo it is slightly longer. No member is sent into action without first having discipline instilled in him 'on the parade ground', an officer said.

In spite of the relatively brief training, Koevoet's officers claim that discipline is good and morale high.

Some of the blacks are former members of Angolan guerrilla movements, or Swapo fighters who have "turned" and

agreed to help hunt down their former comrades. The rest are recruited in SWA.

It was denied that Koevoet members were paid "head money" for Swapo kills. This was claimed by a former member of the unit during his trial in Windhoek last year for the murder of a civilian.

It was pointed out that a "bounty" system operates throughout SWA for information leading to the elimination of Swapo fighters or the recovery of their weapons but Koevoet received no extra money for successful operations.

The SAP Chief Deputy Commissioner (Personnel and Administration), Lt-Gen Victor Verster, who was on the tour, agreed with journalists — after much argument — that Koevoet was "a cold calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned".

Initially he and his colleagues seemed reluctant to concede that in a guerrilla war such as the one being waged in SWA, the public would probably accept that a unit such as Koevoet was necessary to counter unconventional enemy operations and that such a unit could be expected to be a ruthless killing machine as far as the enemy was concerned.

The concern for Koevoet's bad reputation was evidenced by repeated assurances that every allegation or complaint against members of the unit was investigated at high level and where necessary action was taken.

Inspection of the unit and investigations of allegations had been undertaken by the head of SAP counter-insurgency and commander of the special task force, Brigadier Bert Wandrag, the deputy CID chief and head of the SAP forensic unit.

But it was clear that because the unit is not responsible for the diversity of tasks — such as massive civil action programmes — that the military faces, it devotes all its time and attention to destroying Swapo guerrillas.

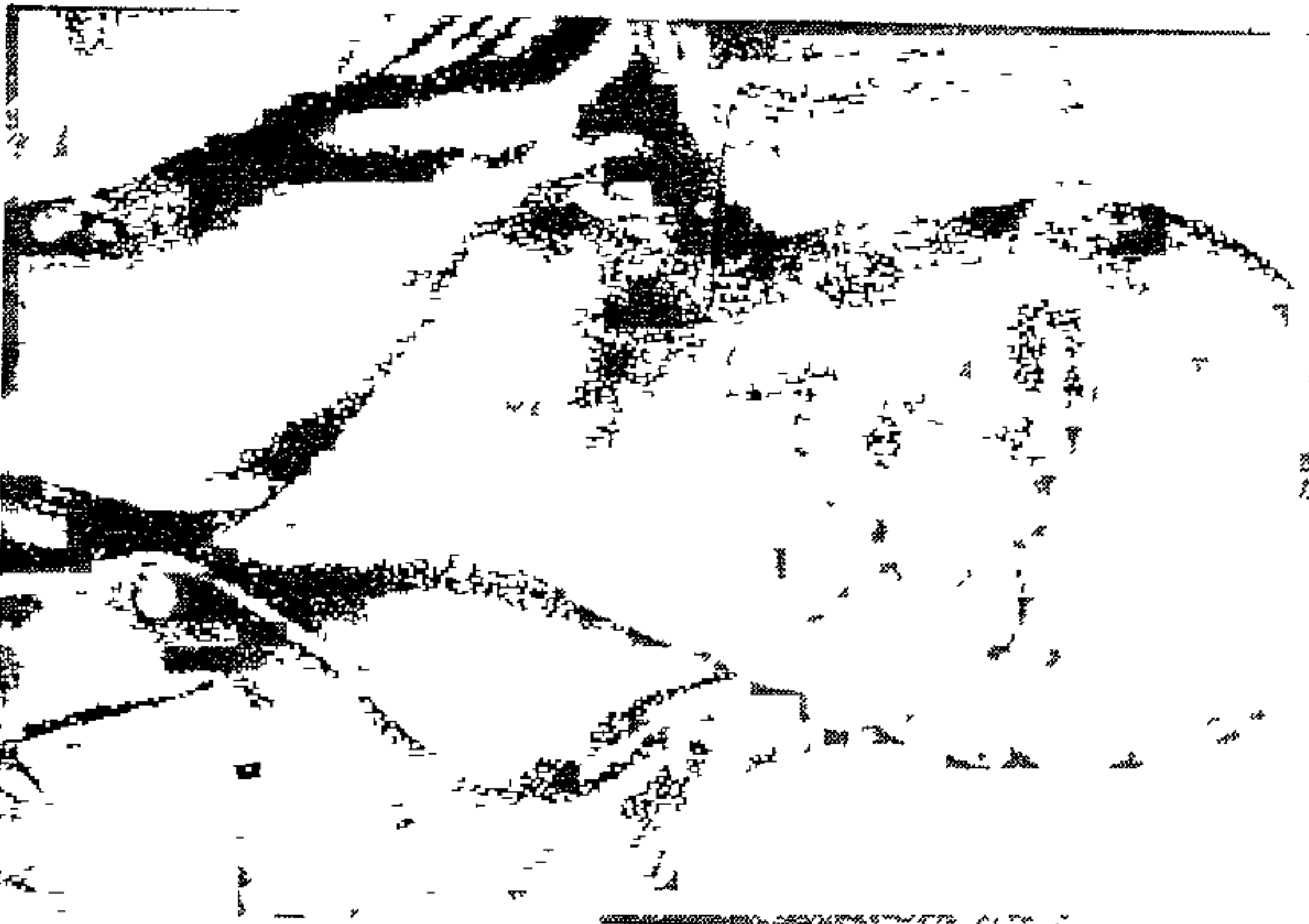
Gen Verster believes that because of this relentless efficiency Koevoet is "a thorn in the flesh" of Swapo and its backers and for that reason, is one of the main targets for adverse propaganda.

A controversial aspect, however, is whether Koevoet should be a police unit at all. It has no conventional police duties and when the war winds down it seems unlikely that the black personnel will be deployable in a conventional police role. Its future, therefore is, unclear.

How the unit will fit into the scheme of things if and when United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is ever implemented, is likely to be a controversial issue.

In terms of the settlement details all military units must pull back to specified bases, but police units will continue with the normal duties and Koevoet — although a police unit — is charged solely with hunting down and killing Swapo guerrillas.

It seems that on the military front Koevoet will remain the security forces' most controversial unit — and possibly even develop into an international political issue.



Police Chief Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant-General Victor Verster — Koevoet could not be seen in the same light as other police counter-insurgency units

Journalists — and nothing but bad publicity through them the public — a first glimpse behind the veil of secrecy and could lead to a re-assessment of the unit that has so far received

Koevoet's sole task is to hunt down and eliminate Swapo fighters in northern South West



Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange — clearly concerned about Koevoet's bad image



# cad soldier MP gets overnment praise

The Star Bureau  
The young Zimbab-  
Mr Donald Goddard,  
when he fell down a  
during a New Year's  
onic, was yesterday  
for his courage and ded-  
by the Minister of Jus-  
Eddison Zvobgo  
ing in Parliament on be-  
he government and as-  
himself with a tribute  
dard paid by Republi-  
leader, Mr Ian Smith,  
said Mr Goddard had  
Rhodesia and lost  
he had remained in  
and had dedicated  
the success of the  
said Dr Zvobgo, who,  
government mem-

bers, had many clashes in the  
house with the outspoken MP

"We will miss him," he said  
while extending his condolences  
to members of Mr Goddard's  
family

Mr Smith said his former col-  
league had been well known,  
loved and respected within and  
outside Zimbabwe

Mr Goddard (32), a Selous  
Scout during the war, had fought  
for Rhodesia with loyalty and  
distinction and worked for Zim-  
babwe with the same loyalty

Mr PK van der Byl, making  
one of his rare appearances in  
the House of Assembly, de-  
scribed Mr Goddard as a "splen-  
did and bold young man"

221  
Insurgent  
Star  
chase on  
17/1/04  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK Security

forces in northern Namibia  
are still searching the white  
farming area of Tsintsabis for  
five Swapo insurgents who  
were reported to be in the  
area this week

A SWA Territory Force  
spokesman said the group had  
so far evaded security forces  
who were still on the trail

SWATF said on Tuesday  
that the five insurgents had  
fled the Kavango district  
after security force opera-  
tions there

Earlier this week three  
Swapo insurgents were killed  
on the Kavango/Angola bor-  
der west of Rundu

# Minister dismit corruption alleg

LONDON — Britain's Minister  
of the Environment, Mr Patrick

Jenkin, has dismissed as stale  
news allegations of corruption  
in a government agency made  
by a London newspaper

The Daily Express said a  
huge bribery and corruption  
scandal involved 200 civil ser-  
vants in the Property Services  
Agency which supplies govern-  
ment departments and employs  
30 000 people

The agency is run by the En-  
vironment Department with a  
budget of about R2 billion

The newspaper said officials  
had taken bribes ranging from  
"sweatenors" to being set up in  
their own businesses

Contractors had arranged for  
sexual favours for "helpful" offi-

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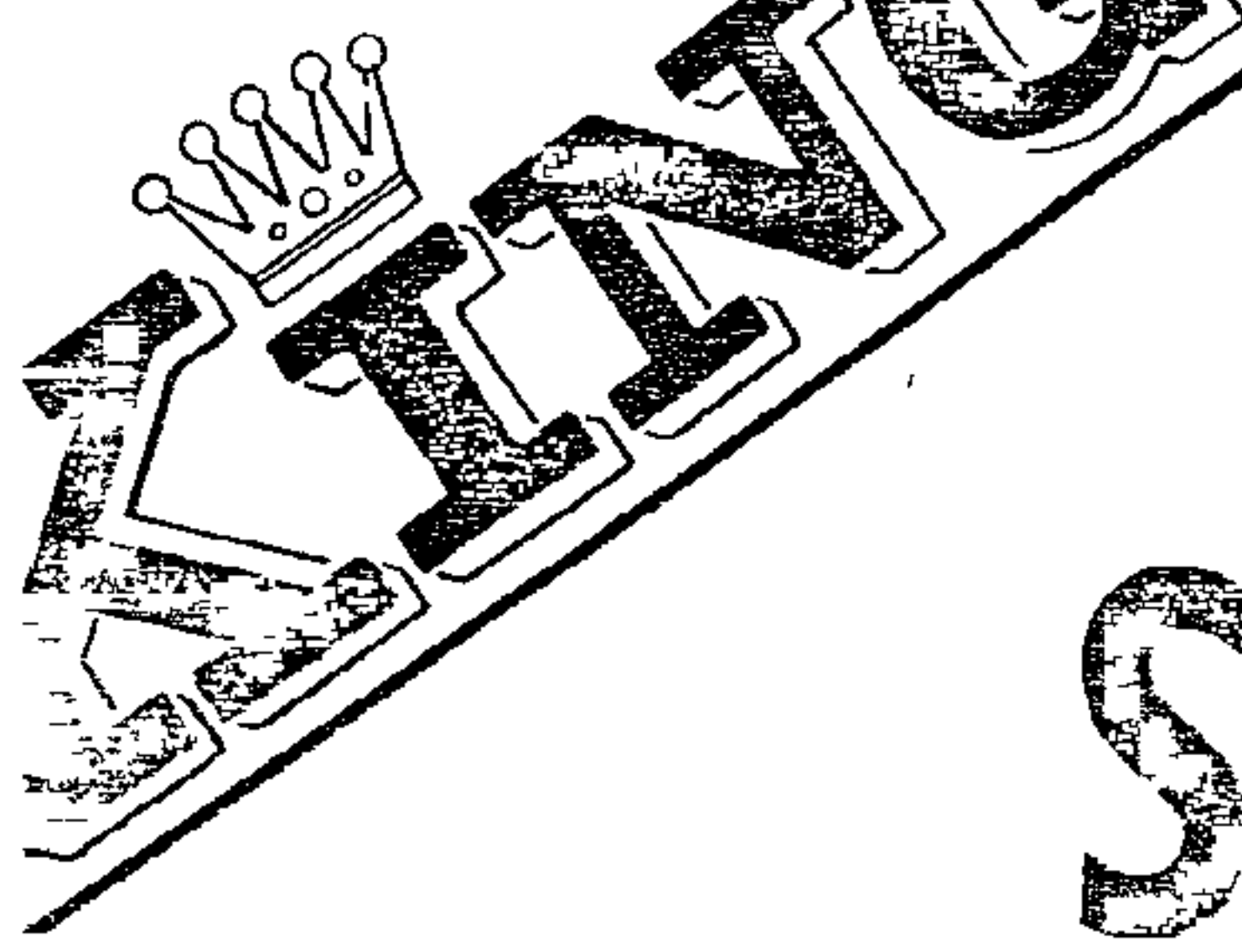
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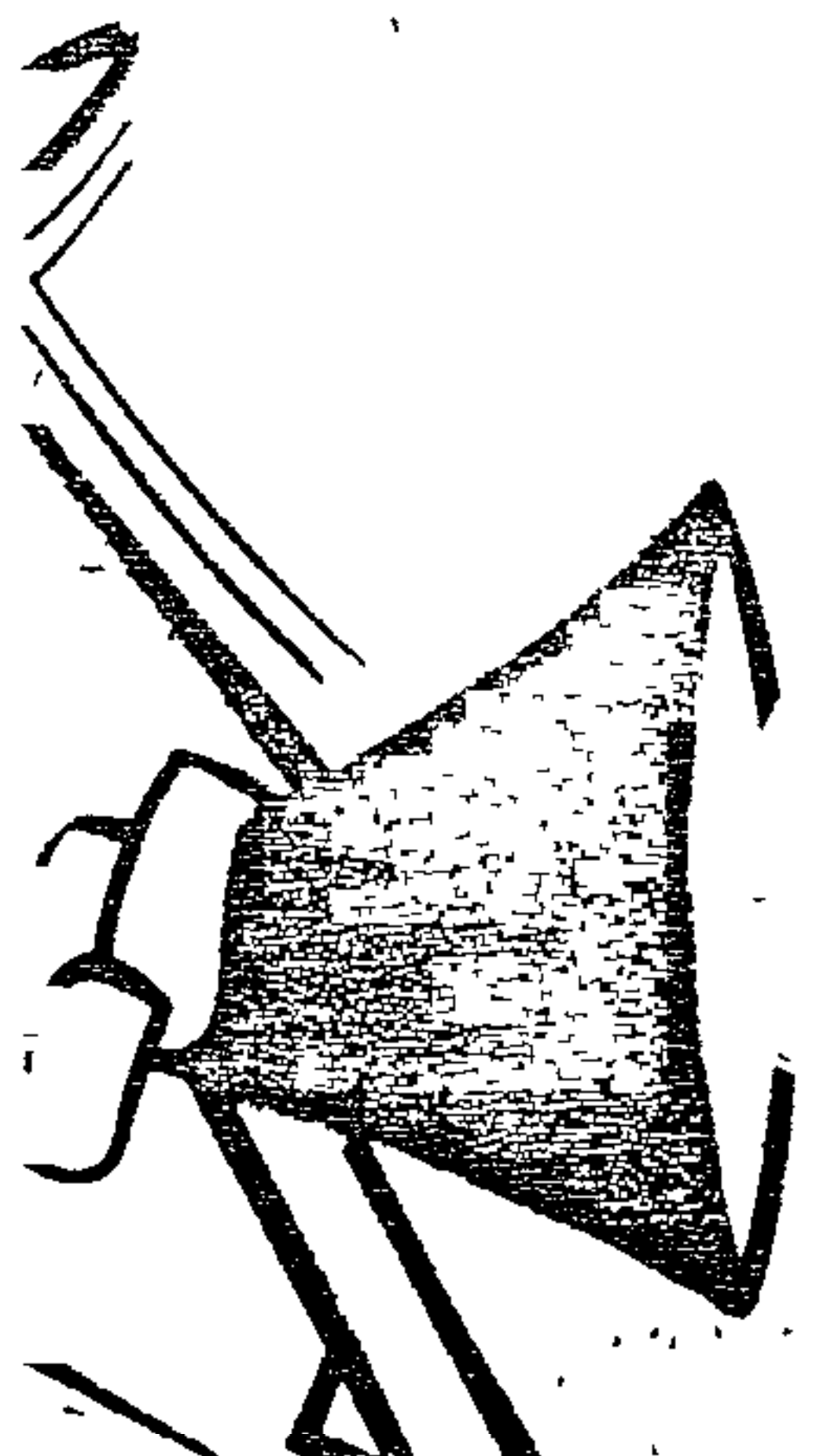
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The Express  
Devonport dock  
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# KING A NEW CONCEPT IN NEW AND REPC



# SPECIAL OPENING OFFER



# FIVE TIER RETRACTABLE DOOR

# NEW FOUR DRAWED



221 RDM  
Swapo 5 still  
evade army 19/1/84

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Five Swapo terrorists who have penetrated to within striking distance of South West Africa's northern white farming areas are still evading Security Force units.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday there had been "no change" in the situation in the Tsintsabis area.

On Tuesday, the SWATF announced the men had been chased by Security Force units in the Kavango area.

They had "fled" to within 16km of Tsintsabis, a key village in the security network spanning northern South West Africa.

But, contrary to reports received late on Tuesday night, none of the five had yet been found or killed by the Security Force.

Three terrorists were shot dead by Security Force units in the Nkurenkuru area on the Angolan border, about 110km from the Kavango war zone capital of Rundu on Monday and Tuesday, it was confirmed yesterday.

The SWATF spokesman

had earlier said the group of five was not part of an infiltration, but had fled into the area while being pursued by Security Force units.

Tsintsabis, about 70km north of Tsumeb, lies on the "Red line", the Veterinary control border between the white farming areas and the Kavango and Owambo war zones.

The area around Tsumeb and Tsintsabis is an annual target for Swapo groups penetrating from Angola during the rainy season.

"Operation Askari", the SADF strike into Angola at the town of Cuvelai in December, was said to have been aimed at terrorists preparing for the annual rainy season infiltration.

The operation, which wound down at the weekend, had "seriously disrupted" the planned incursion this year, an SADF statement said.

But Swapo denied any of its troops had been involved in the fighting at Cuvelai, saying the battle had been between South African, Angolan and Cuban troops only.

No details of the suspected present whereabouts of the five terrorists were released yesterday.

# SWA NP moves in from the cold

By TONY WEAVER

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Right-wing white National Party of South West Africa has entered the multi-party conference talks on the territory's future as a full participant

Until yesterday's opening session the party, widely regarded as being aligned in principle to Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, had been ambiguous about its participation.

It had retained observer status

But, at yesterday's opening, party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius led the NP's delegation into the conference hall

He now takes his seat alongside lifelong foes like Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and Leftwing and black nationalist leaders like Mr Andreas Shipanga of Swapo and Mr Moses Katjuongua of Swanu.

In a short statement, Mr Pretorius said his appointment as leader of the NP delegation was to remove confusion about the party's stance

and allow him to acquaint himself with the MPC's workings.

The party was a full participant in the talks, he said

His special representative, Mr Eben van Zijl, would also continue to act as his direct negotiator.

Opening the proceedings, which are largely closed to the Press, Mr Katjuongua said "We have raised many hopes, both here and abroad, and we have a duty not to fail those expectations."

Observers yesterday said Mr Pretorius' statement about full participation in the conference could sharpen tensions already existing in the three black nationalist parties.

This is because the NP has long taken a hard line on white supremacy in the territory

Militants in Swanu have already accused Mr Katjuongua of being a "reactionary" and a "collaborator" for his participation in the talks.

With the NP's full participation, this criticism could sharpen.

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SWA talks  
221 RDM 19/1/84  
tax with SA

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, is expected to hold talks with the South African Government on tax revenue lost to the territory since South Africa regained control of Walvis Bay.

A spokesman for Dr Van Niekerk's office said yesterday that the Administrator-General was awaiting a report by the Secretary of Finance in Windhoek, Dr Johan Jones.

It was reported earlier that the SWA administration had lost considerable income after South Africa had taken over direct control of Walvis Bay on September 1, 1977.

— Sapa

# Cape Verde meeting to explore Namibia talks

221  
Saw 20/7/84

CIDADE DA PRAIA (Cape Verde) — Top diplomats from Angola and South Africa were due to begin negotiations in Cape Verde yesterday, seeking to smooth over their bitter relations and establish a framework for Namibia's independence, diplomatic sources said here

They said delegations from Angola and South Africa were to meet in seclusion at the Cape Verdean town of Mindelo on the island of Sao Vicente.

But no official confirmation of the possible meeting came from either Luanda or Pretoria. Cape Verdean officials, who have hosted two unsuccessful earlier rounds of Angolan-South African talks over the past 13 months, also refused to comment on the reported session.

However, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has released a statement confirming that his country's former ambassador to the United Nations, Mr David Steward, had been sent to Cape Verde.

The statement said Mr Steward had travelled here "to hold discussions with representatives of Cape Verde's Government".

It said Mr Steward, who heads the Namibian section of South Africa's Foreign Ministry, had already returned to South Africa and had briefed Mr Botha.

According to the diplomatic sources here, however, Mr Steward had not left Cape Verde, but travelled instead to Mindelo.

The Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Venancio de Moura, who arrived in the Cape Verdean capital early yesterday, refused to discuss the reported meeting at a Press conference with local reporters.

The Angolan ambassador to the UN, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, who arrived here on Wednesday, was reported to have arrived early to "set up a session" between the delegations.

Meanwhile, Mr Pik Botha said last night that South Africa's offer of a troop disengagement in southern Angola was a fair test of Angola's sincerity in its desire for peace, but Luanda appeared unwilling to be tested. — Sapa-Associated Press.

● See Page 7, World section.



Cuban troops the stumbling block

# Deadlock over SWA ceasefire

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent

**MOVES** towards a ceasefire in the South West African border war remained deadlocked last night with South Africa's rejection of Angola's latest list of conditions to be met before a halt to hostilities.

The major stumbling block remains the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

Although Cuban withdrawal was not mentioned in SA's original offer to stop cross-border hostilities on January 31, Angola's latest conditions for accepting the ceasefire offer included a call that SA agree to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan "without considerations foreign to the resolution", in other words South Africa had to drop its demand for Cuban withdrawal as a pre-requisite for a settlement.

In a statement last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said "South Africa's offer to halt cross-border movements from January 31 is aimed at peace and a defusion of the tense situation in a war-torn part of our continent."

"This offer to halt hostilities is purposely not coupled to Cuban withdrawal. It is therefore a reasonable test to see if the Angolan Government is genuinely interested in peace."

"But the Angolan Government does not want to be tested because (it) now demands that South Africa back down from its standpoint that the Cubans must be withdrawn before a settlement can be implemented. Angola knows that South Africa cannot back down from this standpoint."

South Africa could not agree to the implementation of the settlement plan unless the Cubans were withdrawn "for the simple reason that a basic element of the settlement plan is that free and reasonable elections must take place and this cannot happen as long as the Cuban forces remain a permanent source of threat and intimidation north of the border and as long as Swapo continues with its terror supported by the Cuban forces," he said.

"In terms of the settlement plan South Africa is expected to reduce its troop strength to a meagre 1500. Angola wants to retain the right to keep the Cubans at the full strength of about 30 000 men or more."

"It is laughable to allege that reasonable and fair elections can take place in SWA under these circumstances. If the Luanda Government is genuinely interested in peace, it will accept South Africa's offer and if it wants the settlement plan to be implemented then it will have to get rid of the Cubans as quickly as possible," Mr Botha said.

Meanwhile, a hush-hush initiative involving SA and Cape Verde and possibly aimed at meetings on ministerial level between South Africa and Angola has been revealed in reports from Lisbon and Cape Verde and was confirmed yesterday by Mr Botha.

He said a senior official in the department of Foreign Affairs, Mr David Stewart, had visited Cape Verde for talks with Cape Verde Government officials.

Mr Stewart had already returned to SA and reported to him, Mr Botha said.

South African and Angolan Government officials held talks on Cape Verde's Sal Island in December, 1982, and again in February, 1983.

221 20M 20/1/84

# Hunt still on for 5 Swapo guerrillas

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Five Swapo insurgents who penetrated this week from the Kavango war-zone into within striking distance of white farms in northern South West Africa, are still at large.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said yesterday afternoon that there had been "no change" in the situation and the Security Forces were still hunting the men.

The presence of the five insurgents was first announced by the SWATF on Tuesday afternoon, when they were reported as being within 16km of Tsintsabis, a key farming village, some 70km north of Tsumeb.

The SWATF statement said the insurgents had "fled" from the Kavango war zone in the face of Security Force action against them.

He denied then that the five were part of or formed an infiltration, and said they found themselves in the area only because of Security Force action.

The area around Tsintsabis and Tsumeb is favourite targets for insurgents trying to penetrate the iron band of military and police units ringing the Ovambo and Kavango war zones to the north.

Last year, during the February rainy season, only 10 out of a total of 700 guerrillas launched from bases in Angola penetrated to the area.



# Deadlock

# over

CATF Times  
20/1/84

# Angolan

# offer

122

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — Moves towards a ceasefire in the SWA/Namibian border war remained deadlocked last night after South Africa had rejected Angola's latest list of conditions to be met before a halt to hostilities.

The major stumbling-block remains the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola

Although Cuban withdrawal was not mentioned in South Africa's original offer to stop cross-border hostilities on January 31, Angola's latest conditions for accepting the ceasefire offer included a call that South Africa should agree to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan "without considerations foreign to the resolution" — in other words, South Africa had to drop its demand for Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for a settlement

### 'Reasonable test'

In a statement last night, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said "South Africa's offer to halt cross border movements from January 31 is aimed at trying to achieve peace and a defusing of the tense situation in a war torn part of our continent

"This offer to halt hostilities is purposely coupled to Cuban withdrawal. It is therefore a reasonable test to see if the Angolan Government is genuinely interested in peace

## Milk powder exported at loss

**PRETORIA** — The Dairy Board is exporting thousands of tons of skimmed milk powder at a loss of as much as R28-million to reduce a massive surplus

The board has so far shipped about 7 000 tons of milk powder to Japan and Taiwan at very low prices and it is understood, has taken out a R28-million loan to cover these losses

And while the country still has a year's stockpile a leading skimmed milk powder manufacturer has increased its price by 11 percent

The manager of the Dairy Board, Mr E Roux, confirmed in Pretoria that about 9 500 tons of skimmed milk powder was being exported to Japan and Taiwan. He said the powder was being exported at a big loss as a result of low world prices

The loss would be compensated for solely out of the Dairy Board's stabilization fund — Sapa

**P**ick  
**A**n  
**ay**

at Bloubergstrand with  
Picture Peter Stanford

## f Luff

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make a see that everything will  
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so that ready for Met day,  
in full page 3

## arged with conduct

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ted" to



practice run yesterday through the surf at Bloubergstrand with  
ice Millard, in the saddle.

Picture Peter Stanford

# a labour of Luff

love, fertilizer and water on this important strip of lawn  
"It's in top-class condition," he said "It has had a lot of water and in spite of the heat is not a bit hard. The going should be very good"

Mr Luff's concern is not limited to the track, however. The lawns,

gardens and stands require just as much attention

"Although we maintain the course throughout the year, we make a special effort for the Met," he said

Everything gets spruced up. The gardens are planted so that they will be in full

bloom on Met day, the lawns are given a little extra care and our painters, carpenters and handymen check to see that everything will be 100 percent on the day"

● Turf Club chef is ready for Met day, page 3

# Doctor charged with 'improper' conduct

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

A RONDEBOSCH doctor has been charged with improper or disgraceful conduct involving a number of allegations of malpractice

Dr Maurice Raad has pleaded not guilty to the charges put by the disciplinary committee of the South African Medical and Dental Council

No evidence was led and the investigation continues on Saturday

Dr Raad is charged with failing to detect a growth — the size of a 16-week pregnancy — in the abdomen of a woman, while treating her from 1980 to 1982

Dr Raad is alleged to have removed a part of the throat (pharynx) and posterior pillars of

Brent Murtagh, while performing an adeno-tonsillectomy

He allegedly claimed to have performed an adeno-tonsillectomy on Nicolette Murtagh. She was later found still to have tonsils

He is also alleged to have "attempted" to perform a tonsillectomy on Nadene Kruger without an adequate or proper examination. He failed to notice that her tonsils had already been removed

He is charged with having contravened a government rule by having performed all these professional acts for which he was "inadequately trained and/or insufficiently experienced"

Dr Raad is also

charged with "falsely representing" to pharmacies and to the Medico Medical Aid Society that six prescriptions had been issued to Mr J and Mrs T Bywater while they had allegedly been issued to other unknown people

He is charged with sending accounts for consultations and treatment to Mrs J Murtagh, when "no such treatment had been administered"

Professor F G Geldenhuys, Professor A Brink and Dr L Babrow sat on the committee. Mr D van Reenen, instructed by Bisset, Boehmke and McBlain appeared for the pro forma complainant, Mr R J Filmler. Mr I G Farlam SC, assisted by Mr R D McDougall, instructed by Buchanan Boyes, appeared for Dr Raad

# on, priest says

physical union is impossible, that union cannot be a marriage within the terms of the church.

"A marriage is both a spiritual and physical union. Until such time there is a miracle, or until medical science can repair nerves, I cannot see any way in which a couple could marry in church"

The priest said his bishop had instructed him to review the case

through the diocesan matrimonial tribunal

The heartbroken couple said they found the situation unbelievable

Stephen said "We have been living together for seven months and have made it clear to the church that we can have a normal relationship, though I cannot have children"

Ilona said "We do everything that a normal man and wife would do"



## BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$374.75
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RDM 100	973.5
Dow Jones	1 266.02

In terms of the settlement...  
To page 2

Own Correspondent

# JOHANNESBURG. — Moves towards the SWA/Namibian border war relocked last night after South Africa Angola's latest list of conditions to halt to hostilities.

The major stumbling-block remains the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola

Although Cuban withdrawal was not mentioned in South Africa's original offer to stop cross-border hostilities on January 31, Angola's latest conditions for accepting the ceasefire offer included a call that South Africa should agree to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan "without considerations foreign to the resolution" — in other words, South Africa had to drop its demand for Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for a settlement

## 'Reasonable test'

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"This offer to halt hostilities is purposely not coupled to Cuban withdrawal. It is therefore a reasonable test to see if the Angolan Government is genuinely interested in peace"

"But the Angolan Government does not want to be tested because (it) now demands that South Africa back down from its standpoint that the Cubans must be withdrawn before a settlement can be implemented. Angola knows that South Africa cannot back down from this standpoint"

## 'Intimidation'

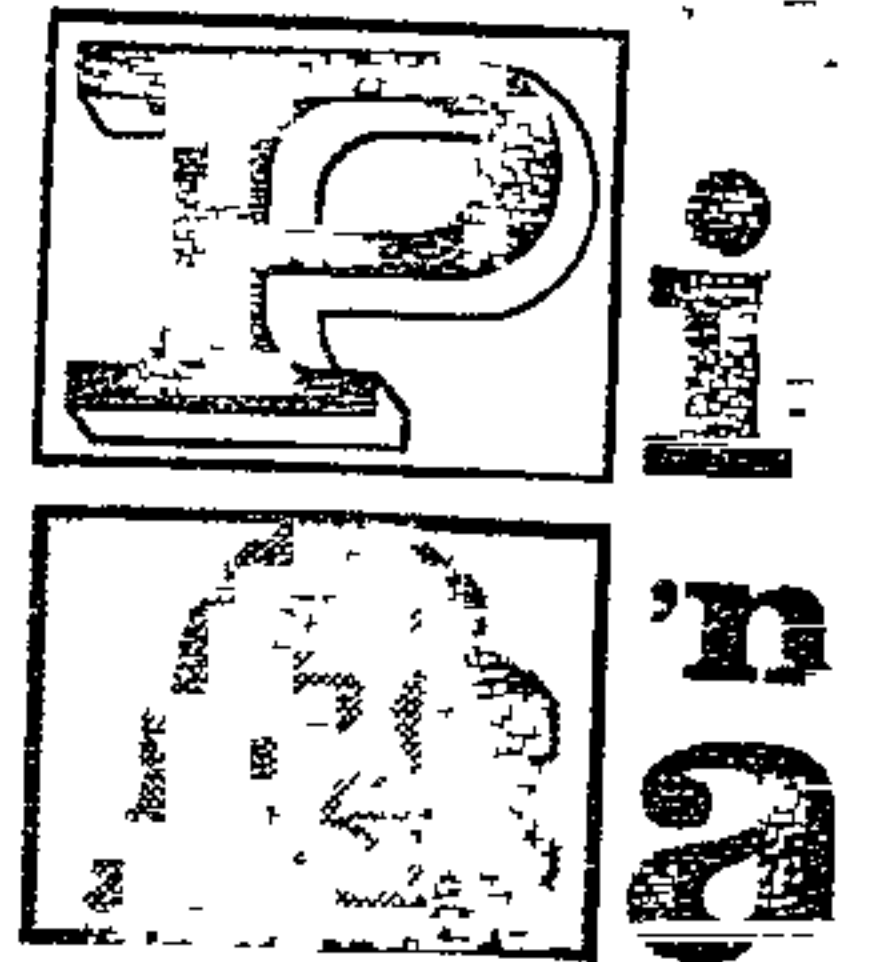
South Africa could not agree to the implementation of the settlement plan unless the Cubans were withdrawn, for the simple reason that a basic element of the settlement plan is that free and reasonable elections must take place and this cannot happen as long as the Cuban forces remain a permanent source of threat and intimidation north of the border and as long as Swapo continues with its terror supported by the Cuban forces," he said

# Milk powder exported

PRETORIA — The Dairy Board has so far shipped 100 000 tons of skimmed milk powder to Japan and other countries, at prices as high as R28-million to replace the loss of 100 000 tons of skimmed milk powder as a result of low prices and, it is understood, a million loan to cover these losses

And while the country still has a leading skimmed milk powder plant, the price has increased its price by 11 percent

The manager of the Dairy Board, Mr J. P. Botha, said in Pretoria that about 9 million tons of milk powder was being exported to Taiwan. He said the powder was a big loss as a result of low prices. The loss would be compensated by the Dairy Board's stabilization



## Discount Super

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THESE PRICES FROM 18 Jan. - STORE GUARANTEE

## LAMB BRAAI CHOPS (Leg and Shoulder) Super

3.99 per kg for Kilo-plus



# Constitution co-opts, n't free — PFP

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Dr Slabbert defined co-option as a dominant group unilaterally setting conditions for the participation of other groups without jeopardizing its own control and domination

A characteristic of co-option was that members of other groups were co-opted as groups and not assimilated as individuals

In the new constitution, the dominant white group sought to co-opt other minority groups to administer a political system without really questioning it. The other groups were enabled to strive for their own objectives regardless of the intentions of

the dominant white minority

Dr Slabbert also listed danger signals which could affect the possibilities and challenges of the new system

- Growing polarization between black and non-black and a growing strategic and ideological solidarity among black people

- Enforced racial and ethnic group structuring which entrenched group competition

- A lack of effective constitutional mechanisms for urban black people

- Increasing domestic militarization which hampered consensus politics, heightening a sense of threat and of laager politics

From page 1 C.T. 20/1/84

ment plan, South Africa is expected to reduce its troop strength to a meagre 1500. Angola wants to retain the right to keep the Cubans at full strength of about 30 000 men or more

## Verde initiative

'It is laughable to allege that reasonable and fair elections can take place in SWA under these circumstances. If the Luanda government is genuinely interested in peace it will accept South Africa's offer and if it wants the settlement plan to be implemented then it will have to get rid of the Cubans as quickly as possible,' Mr Botha said

Meanwhile, a hush-hush initiative involving South Africa and Cape Verde, and possibly

aimed at meetings on ministerial level between South Africa and Angola, has been disclosed in reports from Lisbon and Cape Verde and was confirmed yesterday by Mr Pik Botha

He said a senior official in the Department of Foreign Affairs Mr David Steward, had visited Cape Verde for talks with Cape Verde Government officials

Mr Steward had already returned to South Africa and reported to him Mr Botha said. He declined to disclose further details about the talks

South African and Angolan government officials held talks at Cape Verde in December, 1982 and again in February, 1983, but there was no apparent progress towards a SWAN-ambian settlement



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**FIRST AGAIN**  
**TO REDUCE BASIC FOOD PRICES**  
**EGGS**

(221) ~~(22)~~  
**Gunner dies**  
*D. Kruger*  
**on border**

21/1/84

PRETORIA — A South African Defence Force spokesman confirmed here yesterday that a Johannesburg national serviceman had died in a shooting accident in the operational area at the weekend

He was Gunner Gilderoy Kruger, 18, who is survived by his mother, Mrs O K Kruger, of Chrisville, Johannesburg —

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London Bureau

LONDON — Tripartite talks between the United States, South Africa and Angola were under way yesterday in Cape Verde, but it was not immediately clear whether the parties were meeting on a preparatory basis or for definitive discussions

The Portuguese news agency Angop, reporting from Praia, capital of the former Portuguese colony of Cape Verde, said the US Ambassador to Cape Verde, Mr John Yates, and a senior State Department official were meeting with two South African Foreign Ministry envoys, a South African military officer and Angola's deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Venancio d'Moura.

The talks, clouded in secrecy, were said to be taking place in the town of Mindelo on the island of Sao Vicente,

# Cape Verde talks veiled in secrecy

221 RDM 21/1/84

northwest of Praia

There have been reports since midweek, all denied in Cape Verde, that meetings were under way between the parties most closely linked to the settlement of the South West African problem

Diplomatic sources in Cape Verde believe the latest talks are connected with SWA and the future of the beleaguered Marxist government of Angola

South Africa and Angola

first met at ministerial level in Cape Verde in December, 1982, while the United States and Angola have had regular bilateral contact over SWA

Commenting on the reported talks, the Portuguese news agency said Angola was currently in a relatively strong position to negotiate an end to its undeclared war with South Africa so closely linked to the SWA issue

"Luanda, by inflicting significant defeats on Unita guerrillas in recent months,

is showing the effects of the efficient reorganisation of its armed forces under Soviet-trained General Iko Carreira," the agency added

Earlier, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed in Cape Town that a top Foreign Ministry official had been in Cape Verde for discussions with that government.

Praia has previously acted as an intermediary in arranging meetings between South Africa and Angola.

# 'Most SWA people believe SA troops are intruders'

LONDON — Most people in South West Africa believe Swapo "belongs" to the country, while the South African forces are intruders, the Anglican Bishop of SWA, the Right Rev James Kauluma, said yesterday in a lengthy letter to The Times.

The letter, signed also by the Dean of Windhoek, the Very Rev David Bruno, was in response to one on January 9 by a surgeon, Dr David le Vay, who worked in SWA for much of 1983.

Dr Le Vay said that while South African troops behaved "scrupulously", the "dreaded" Koevoet irregulars and Swapo pillaged, raped, bayoneted, and burnt people alive in Northern Ovamboland.

In their response to the doctor, the bishop and the dean said they were commenting as "clerics on the spot" who were concerned about the local population,

rather than any distinction between warring forces.

They said: "If you are being harassed by men in uniform, you are not likely to ask them to which branch of the forces they belong. All personnel who come generally under the umbrella of 'South Africa' — whether they be the police, the SWADF, the SWATF, Koevoet, black, white, or brown — are regarded by most local people as having no right to be there and, to some degree, as being their real 'enemy'."

"It has been one of the devastating failures of the South African presence in Namibia, and especially in the north, that they have not, on the whole, commended themselves to the local population, but in fact have spread fear and mistrust and the people feel constantly intimidated.

"From the way in which searches are conducted, or

the way people are questioned at roadblocks, or the manner in which army vehicles are driven in the middle of the road (or even at oncoming vehicles, as has happened on several occasions to our own cars), or the way in which local people are engaged in conversation or questioned in their own homes, to the far more weighty matters of interrogations, murder, rape, and torture which do go on, the people do not see the South African and Namibian forces, as Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes (spokesman in London for the DTA) says, 'protecting the country'.

"... To a large majority, it is Swapo, not the South African forces, who belong to the country, so 'protection' for them, can become a laughable, or even dirty word," the clerics said in their letter to the London newspaper.



**Aftermath of gun battle**



People in Chalatenango, El Salvador, view the bodies of five guerrillas placed into a large grave by army troops after a seven-hour gun battle this week

**Namibia's AG acts on misuse of funds**

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Administrator General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has opened negotiations with ethnic authorities in a move to eliminate corruption and maladministration within the second tier governments

The negotiations have been prompted by the findings of the Thirion commission of inquiry into the misuse of State funds by the ethnic authorities, a spokesman for Dr van Niekerk's office confirmed yesterday

A statement by Dr van Niekerk said he was "talking to the representative authorities about administrative measures that seem to be necessary to eliminate problem areas identified by the Thirion commission"

The Thirion probe last year heard evidence of widescale corruption and misappropriation at ethnic authority level

Sources say the Administrator General's negotiations — which are being conducted with all the ethnic authorities — may bring about changes to Proclamation AG8, which lays down guidelines for the relationship between ethnic governments and the central government

A spokesman said negotiations were at a "delicate" stage For obvious reasons, officials of the ethnic authorities are reluctant to loose the power they now hold and are likely to argue strongly in favour of continuing the present system of government

**New Yorkers freeze out Nixon**

The Star Bureau  
 NEW YORK — People as reluctant as their city government President Nixon he has concluded million agree-

among them some of New York's wealthiest citizens, said they opposed the sale because Mr Nixon's presence "would disturb the tranquility of the neighbourhood. However, a resident



Saddle River, New Jersey, which they bought for more than R1-million three years ago

They moved there from a Manhattan town house they had bought after twice being denied



# NORTHERN SWA/Namibia wears the implacable face of war.

It is everywhere to be seen, in the massive military bases, the constant stream of olive-green vehicles and, more poignantly, in the urhans dressed in scraps of cast-off uniforms.

From Katimo Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi to dry Kaokoland in the west, the military presence is intrusive, at times overpowering. It is the enormous cost the Pretoria government must pay for waging one of the most successful counter-insurgency wars in modern times.

Northern SWA/Namibia is not itself the major battlefield, that is in the trackless south Angolan bushveld where a "Lebanese option" keeps Swapo, Unita, South African special forces, Angolan soldiers and Soviet proxies in a relentless excuse-me dance of attrition.

SWA/Namibia remains in essence the rear base, to be garrisoned against Swapo snip raids, communications and infrastructure defended against sabotage, resources of raw manpower nurtured, and protected, and bases secured for further injection of men and materiel into the swaying tide of battle in southern Angola if necessary.

Once a year however, Swapo's special units takes advantage of the summer rains to thrust into SWA/Namibia. Last year they infiltrated 600 men. Only seven penetrated far enough south to reach the prime target — the white farming area — where they killed two national servicemen. The group was promptly hunted down and wiped out.

The raid was a military disaster for Swapo, but it scored a few propaganda points for an organization which seeks to rest its political legitimacy in equal parts on international backing, internal support and military credibility.

Operation Askari, military strategists say, is likely to have disrupted Swapo command structures to some extent, forced longer lines of communication between the forward detachments and rear logistical support, delayed the summer offensive and possibly forced a redeployment more to the west in terrain less hospitable to Swapo.

Perhaps — but like all good soldiers, nobody is prepared to make public categorical projections about the size of this year's Swapo offensive, originally planned to redouble last year's effort.

They could still come, and in large numbers. And so in the searing summer heat, the troops in their sand-bagged emplacements, the paratroops in their Buffel and Caspir armoured personnel carriers, the feared Kommando 100,

# The irony is that when the war stops the people in the middle will be poor again



Report by

BRIAN POTTINGER

ing, sabotage and hard intimidation against members of the local population considered to be hostile.

It is a process that has led to some remarkable paradoxes, great advances and horrendous social dislocation among the people of the territory. It has led, in short, to the Namibianisation of the military and the militarisation of the Namibians.

Everywhere the process is visible. Across the length of the border the SADF have established ethnic battalions in various sectors charged primarily with garrison and guard duties, but capable of reaction tasks in the event of contact with Swapo. A heavy burden of the day-to-day administration of the war is now being born by SWA Territorial Force units.

There is another simple paradox. The war has created — in relative terms — a boom economy in the area. The military, the largest employer and best payer, pumps millions into the local economy. Thousands of little *kukka* shops in Ovamboland (where ever suggested the Ovambos are by nature communist?) do a roaring trade with the forces.

But it goes further than that. Part of the military's "hearts and minds" operation — it goes under the acronym COMOPS — involves substantial development and upliftment work. National servicemen work in hospitals, schools, agricultural projects and vehicle depots.

If the military pulled out of this area the effect on the standard of living of the local population would be sudden, dramatic and catastrophic," observed one senior sector officer.

They white officers and NCOs regard their diminutive charges with a mixture of affection, tolerance (the only NCO whom Bushmen allow to shout at the troops is rousabouted RSM Slade who is considered *mzala* enough for the privilege) and a fierce paternalism best exemplified by point two of the four point "Battalion Philosophy" — "This Battalion would not be possible without the

than mercenaries. Battalion officers are adamant that when South African forces leave, the Bushmen will go with them. But to where? Northern Transvaal? North Western Cape? And after the relocation will they ever be able to be anything but soldiers? The desert scrounger so perfectly attuned to the balance of nature and survival has become a prime beneficiary and a permanent victim of the war.

The SADF is, of course, only one leg of the security operation in the Border area although, by definition, the major one. The other leg is the police — both SWAPOL (the territory's police) and South African Police.



BRIAN POTTINGER

former fighters in FNLA and perhaps even the Portuguese colonial forces.

The Koevoet units operate in squads of Caspir armoured personnel vehicles, a masterfully designed creature that packs formidable fire-power, virtual imperviousness to land-mine blasts and a wonderful suspension.

Koevoet's function is to gather information, follow up Swapo snip, initiate contacts and eliminate insurgents. They do this in conventional armoured groups, in smaller patrol groups and in tiny clandestine units. Once a snip is found the Koevoet units are relentless, chasing the fleeing Swapo fighters for scores of kilometres by alternately riding in the Caspirs and lopping along in front of them.

"The tactics used by Koevoet are totally unorthodox. You will not learn them at Sandhurst, or the Sorbonne or a Russian military academy," confirms a senior police general.

That, some argue, is part of the problem. Since its formation, Koevoet has been the target of a sustained series of criticism from internal parties and churches which allege atrocities against civilians.

A recent trial involving ex-Koevoet members and mentions in various other trials and inquiries have earned the unit a bad name. On the very day Koevoet units gave an open-door Press display at Oshikati, local newspapers carried an inquest report on a man who had been found shot dead the day after Koevoet said he had been released from detention.

The police insist the unit is the target of a propaganda assault precisely because of its success rate. Members, they claim, are tightly disciplined, their actions subject to a civilian security force "complaints board".

For the casual observer the Koevoet units present a fearsome sight and yield two enduring associations with other African experiences, the bearded, long-haired white officers in faded camouflage uniforms and a variety of foot-wear look like the Selous Scouts of Rhodesia days.

The black members with their beards and starched uniforms bear a startling physical resemblance to the Katangese Gen-darmes of the 1960s who fought so valiantly under a variety of white commanders until their eclipse.

With the summer rains, with Askari behind it, the focus shifts again to the civilians and the security forces of northern SWA/Namibia. And to the militarising groups of insurgents who come annually to try to score political points in the virtual certainty of their own military defeat and death.



Sunday Times

22/1/84

cy units, the security police field operators, the chopper crews, and the civilians are awaiting events in northern SWA/Namibia.

**R**enewed efforts are made to detect Swapo moles who have been in place for months and even years, to uncover the arms caches, to investigate reports on Swapo recce groups who have recently been asking questions among the local population about the strength and disposition of the security forces

The people of northern SWA/Namibia have seen it all before, the pre-emptive cross-border raids, the heightened internal security surveillance, the corresponding upward nudge of Swapo mine-lay-

military offers tempting prospects. A private earns upwards of R580 a month — a princely salary compared with the rewards for grass-cutting or cattle-minding. The impact on local communities has been dramatic.

For 200 vacancies a year, an average battalion can expect upwards of 2 000 applicants. The limitless supply of manpower has enabled the military to pick and choose to the point where the average educational level of the units is a remarkably high standard eight.

In essence this means the cream of the educated elites in the border area are being sucked into the military apparatus — and some commanders are quite prepared to concede that men of similar calibre are being drawn to the Swapo fighting cadres.

The aspirant teacher and clerk are now increasingly uniformed

**T**o live well, run the unfortunate options presently open to the northern Namibians, is to live dangerously.

Perhaps the most compelling example of the militarisation of an element of Namibian society can be found in Battalion 201 — the famed Bushmen battalion operating from Omega Base in the Caprivi.

The members of the battalion all come from Bushmen tribes living in southern Angola who were recruited by an SADF officer to act as trackers during the 1975 phase of the war. The Bushmen and their families were brought literally from Angola to SWA/Namibia and figuratively from the Stone Age to the 20th Century by the SADF in 1976.

Now the 4 000 Bushmen live in

But tradition is not quite dead, although it has taken a few quirks in the warp of social transformation. On a stifling hot night white-robed Bushmen women and children gyrate at a furious pace around candles embedded in the sand while drums keep an insistent, hysterical beat. The chants are prayers — not least for their men serving at that moment in southern Angola.

The Bushmen experiment is a two-edged sword. After generations of persecution by powerful neighbours, this group has an ordered, stable and, for them, unimaginably prosperous lifestyle. That is the positive side.

The negative lies in the Bushmen's future. Swapo has made no secret of its belief that the little desert hunters are no better

# Lisbon eager for peace in Angola

CAPE TIMES 2/1/84 221

LISBON — Portugal, striving to strengthen relations with its former African colonies, is watching the explosive situation in southern Angola with increasing anxiety

Diplomats here say Lisbon's worries, and its hope that new talks between Angola and South Africa might at last bear fruit, are all the deeper because some of its citizens are involved on both sides in Angola's two overlapping bush wars

Lisbon is a major listening post for Africa, and anti-government elements from the former colonies, particularly Angola and Mozambique, are very active here — much to the displeasure of the marxist leaders in Luanda and Maputo

Direct or indirect antagonists in Angola's turmoil include Angolans and South Africans of all hues, Namibians, Portuguese, Cubans, Russians, East Germans, Britons, Americans, former Katangan gendarmes, Czechoslovaks and even, according to some reports, North Koreans and Vietnamese

Ever since its independence in 1975, an unresolved struggle for power has bedeviled Angola, drawing in the great powers and their surrogates

## Major battlefield

The country is also a major battlefield in the 17-year-old guerilla war between South Africa and Swapo

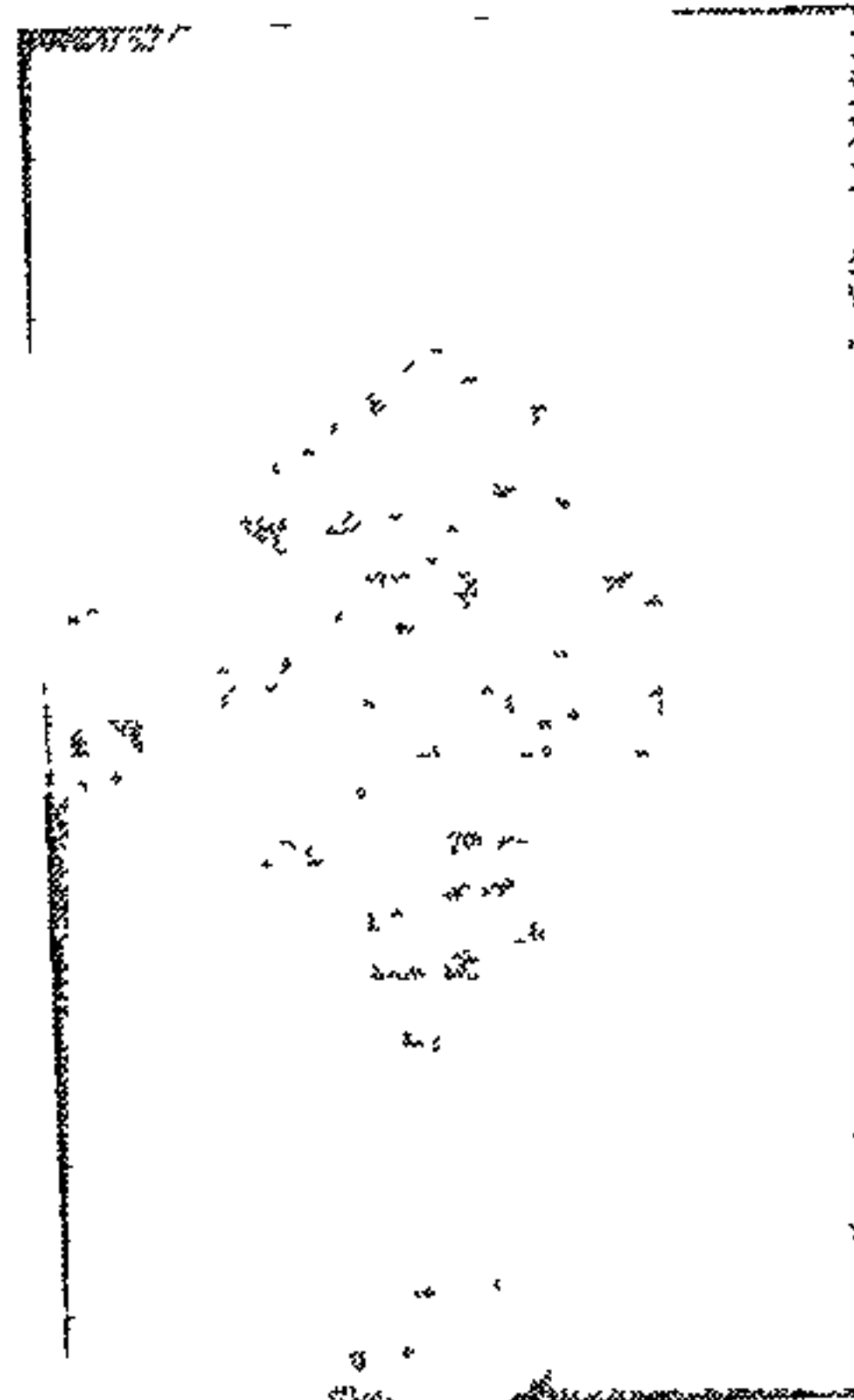
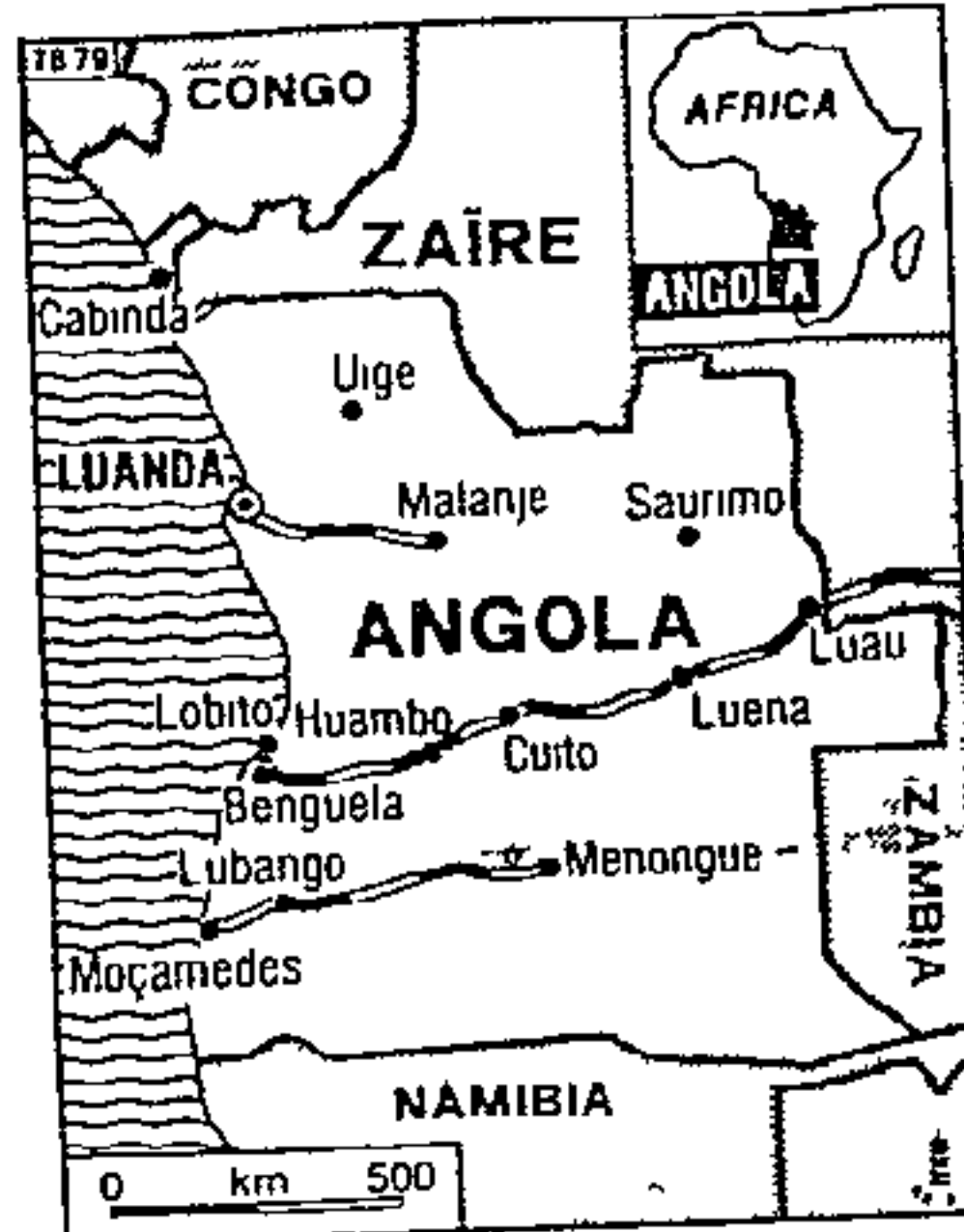
Finding a formula for a free and independent Namibia has proved one of the world's most intractable diplomatic problems since the former German territory was mandated to South Africa after World War I

The latest in a series of South African military forays deep into Angola, which Pretoria said were meant to pre-empt seasonal Swapo raids into SWA/Namibia, has again highlighted the forces involved and the perils of the situation

Angola says South African forces are still occupying southern areas of the country, despite an announced withdrawal after a five-week operation which penetrated more than 200 km past the SWA/Namibian border

The marxist rulers in Luanda also have little control over the south-eastern third of the country, occupied by rebel troops of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita

With Western and South African backing, Unita has stepped up its campaign against the ruling MPLA, which won the post-



Dr Jonas Savimbi

independence civil war over Unita and another pro-Western movement, the FNLA, largely because of help from Cuban troops

Western intelligence sources here estimate that Unita has 30 000 to 40 000 guerillas in the field, facing 90 000 to 100 000 government troops, including 55 000 people's militia, plus Cuban forces supported by mainly Soviet and East German technicians

The Cubans, who also fly MiG-21 aircraft, are estimated by Western experts to total around 25 000 men, while South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has put the figure at 30 000 or more and Unita has claimed 45 000

Dr Savimbi's army, according to Angolan government sources, has some Portuguese commanders Luanda says white and black mercenaries speaking English and French have taken part with

Unita and South African commandos in attacks on government strongpoints and installations

In the north, the FNLA has emerged once again after being almost completely discredited by its civil war defeat In communiqués issued in Lisbon it has claimed a series of successes against government troops

In Luanda, an official source quoted by the Angolan news agency Angop confirmed persistent reports that 12 senior retired Portuguese officers were training Angolan instructors to form elite units

According to Portuguese newspaper reports, not denied by the Lisbon Defence Ministry, the officers were recruited last year by Reserve-Admiral Antonio Rosa Coutinho, the swashbuckling "Red Admiral" of Portugal's 1974 armed forces revolution and its turbulent aftermath

Admiral Coutinho a former high commissioner in Luanda, played a key role in Angola's march to independence He now runs an import-export firm in the Angolan capital

The officers are all said to be left-wingers compulsorily retired after an abortive counter-coup in Portugal in November, 1975, the year in which the fledgling new democracy nearly went communist

## Training mission

In a statement released in Lisbon, however, the FNLA claimed that 40, not 12, Portuguese officers were involved in the training mission

Unita also claimed the operation was intended to build up a pro-government mercenary force of 25 000 men drawn from Portugal, North Korea and Vietnam

The force would be divided into two main groups — one in the south to expel the South Africans, the other in the north to defeat the FNLA and then, supported by former Katanga gendarmes, to invade Zaire's Shaba province and oust President Mobutu Sese Seko

Admiral Rosa Coutinho was not available for comment on the FNLA allegations, which have been greeted with some scepticism by Western intelligence sources

However, the reports illustrate the bizarre nature of a war in which South Africa has ignored sanctions and threats and built itself up into the world's 10th largest arms producer — Sapa-Reuter



(221) ROM 23/1/84

# Guerrillas die in strike by SA troops

WINDHOEK — South African troops have killed four black-nationalist guerrillas who fled from invading South African forces in southern Angola, the military said in a statement released last night

Major-General George Meiring, commander of the South West Africa Territory Force, said the four fighters were tracked down and killed yesterday in northern South West Africa's Mangetti Block after a brief skirmish.

The statement said the four guerrillas had fled south

from Angola into South West Africa when South African troops moved into southern Angola to strike against the guerrillas in December and early January

Swapo guerrillas have fought a 17-year bush war to try to end South African rule in the territory

Talks between Angola, South Africa and the US, on ways to halt the fighting in Southern Africa, were said to be in progress in the Cape Verde Islands at the weekend — Sapa-AP.

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23/1/84  
**Swapo 'hinders  
development  
plans in SWA'**

WINDHOEK — If Swapo stopped its programme of violence, money spent on military operations could be used for much-needed development projects in fields such as education and health services, the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has said.

"For the first time last year more than 80% of the people in South West Africa between the ages of seven and 18 attended schools, which is a remarkable achievement when seen in the African context," he said.

"But crowded classrooms, particularly at primary school level, remain a problem."

Dr Van Niekerk said the worldwide economic recession and the drought in SWA had slowed down development of essential services in the past year.

"Nevertheless, we succeeded in bringing down inflation and sustaining the administrative infrastructure."

Problems that would have to be met in the short-term included revitalising SWA's sources of revenue, such as the mining industry — which at one stage accounted for 60% of the territory's income — agriculture, fishing and tourism.

Dr Van Niekerk said Government and private sector representatives would meet later this year to compile guidelines for a national development strategy.

"It is part of a continuing process to prepare the country for independence."

Dr Van Niekerk said military operations such as the

recent Askari should not be viewed in a SWA context alone "but in the entire Southern African regional context"

He said such operations were taxing capital and manpower resources.

"It is expensive and we all know it. If there was no Marxist movement such as Swapo we could have used the money for other purposes."

Dr Van Niekerk said South Africa was an integral part of Africa, whereas "surrogate forces" in Angola were not.

"There is no way that you can describe the Cubans as being part of Africa."

South Africa's insistence on a Cuban pull-out from Angola as a condition for a SWA peace settlement was based on the premise that the territory, "as a newly independent state, can hardly be expected to cope with Soviet surrogate forces" on its doorstep.

The MPLA government came to power in Angola without having been voted into office.

"They (the international community) are pressuring us for elections in terms of United Nations Security Resolution 435, but nobody is saying a word about elections in Angola," he said.

The MPLA's war with Unita and other governments was entirely an Angolan affair, but peace and stability in that country would benefit all of Southern Africa.

"Let them send the Cubans home and call elections to determine which party has popular support," Dr Van Niekerk said. — Sapa.



# US envoy in Angolan talks

LISBON — A senior United States diplomat had arrived in Lisbon from Cape Verde last night after talks with the Angolans on the situation in Southern Africa a US Embassy spokesman said

Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, made no statement on arrival. A US Embassy spokesman told reporters that Mr Wisner had met an Angolan delegation in-

cluding the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Venancio de Moura

The Portuguese news agency Anop and Cape Verdian sources said Mr Wisner had discussed the SWA/Namibia independence deadlock with Angolan and South African officials

But a State Department spokesman in Washington said South Africa had not taken part in the weekend discussions.

Portuguese Government radio reports said earlier that secret talks between the three countries were being held in Mindelo, 160km northwest of Praia, the Cape Verde capital

Washington last week refused to confirm that Mr Wisner would visit Cape Verde, saying only that he was travelling to Lisbon

Cape Verde, like Angola a former Portuguese colony, has twice in the past served as the venue for talks between South Africa and Angola. The US has no formal diplomatic relations with Angola

Last week the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said an official of his ministry had been in Cape Verde for talks with government officials there

## 'Bilateral'

Asked whether there had been tripartite talks last weekend, the US Embassy spokesman here said: "They were bilateral talks, not tri-lateral contacts." He said SWA/Namibia had not been the only topic discussed

Mr Wisner, top aide to Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, who has played a key role in negotiations aimed at SWA/Namibian independence, will have talks today with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama

He will also confer with the US ambassadors to Mozambique and Guinea Bissau — Sapa-  
Reuter

Cape Times 25/1/84 (221)

# Archbishop hits at SA's motives

PRETORIA — The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, last night questioned South Africa's true motives in SWA/Namibia and Angola, and said South Africa was likely to pursue a hard line in these two countries until it achieved its objectives.

In his presidential report to the annual plenary session of the SACBC, which started in Pretoria last night, he said the "tragedy" of the SWA/Namibian war continued to drag on, involving South African troops in never-ending operations in Angola.

These operations were ostensibly aimed at neutralizing Swapo, but in view of all that was said about destabilization, one could only wonder whether this was the whole story.

"Destabilization is aimed principally at forcing South Africa's neighbours to deny assistance and facilities to the African National Congress.

### 'Hard line'

"The conclusion that springs to mind is that a hard line will be taken in Namibia and Angola until South Africa has achieved its object in both these countries," Archbishop Hurley said.

Archbishop Hurley also expressed disquiet at the continued detention of the secretary-general of the SACBC, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who has been in detention in Ciskei since October last year.

The priest appeared briefly in the Alice Magistrate's Court near East

London on Friday on charges under Section 2 and Section 13 of the National Security Act of Ciskei.



Archbishop Hurley

He was unbanned by South African authorities four months before being detained by Ciskeian police.

Archbishop Hurley said the church was engaged in diplomatic and legal efforts to secure his release, and a Mass for his early release would be celebrated in the Cathedral of Christ the King in Johannesburg this Sunday.

Referring briefly to the new constitution, which the SACBC has opposed because it excludes blacks, Archbishop Hurley said a memorandum expressing the church's views on the new deal had been submitted to the government.

He also mentioned that the administrative board of the SACBC had, after discussions with the political umbrella organization, the United Democratic Front, decided that further study should be

given to the organization.

Although the board had decided it was not in a position to speak in the name of the SACBC as a whole, it could not fail to note that the defined intentions and goals of the UDF concerning the proposed new constitution and the so-called "Koornhof Bills" agreed with positions taken up by the SACBC on these issues, he said.

In his address to the plenary session, the Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa, Archbishop Edward Cassidy, praised what he referred to as the "clear and courageous witness to the values of the Gospel" by the church in South Africa in what was recognized as "a most difficult and delicate pastoral situation".

### 'Support'

"This evening I not only bring you the warm, paternal greetings of our Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, but I can also assure you of the support in your approach to the problems that you have to face," he said.

The plenary session is being attended by delegates from South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland, and representatives from neighbouring episcopal conferences in Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

The main topics on the agenda for the closed week-long session include a study of forced removals and resettlements, the problems faced by migrant and farm labourers and the launching of a national Roman Catholic newspaper — Sapa.



**Soldier is killed  
in landmine blast**

25/11/84  
A South African soldier was killed on Monday in a landmine explosion in the operational area, Defence Force Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday

The dead soldier was Corporal Johannes Hendrik Roets (19)

He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J H Roets, of Thabazimbi in the Northern Transvaal — Sapa

# Ceasefire talks in City for Crocker

Cape Times 25/1/84

221

Political Correspondent

A TOP American negotiator, Dr Chester Crocker, is expected in Cape Town on Friday for discussions on an Angolan ceasefire with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha confirmed the visit last night but declined to give further details

Dr Crocker, Assistant US Secretary of State for African Affairs, has been the chief Western negotiator in contacts with South Africa about a settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute

The Angolan and SWA/Namibian issues are linked by the South African demand that Cuban troops leave Angola before the SWA/Namibian settlement plan can be implemented. The US Government has supported this stand

Dr Crocker's talks with Mr Botha are expected to centre on South Africa's offer of a trial month-long ceasefire with Angola to start on January 31

## Cape Verde

Another top US official, Mr Frank Wisner, is reported to have discussed the situation with Angolan officials earlier this month in a meeting on the Cape Verde Islands

Mr Wisner is not coming to Cape Town but Dr Crocker is expected to pass on the latest Angolan position. It is seen as significant that the discussions are taking place before the proposed January 31 date for implementation of the ceasefire

The South African ceasefire offer, made last month, was conditional on Angola withdrawing its support for Swapo insurgents. The offer followed talks Dr Crocker and Mr Pik Botha had in Rome, and was later described by the US Government as a viable proposition

## Within 15 days

Angola countered by accepting a January 31 truce with South Africa, provided South Africa dropped its insistence on a Cuban withdrawal and that South African began implementing a SWA/Namibian settlement within 15 days of the ceasefire expiring

South African officials have made it clear they have no intention of abandoning their stand on Cuban withdrawal





national Miss Pharmacy Assistant competition as the of the nine finalists from around South Africa who will month. The winner will take home R1 000

# Hurley questions SA involvement in Namibia/Angola

25/1/84 *Stu*  
By Carina le Graunge,  
Religion Reporter

*221*

National Forum as "important political events to which the church cannot remain indifferent"

Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley last night questioned South African involvement in what he called the "tragedy" of the Namibian war which "involves South African troops in never-ending operations in Angola, ostensibly to neutralise Swapo"

With regard to the UDF, he said the SACBC's administrative board could not "fail to note that the defined goals and intentions of the UDF concerning the new constitution and the so-called Koornhof Bills agree with the positions taken up by the SACBC on these issues"

He said "But in view of all that is said about destabilisation these days, one can only wonder whether that is the whole story"

## UNDERSTAND

"Destabilisation is aimed principally at forcing South Africa's neighbours to deny assistance and facilities to the African National Congress"

Earlier he noted that many people still failed to understand why the churches should be interested in politics, and that it was obvious there was a need for continuous efforts to clarify this matter

Archbishop Hurley was delivering his presidential address at the opening of the annual meeting in Pretoria of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC)

"People do not easily understand the distinction between, on the one hand, the pursuit and exercise of political power, and, on the other, the fostering of an understanding of the moral values involved in political decisions, actions and policies," he said

## HARD LINE

He said the conclusion which must be drawn was that a hard line would be taken in Namibia and Angola until South Africa had achieved its object in both these countries

The opening ceremony, which was attended by about 30 bishops from Southern African countries, was marked by numerous references to the SACBC's secretary general, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who was detained by the Ciskeian authorities in October last year and is now awaiting trial

"The questions arise how much military action does it imply, and what are the precise goals that South Africa hopes to achieve?"

Archbishop Hurley later referred to both the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the

# ant of SA's naval expert

ance, but they that South Africa and advised and its efforts, would rable area of eastern fleets" "He said South absolutely no of keeping its of submarines they have at the the fleet they can future" they have retired forced on them by

"Their army and air force have had to mount efforts on the northern boundary to protect the country from infiltration by terrorist elements

"The navy can provide merely a coastal defence organisation and operations in support of the border engagements. It no longer has any ASW (anti-submarine warfare) capability worth considering, other than three submarines which are very efficiently maintained and operated

are to increase the number of submarines by indigenous building and to move to a group of large Corvettes — small frigates which they can build in their own country

"The South Africans have the capability to build helicopters, but are dubious about their capability to produce the necessary sonars to go with them"

Captain Moore said the SA Navy's anti-submarine warfare weapons were antiquated, "but the great thing they do have is a highly efficient command-and-control system and a very effective intelligence system"

He said Western planners had to recognise that "little fires" could turn into "much larger blazes" anywhere in the world. Thus it was ludicrous to

# UK reacts cautiously to Argentinian overtures

LONDON — Britain yesterday reacted cautiously to overtures from Argentina's new civilian government towards restoring diplomatic relations, severed by the Falklands War in 1982

A Foreign Office spokesman said "We have received no formal proposals but if we do we will study them carefully"

But government sources made it clear Britain was looking for a formal cessation of hostilities from Argentina to pave the way for normal relations between the two

# Namibians <sup>221</sup>

## meet PW <sup>Sapa</sup>

26/11/84  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Representatives of Namibia's internal political parties held a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town this morning, to discuss the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr P W Botha confirmed the meeting and said the talks were also attended by himself, the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, and the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

The Namibian delegation comprised members of the newly-formed Multi Party Conference.

The meeting came about after a last-minute invitation received late yesterday in the Namibian capital — Sapa.



NAMIBIA

# The signals are right

The trip to SA this week by American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, confirms that another major effort to settle the Namibian independence issue is in full swing. The familiar "so what?" reaction, born of many abortive Namibian negotiations, should be tempered by the recognition that, this time, the diplomatic signals are subtly different — and considerably more hopeful.

Crocker has been nursing the Namibian issue since he took office three years ago. This was a major reason for US President Ronald Reagan's decision to adopt the policy of "constructive engagement" with SA. And, in a presidential election year, the administration wants some sort of pay-off for that policy.

A Namibian settlement related to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola would not only be a major foreign policy coup for Reagan. It would also demonstrate to American blacks — a significant part of the electorate — that the administration read the situation in southern Africa correctly.

American foreign-policy ambitions are one thing. The administration's ability to fulfil them is something else. To settle the Namibian issue the Americans have some-

how to reconcile the conflicting interests of Pretoria, Luanda, Swapo, Moscow, Havana, the Namibian internal parties and the Unita insurgent movement in Angola.

Any one of the different countries and movements could throw a spanner in the works — although where the internal parties, Swapo and Unita are concerned, all are vulnerable to pressure from their backers and patrons.

## Preparation

The signs, this time, are that the Americans have prepared their ground with great thoroughness. Crocker's visit follows last year's talks between SA and Angola, the SA-USSR talks in New York, and last week's secret round of negotiations in Cape Verde — so secret that no one outside them knows who was there or who spoke to whom.

It also comes in the wake of the various ceasefire offers and counter-offers involving SA, Angola and Swapo and of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's public optimism, during an African trip, that a settlement was imminent. In addition the recent talks between SA and Mozambique shows that deals between Pre-

toria and black Marxist states are not out of the question.

The most frequently canvassed scenario for a Namibian settlement involves an Angolan agreement (with the concurrence of Moscow and Havana) for a Cuban withdrawal, the co-option of Unita's Jonas Savimbi into a coalition Angolan government, and an agreement by all parties for the immediate implementation of the UN settlement process.

This would involve Swapo forces returning to their camps (in Angola) and the confinement of SADF forces in Namibia to a few supervised base areas preparatory to a withdrawal. A *quid pro quo* would be American recognition for the Luanda regime and the extension of American aid to Angola.

It is difficult to see how any other scenario could work — short of a total Unita victory with Savimbi taking over in Luanda. The Americans speak euphemistically about "taking into account the legitimate security concerns" of all concerned. This means, simply, that no one is going to settle if they see the probability that it would lead to increased military vulnerability.

221

Fm 27/1/84

THE 'rest Reader's Digest' condensed book - he  
 bible - was launched this week in Cape Town  
 Called the Reader's Digest  
 Staff Reporter

# New condensed Bible

Political Correspondent  
 THE South African Gov-  
 ernment last night de-  
 nied that it planned or  
 supported attempts  
 aimed at the violent  
 overthrow of Chief Le-  
 a Jonathan's govern-  
 ment in Lesotho.  
 The Foreign Minister,  
 Mr Pik Botha, told a  
 press conference he un-  
 derstood allegations to  
 this effect were being  
 made in Lesotho by  
 members of a delega-  
 tion which had met him  
 earlier this month.  
 He said the delegation  
 was headed by Mr JT  
 Mokotso, chairman of  
 the Justice and Recon-  
 struction Commission of  
 the Jonathan govern-  
 ment.

# Lesotho: SA denies charges

altering City?  
 Johannesburg gunshop on N  
 already linked to a raid  
 photographs of the trio wh  
 public to scrutinize the  
 Police have requested  
 November last year  
 R500 000 in 20 robberies  
 of having netted all  
 time they strike - are sus  
 ing societies successively  
 named after their method of  
 The bank hoppers -  
 'bank hoppers' on the Ram  
 al manager of a large  
 swimming pool, said the ver  
 with the deadly trio could be  
 beverages had doubled and  
 have been released, together  
 pool and outdoor are are  
 Heyl and Patrick Lee Mc  
 convicts Andre Stander, A  
 new pictures of the esca

# SA, US discuss Angola peace

Political Correspondent  
 THE possibilities for  
 peace in Angola and its  
 effect on a settlement in  
 SWA/Namibia will be  
 discussed by the United  
 States and South African  
 governments today.  
 The US Assistant  
 Secretary of State for  
 African Affairs, Dr  
 Chester Crocker, is  
 flying to Cape Town for  
 a meeting with the  
 Foreign Minister, Mr  
 Pik Botha.  
 Dr Crocker arrived in  
 Johannesburg last night  
 at the start of a South-  
 ern African peace mis-  
 sion prompted by the  
 South African offer of a  
 month-long "military  
 disengagement" in  
 Angola from January 31  
 Although Angola has  
 responded with a coun-  
 ter-offer on terms pres-  
 ently unacceptable to  
 the South African Gov-  
 ernment there is cau-  
 tious optimism - in  
 Washington in particu-  
 lar - that significant  
 progress might be made.  
 Other Western govern-  
 ments are more scepti-  
 cal of an early resolu-  
 tion of Southern

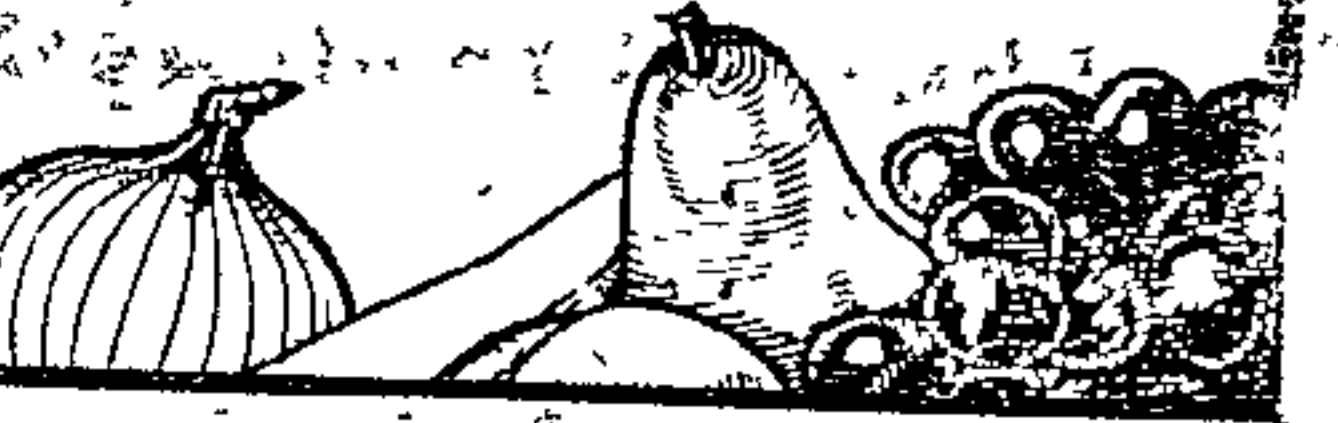
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 To page 2



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22 Persian kelims .....	R1 150	R695
115 Kashmir Numdah rugs 120 x 90 cm.....	R25	R9,50
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From page 122

Africa's regional differences

A lessening of tension between South Africa and Angola would, however, help Dr Crocker's prime objective of progressing toward an international settlement in SWA/Namibia. His government has backed the South African demand for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola before the United Nations settlement plan can be implemented.

Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, recently held talks with Angolan officials in the Cape Verde Islands. A senior South African diplomat, Mr David Steward, also discussed the Angolan position with Cape Verde officials.

Swapo

Dr Crocker and Mr Botha meet today on a Cape wine estate after the opening of Parliament. Their discussions are expected to continue tonight and tomorrow. Dr Crocker leaves on Sunday for further talks with African leaders in the region.

Mr Botha yesterday denied that Swapo had rejected the Angolan cease-fire proposal.

"The proposal can therefore still be put into effect should Swapo give a positive indication of willingness to start the process," he said.

South African preparations for today's talks included a top-level meeting with delegates from the multi-party conference in Windhoek. The government delegation was headed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and included Mr Pik Botha and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan.

OWN Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Three new pictures of the escape convicts Andre Stander, Allen Heyl and Patrick Lee McCall have been released together with the first police hint that the deadly trio could be the "bank hoppers" on the Rand.

The bank hoppers — so named after their method of hitting two or three banks or building societies successively each time they strike — are suspected of having netted almost R500 000 in 20 robberies since November last year.

Police have requested the public to scrutinize the latest photographs of the trio who are already linked to a raid at a Randburg gunshop on November

last year — the spree of robbery. Police yesterday again that the three armed and shot circumstances be in members of the z Brigadier F A Spies Divisional C the Witwatersrand, day that police speculate that the victims were behind dups.

However, they suspects and wou tioned in connect robberies once all

According to pc of recent cases sy- escape, a total of been taken in 20 s- ies

Lesotho: SA denies charges

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government last night denied that it planned or supported attempts aimed at the violent overthrow of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government in Lesotho.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha told a press conference he understood allegations to this effect were being made in Lesotho by members of a delegation which had met him earlier this month.

He said the delegation was headed by Mr J T Mokotso, chairman of the Justice and Recon-

ciliation Commission of the Anglican diocese of Lesotho.

Mr Botha said he had met the delegation on January 5 at their request. They had asked the South African Government to try to stop cross-border movements, particularly those of the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army.

Mr Botha denied categorically that he had at any time indicated during the meeting with Mr Mokotso that the South African Government would be in favour of the violent overthrow of the Jonathan government.

New condensed Bible

Staff Reporter

THE latest Reader's Digest condensed book — the Bible — was launched this week in Cape Town. Called the Reader's Bible.

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# f getaway car ro in ama

By CHRIS STEYN

**SHOCK and pain nearly drove a young constable — the hero of yesterday's shoot-out at the Volkskas Bank in Edenvale — to deliver the *coup de grace* to the gang leader he had shot as they later lay side by side on stretchers in hospital.**

The Rand Daily Mail learnt yesterday that Constable M F Giyane and the unidentified robber, who has since died of a bullet wound in the forehead, lay next to each other for in the casualty section of Edenvale Hospital for a few minutes

Both had just received emergency treatment before being transferred to Tembisa Hospital. Const Giyane had been shot in the left leg

Both men had been involved in a wild shoot-out which left a second robber

wounded, 10 bank employees in shock, and surrounding shops and cars full of bullet holes. The two other robbers fled on foot.

In the hospital, Const Giyane lay bleeding, in terrible pain and in trauma on a stretcher. He saw the robber lying next to him and drew a knife from under the blankets, apparently intent on continuing the battle.

But nurses were already wheeling the robber away to an ambulance, and the man died of his head wound shortly afterwards. Const Giyane was later transferred to Tembisa.

The drama began at 9 20am when the four robbers burst into the bank.

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the East Rand, Brigadier Jan Fouries, said police were summoned by the wife of the bank manager, Mr Gideon Du Plessis, who was alerted of the robbery when she spoke to her husband on the phone.

Two of the men were armed with revolvers, one with a sawn-off shotgun, and one with a panga.

The men forced the branch's employees into a safe, took about R90 000 and were getting into a bakkie when Warrant Officer J L Steyn and Constable A J Kruger arrived at the bank.

Brig Fourie said the four men overpowered the policemen and forced them into the bank.

Const Giyane appeared on the scene



P J KRAMER blocked road

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport last night in an effort to exploit what the Reagan administration views as a "window of opportunity" on the stalled South West African settlement process.

Dr Crocker travels to Cape Town today for talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha on SWA and the related issue of the troubled border between SWA and Angola.

His arrival last night is a direct sequel to talks between the Americans and the Angolans in Cape Verde last week. A South African envoy, Mr David Steward, was in Cape Verde at the same time for talks with Cape Verde officials.

Dr Crocker declined to comment last night but most observers believe his primary purpose is to ensure successful implementation of the South African offer to "disengage" from cross-border raids into Angola provided Angola — and its Cuban and Swapo allies — do the same.

Dr Crocker will have a related objective to reconcile the South African demand that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola before implementation of the United Nations' peace plan for SWA begins, with the Angolan demand that South Africa agree to implement the plan before the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Dr Crocker and his three aides will journey to Zambia, Tanzania, and Mozambique

221 room  
27/1/84

# Crocker flies in for crucial talks on SWA

for discussions there after their talks with Mr Botha in Cape Town.

CHRIS FREIMOND reports from Cape Town that representatives of SWA's multi-party conference had talks in Cape Town yesterday with a high powered South African Government delegation including the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The SWA delegation, which included Mr Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Andreas Shupanga of Swapo D, and Mr Eben van Zijl of the SWA National Party requested the talks, according to a statement by Mr Pik Botha.

The South African delegation included Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Details of the talks were not disclosed in Mr Botha's statement.

However it is likely they centered on the latest developments in a search for a settlement with a view to today's talks in Cape Town between Mr Pik Botha and Dr Crocker.

Dr Crocker is due in Cape Town shortly before lunch.

He and Mr Botha will meet at the Fleur du Cap wine estates near Sommerset West. The talks are expected to continue late into the night.

ANDRE VILJOEN reports from Harare that the Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said yesterday all hopes for Dr Crocker's current African tour depended on whether or not the US had decided to allow SWA to attain independence.

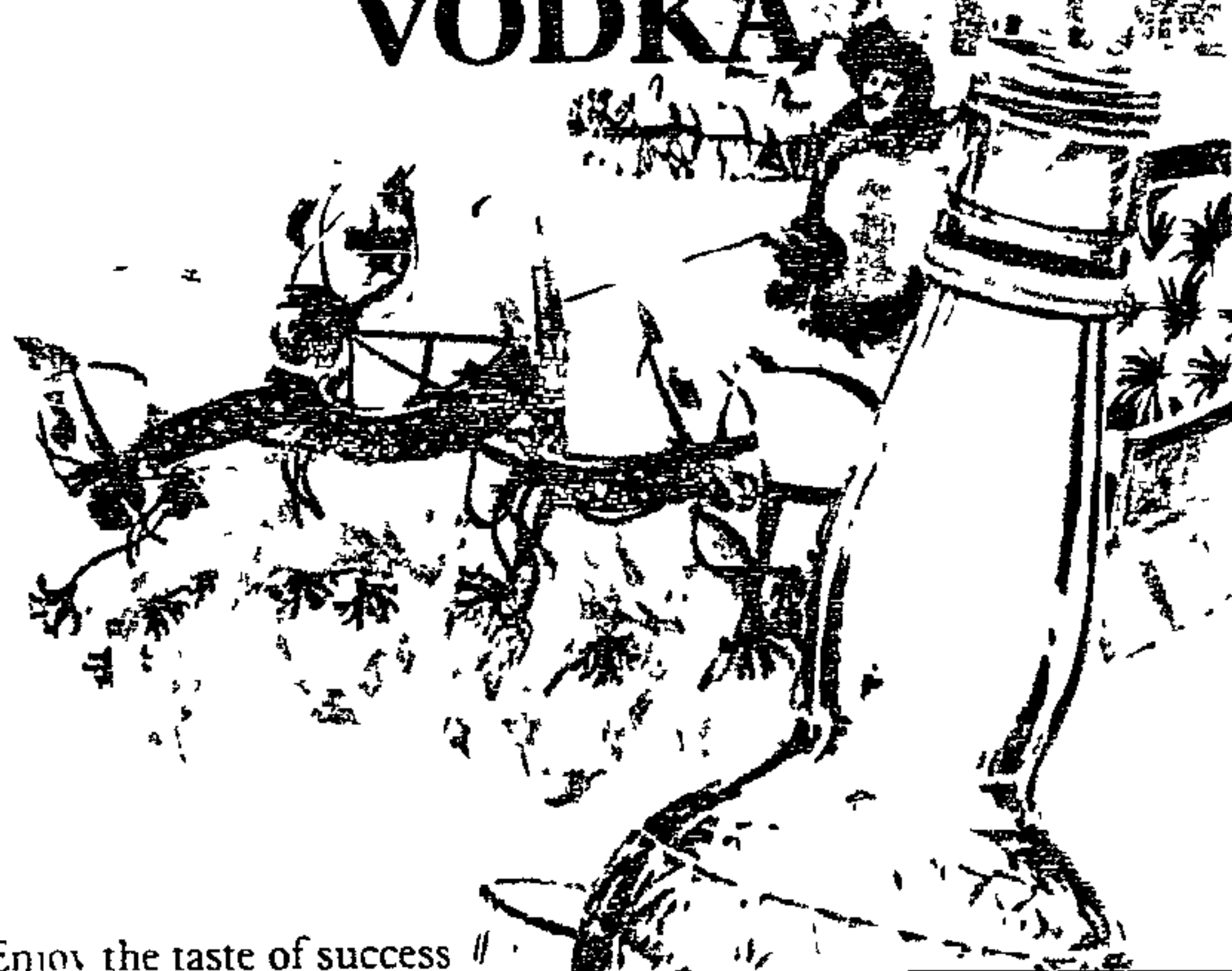
"It is in their power," Dr Mangwende told a Press conference.

He said he had no details of the tour which is expected to take in South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania, and other countries in the region but not Zimbabwe.

A Swapo source said in Harare this week the organisation was not optimistic about Dr Crocker's mission leading to a breakthrough in the protracted search for a SWA independence settlement.

On the question of ceasefire negotiations between South Africa and Angola he said Swapo would not be able to accept any agreement without first having direct talks with South Africa.

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27/1/84

# Dr Crocker: one step — cautiously — at a time

DR CHESTER CROCKER, the United States Assistant Secretary for Africa, arrived in Johannesburg last night and will fly to Cape Town this morning for talks with Mr Pik Botha.

Several days earlier his senior deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, met Angola's Interior Minister, Mr Kito Rodrigues, on Cape Verde, where South African Department of Foreign Affairs officials had also recently been on similar business.

After months of violent stalemate, the Namibia process may finally be back on track.

It is, however, near the beginning of that track.

The Cape Town talks should not be expected to result in timetables, much less grand initiatives.

There is no new package to be negotiated. Dr Crocker and Mr Botha will merely be discussing ways to keep a window open. That window is Pretoria's offer to disengage from Southern Angola, starting next Tuesday, for 30 days.

Some might believe it to be nothing more than public relations, a gesture of goodwill proffered solely because it is doomed.

The new flurry of US diplomatic activity is designed to ensure it isn't.

Dr Crocker's thinking, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows. Until the middle of last year, the parties showed themselves willing to consider their political, as opposed to military, options.

After a series of meetings in Paris, Washington and on the ground, the Angolans agreed to study a plan for parallel South African and Cuban withdrawals from their soil.

By July, it was clear that Luanda had dismissed the plan.

Unita, with South African help, was thriving. The Cubans had to stay and the Soviets were increasing their shipments of material.

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## SIMON BARBER in Washington

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When Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, ran into trouble at Cangamba, the South African Defence Force blatantly provided logistical support to bail him out.

There was one ray of hope, however. After talks in Cape Town and Luanda, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, reported to the Security Council that the Cuban troop issue was indeed related to Namibian independence.

That concession, combined with his conciliatory tone in Cape Town, may well have paved the way for Pretoria's December disengagement offer at the UN.

Though heavily obscured by the fact the SADF was coincidentally launching one of its biggest Angolan offensives since 1975, the offer was extraordinary.

South Africa stated its intention to withdraw from Angola unilaterally, though with conditions.

Despite Angola's counterproposal that a ceasefire should be dependent on Pretoria agreeing to a specific date for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 regardless of the Cuban presence, that intention still holds.

It will continue to do so, at least for 30 days, so long as the withdrawal is not exploited.

Should Swapo mount a new cross-border raid, or even use the opportunity to regroup its military strength in the vacated region, South African forces will return.

To make the disengagement more than a gesture, there needs to be more precision.

"Ground rules", to use a favourite Crocker phrase, have to be established and agreed upon by all sides.

Obviously, Luanda has already stated publicly what it would like the ground rules to be — the impossible counterproposal.

Privately, the MPLA could be expected to be more pragmatic — hence the Wisner meeting on Cape Verde.

Specificity is also required from the South Africans on what would constitute exploitation of their withdrawal. The phrase here is "levels of tolerance".

Dr Crocker would like the threshold raised to preclude the SADF thundering back into Angola simply because a dozen Swapo guerrillas crossed the border and planted a landmine.

Once the rules are established, the disengagement will become less fragile, may survive beyond 30 days, and perhaps even harden into a lasting ceasefire.

Which, in turn, raises the possibility for what Dr Crocker and his assistants will only call "progress on broader issues".

Logically, this would include removal of South African support for Unita, the weaning of the MPLA from reliance on Cuba and the Soviets and, at some undefined stage, Namibian independence and US diplomatic recognition of Angola. This appears to be the current Crocker view.

Seven months ago, he hoped he would be going to South Africa to remove the last chocks from under an SWA settlement.

That optimism has now been replaced by caution, and the realisation that the process must be taken one modest step at a time.

The latest talks, or so Dr Crocker would like it understood, are just such a step, nothing more.

CAPG Times 27/11/80

~~2211~~

# Crocker hopes to put talks on Namibia back on track

From SIMON BARBER in Washington

DR Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, arrived in Cape Town today for talks with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

Several days earlier, his senior deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, met Angola's Minister of the Interior, Mr Kito Rodrigues, on Cape Verde, where South African Department of Foreign Affairs officials had also recently been on similar business

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## New flurry

That window is Pretoria's offer to disengage from southern Angola, starting next Tuesday, for 30 days

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Dr Chester Crocker



Mr Pik Botha

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## Savimbi rescued

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## Ground rules

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## Recognition

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The latest talks, or so Dr Crocker would like it understood, are just such a step, nothing more



# Swapo men are set free

By Patrick Bulger,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two prominent Swapo members have been released from Security Police detention after 119 days of solitary confinement during which one of them staged an eight-day hunger strike

Mr Rahimisa Kahimise, a former Swapo guerilla working as a teacher for the Council of Churches of Namibia's English language project, began his hunger strike eight days before being released on Wednesday. His assistant, Mr

Gregor Makgone, was also released

Both men were detained on September 29 and had their detention orders renewed three times while in jail. According to a spokesman for the CCN legal aid department they were given their detention orders three days after their arrests.

The spokesman said Mr Makgone and Mr Kahimise were not ill treated during their detention although Mr Makgone was twice refused permission to be visited by his priest

They were never told why they were being held and

were asked questions about the demonstration that took place during the visit of the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, during his visit to Namibia the previous month.

The men were not allowed visitors or parcels except for toothpaste and clothes, and were given bibles "after a while". Mr Kahimise had to stop studying during his term in prison

Both men are due to take up their positions at the CCN again shortly.

They have been restricted to the Windhoek Magisterial district.

221

Star 27/1/84

SWA 221  
paper 204  
woos 28/1/64  
former  
editor

By TONY WEAVER  
Mall Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The contro-

versial former editor of  
the now-defunct Pretoria  
daily Oggendblad, and for-  
mer Press and Information  
officer for Dr Andries  
Treurnicht's Conservative  
Party, has been offered a  
top post on the SWA  
National Party's weekly  
mouthpiece

It was confirmed yesterday  
that Mr Thys Human, who  
ended a stormy career  
with Perskor when he  
openly declared his opposi-  
tion to the new Constitu-  
tion in July last year, had  
been offered the post of  
chief news editor on Die  
Suidwester

Mr Human, who could not be  
reached for comment yes-  
terday, has evidently not  
yet decided whether or not  
to take the post

It is understood the present  
editor and managing direc-  
tor of the newspaper, Mr  
Naas du Preez, would re-  
tain the title of editor  
while moving into an al-  
most purely managerial  
position should Mr Human  
accept the offer

News of the offer has lent  
weight to speculation in  
Windhoek that the  
National Party of SWA,  
which advocates splitting  
the territory into two parts  
— one for whites, tied to  
South Africa, the other for  
blacks — is moving strong-  
ly under the influence of  
the Conservative Party of  
South Africa

Late last year, the former ed-  
itor, Mr Ewart Benadie,  
"resigned" suddenly amid  
speculation that he had  
been sacked for being too  
liberal

Mr Human was a strong op-  
ponent of alleged SABC  
TV bias against the CP  
during the referendum  
campaign

MAURITZ MOOLMAN re-  
ports that the general sec-  
retary of the CP, Mr A C  
van Wyk, said yesterday  
that Mr Human had not  
been re-employed by the  
CP because the party could  
not afford his services  
was at present looking for  
an information officer who  
could combine his work  
with running the party's  
newspaper Die Patriot.  
He said it was hoped Die Pa-  
triot would appear again  
on February 7. It was  
closed down because of  
financial difficulties



# Two SWA detainees are freed, then restricted

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two employees of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) were released from 119 days in Security Police detention this week — and immediately placed under limited house arrest.

Mr Gregor Makgone and Mr Rahimise Wa Kahimise were detained on September 29 last year at the CCN's offices, where they are employed as community workers of the churches' English Language Project

The two men, who are both members of Swapo's Windhoek branch, staged a one-week hunger strike while in detention in protest against their incarceration

On their release on Wednesday, restriction orders in terms of security Proclamation AG 26 were imposed on them.

This means they may not travel beyond the confines of the Windhoek magisterial district and may not leave their homes between 8pm and 6am

Regular inspections are carried out by the Security Police on homes of restricted people

In a statement yesterday, the two men said "This whole country is in the grip of South Africa. You come out of a small cell to find yourself inside a bigger one."

South West Africa had become a police state and was under occupation by a foreign country, and their re-

lease made little difference

They said they did not know why they were detained, and "we found incarceration for days on end to be satanic solitary confinement"

Two other Swapo members, Mr Marco Hausiku and Mr Josephat Ujaha, were also released from detention recently

Mr Hausiku alleged in an interview this week with the Windhoek Advertiser that he was assaulted by the Security Police when he was detained on November 18 last year.

The chief of Security Police in SWA, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had no knowledge of the incident, and if it had happened, it was contrary to standing instructions issued to policemen

# Crocker meeting ending on hopeful note



PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, right, and US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, on the steps of Westbrooke today.

# P W Botha Joins INZ TALKS

w/c Angus 28/1/84  
22  
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By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

TALKS between South Africa and the United States on a ceasefire in southern Angola appeared to be ending on an inconclusive but hopeful note today with the diplomatic initiatives and options for a settlement being kept open.

All the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, would say after the talks ended at 3 pm was that "penetrating" negotiations had taken place and that opinions had been exchanged about burning questions in Southern Africa, and especially about the question of South West Africa and the conflict situation in the operational area

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would give more details next week of the present state of affairs. This is likely to be during the no-confidence debate in Parliament

There was no reaction from the Americans, apart from confirming that the talks had ended.

The Prime Minister entered the negotiations today when the two groups met him at a working lunch at his official residence, Westbrooke, on the Groote Schuur estate

## Cubans not ceasefire issue

Dr Crocker is due to leave Cape Town tomorrow to visit Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania before going on to London, where he will get in touch with other members of the Western group on SWA/Namibia

Impressions given by both sides today were that the talks could not be conclusive because the US may have to make contact again with Angola

Dr Crocker arrived from the United States with proposals and information on recent contacts between the US and Angola following a South African offer to withdraw from southern Angola for a month from January 31, provided Angola and Swapo did not exploit the situation

While Angola has not rejected the South African offer entirely, it has insisted on a speedy implementation of the UN resolution on an internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia

The South African Government's view is that complicated matters such as the composition of a UN supervisory force have to be sorted out first

The withdrawal of Cuban troops is understood to be no longer an issue associated with the ceasefire, but can become an obstacle again when implementation of a settlement plan starts

South Africa may be insisting on some guarantees if she withdraws from Angola, but on the other hand the January 31 deadline may be extended. According to Foreign Affairs spokesmen this date is not regarded as "critical"

Moves to improve SA-Mozambique relations are also said to have been discussed during the talks

## Crocker tastes SA hospitality

UNITED STATES negotiators visiting Cape Town this weekend today experienced Mrs Elize Botha's well-known hospitality when they had lunch at Westbrooke, the Prime Minister's official residence in Rondebosch.

The lunch started with melon balls in sherry, followed by perlemoen on rice, marinated leg of springbok with quince jelly and parsley potatoes, green beans and pumpkin fritters

For dessert there was creme caramel and then coffee, liqueurs and mint chocolates

The wines served were KWV chenin blanc and Roodeberg



# Tranquil surroundings for heavy Namibia talks

By JEAN LE MAY  
Political Correspondent

SOUTH African and American diplomats met this weekend in the peaceful surroundings of a Western Cape wine farm to talk about the war in Angola

A South African source indicated that South Africa went into the top-level discussions with an American delegation led by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, with hopes of a message from Angola which could pave the way to a ceasefire

Observers believe that the possibility of a ceasefire within the next few weeks cannot be discounted

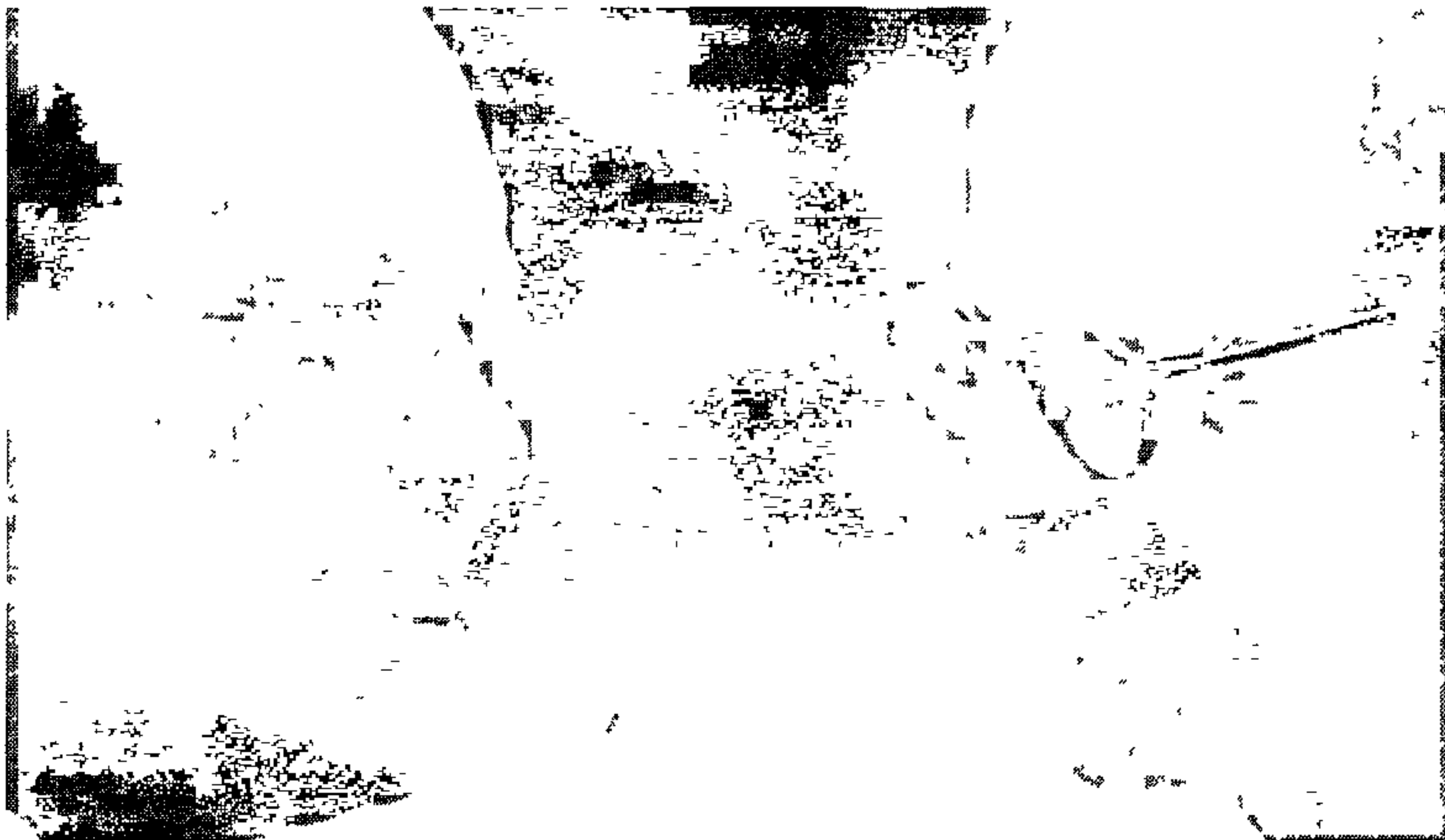
The discussions follow weeks of intensive shuttle diplomacy — involving Portugal, Angola and the Cape Verde Islands as well as South Africa and the US — since South Africa's offer last month of a ceasefire in Angola on January 31

The top-level discussions are said to have dealt with the war in Angola, the position of Unita and of Swapo, the Cuban withdrawal and UN proposals for a settlement in Namibia

It is believed that South Africa also briefed the Americans on its latest peace discussions with Mozambique and on its recent military operations in southern Angola

The discussions started at Fleur du Cap, a luxurious wine estate near Somerset West, at 3pm on Friday afternoon and lasted well into Friday night

They continued yesterday morning in Cape Town and culminated in a working lunch with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Westbrooke, his official residence



## Man of war meets man of peace

● It's smiles all round as South Africa's man of war meets America's man of peace. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, shares a light-hearted moment in Cape Town with Dr Chester

Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. But behind the scenes, the South African and US teams may not have had much to smile about as they tackled the Namibia question.

in Cape Town

Dr Crocker, who arrived in Cape Town from Washington on Friday morning, will leave tonight for Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique

The imminence of South Africa's initial ceasefire date of January 31 was highlighted by strong military/security representation in the South African delegation, which included Dr Niel Barnard, director-general of the National Intelligence Service, Lieutenant-General J van Deventer, secretary of the State Security Council

and Lieutenant-General P W van der Westhuizen of the South African Defence Force

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan was also present during the discussions on Friday

Other members of the South African delegation were Mr Brand Fourie, South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, South Africa's permanent representative at the UN, and Dr Willie van Niekerk, Administrator-General of Namibia

The meetings were held under top security conditions. Pressmen who flocked to Fleur du Cap on Friday were permitted only to take photographs of the delegation in the luxurious gardens and were allowed into the conference room for a short photo session

The Press was then banished to the swimming pool and regaled with an apparently endless supply of Fleur du Cap wines

A promised Press conference in the H F Verwoerd Building in Cape Town yes-

terday morning did not materialise. Instead, journalists were put in a bus and driven to Westbrooke, where another photo session was held on the front terrace. Warmest reception of the morning came from Chutsie, a friendly old dachshund owned by the Prime Minister

The delegates were submitted to another photo session as they sat down at the vast dining table — laden with silver and crystal fit for a state banquet — to a hearty midday meal of melon with sherry, perlemoen, haunch of springbok with spiced pumpkin fritters and green beans and caramel custard, washed down with KWV Roodeberg and KWV chenin blanc

As the photographers filed out of the room, the Prime Minister kissed his wife and said courteously "Danke, mevrou."

Press comment in the bus later — with the midday temperature hovering around 25°C — was "After a meal like that, in this heat, the Americans will agree to anything"



# PW steps in on U.S. talks

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S. Times

29/1/84

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

THE South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has taken a direct hand in the latest round of negotiations between the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and the South African Government.

Eight hours of talks between the US delegation and South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on Friday night, were capped yesterday by a working lunch at

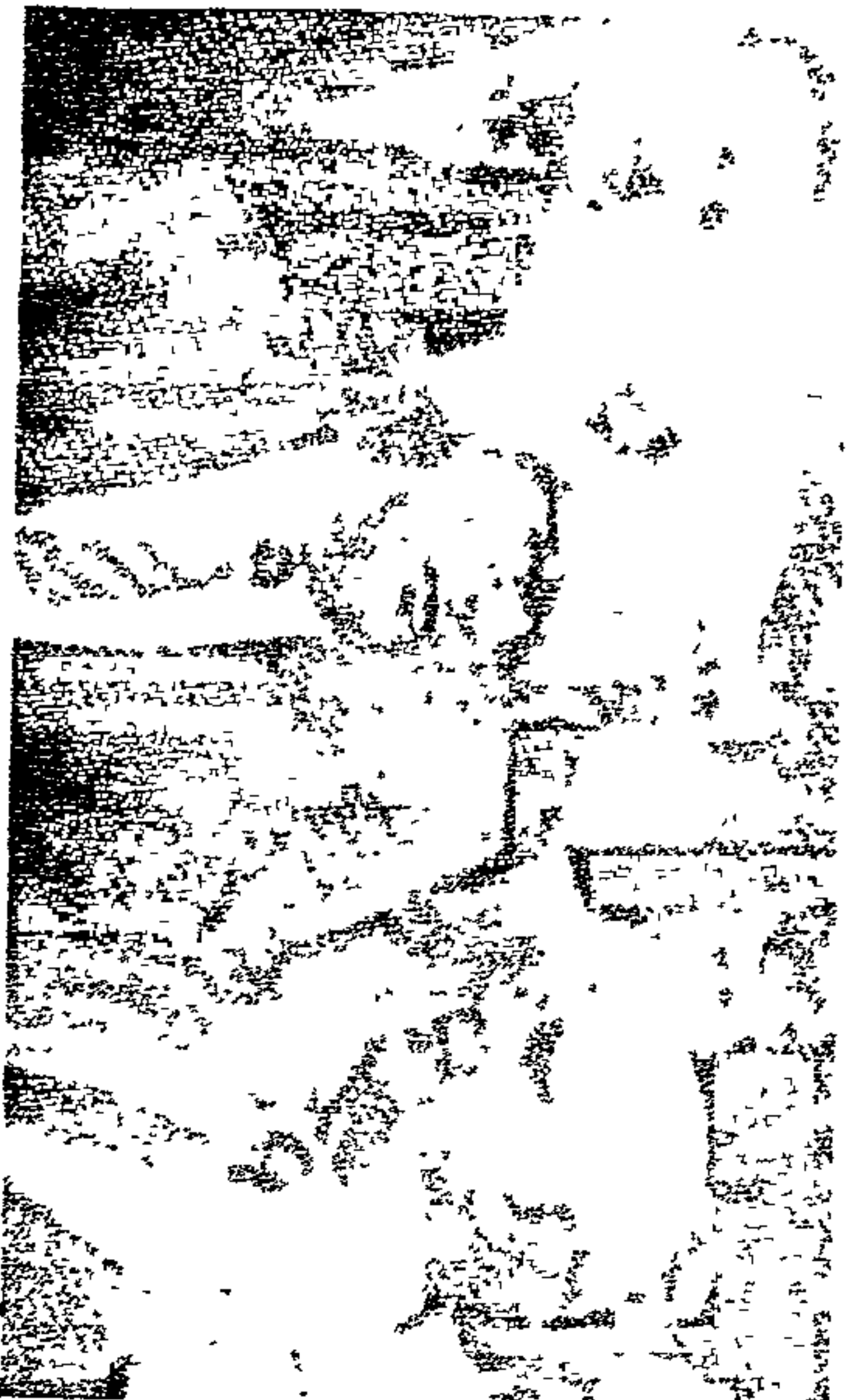
the Prime Minister's residence, Westbrooke. More talks followed with the Prime Minister taking a direct part.

Both delegations are keeping silent on the substance of the discussions but a short statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday indicated the Prime Minister would be making further details known this week — presumably during the no-confidence debate.

## Ceasefire

A central theme apparently concerns the assurances that the parties will be able to give if a ceasefire in Angola is implemented.

Angola and Swapo are reportedly still looking for a higher commitment to the implementation of Resolution 435 while South Africa is more concerned that neither Angola nor Swapo will take



Mr P W Botha, Dr Chester Crocker and Mr P W Botha at the PM's residence

short-term military advantage of the ceasefire. All parties appear keen to ensure implementation on January 31.

Discussions this week have focused on the latest Angolan-US talks on the Cape Verde Isles and the Angolan conditions for accepting a

ceasefire — conditions initially rejected by South Africa. Spokesmen for both delegations have emphasised that

## And chances of an Angolan ceasefire look much brighter

the visit is part of a complicated negotiation process and that more bilateral and even multilateral talks will be necessary before concrete propositions are available.

Delegation sources and observers agree, however, that the chances of agreement on the ceasefire have considerably improved since the offer was first made by South Africa in December while Operation Askari was under way.

## Climate

In recent days there has been intense "climate setting" by all parties involved in the talks.

Earlier this week Mr P W Botha, responding to inquiries, emphasised that Swapo had not rejected the ceasefire offer and the proposals could therefore be put into effect "should Swapo give a positive indication of its willingness to start with

the process".

In a political position paper released in Lusaka by Swapo the organisation repeated its readiness to talk to South Africa in a sincere offer for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in SWA-Namibia.

There were reports from Washington that the US may be holding out the carrot of diplomatic recognition of the MPLA government in Luanda.

In responses to inquiries on the eve of the Crocker talks Mr P W Botha revealed that South Africa had been instrumental in obtaining the release of Soviet civilians held by the Mozambique resistance forces.

## Signal

He also disclosed that unidentified Lesotho individuals had requested South Africa's help to reduce Lesotho Liberation Army violence in the country so that general elections could be held.

The statements and timing have been interpreted as a signal that South Africa is prepared to use its considerable influence among the resistance groups — Western observers believe they are supported by South Africa — in reducing regional tensions.

Such a move would have critical implications for SWA/Namibia where a major complicating factor is the military success of the Unita rebels — also alleged to be supported by South Africa — against Luanda's MPLA government.

Mr Botha's response to the Soviet release also laid heavy emphasis on the co-operation received from the Mozambique government.

Both delegations are adopting a "step-at-a-time" approach to the negotiations and believe that once a holding ceasefire is in place further moves can be made on outstanding issues.

These would include Unita's role in Angola, the presence of the Cuban forces in buttressing the MPLA government, and ultimately, holding of internationally acceptable elections in SWA-Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435.

Yesterday the South African Government also met, for the second time, a delegation of SWA-Namibian internal party leaders who have requested further information on the nature of the present round of negotiations.



# Major clean-up in the pipeline for SWA ethnic rule

WINDHOEK — A major bureaucratic clean-up of Namibia's hydra-headed ethnic government system is in the pipeline in the wake of the Thirion commission's findings of maladministration

Recommendations for tighter financial and administrative control by the central interim government over the multi-ethnic system of second tier authorities have been sent out by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk

He has also ordered ethnic government leaders to discuss the issue with him before Tuesday

The AG's Press officer, Mr Fanie Pretorius, has confirmed that Dr van Niekerk is consulting the second tier

By DAVID PIETERS

administrations "to try to eliminate certain problems identified by the Thirion commission"

The chairman of the National Party-ruled administration for whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said on Friday he had not had enough time to study the Thirion-related documents, but confirmed the January 31 deadline to discuss their content with Dr van Niekerk

The Press officer said the documents received by the white administration had been distributed to officials for collective comment before any decisions were made by the executive

The document contained

proposals by Dr van Niekerk providing for stiffer control over "financial and personnel" functions, he added

Dr van Niekerk's consultations with ethnic administration leaders began earlier this month with the dispatch of his recommendations for clamping down on second tier spending and administration.

So far none of the ethnic authorities has responded to the AG

But this week the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance head committee met in Windhoek to discuss the system of second tier government and "to determine what should be done in future to ensure the mistakes of the past are not repeated", according to alliance secretary Mr Johan de Waal.

Last year the Thirion commission's reports on the Owambo and Damara administrations were publicly released. They confirmed large-scale maladministration and graft by ethnic leaders and their officials

Reports still with the AG include those on the Herero, Tswana, Kavango, Caprivi, and coloured administrations. Dr van Niekerk also has on his table the commission's reports on the central government's Directorate of Finance and of the AG

A statement by the commission at the close of last year's session said the probes on the Nama, Rehoboth and white authorities had so far yielded little worthwhile.

The commission will restart work in April when its chairman, Mr Justice P. W. Thirion, has completed his duty on the Natal bench.

# New hopes for SA and Swapo talks over SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, left South Africa yesterday after two days of talks with the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, on South West Africa and the troubled SWA-Angolan border.

The talks heralded new hopes that South Africa's offer to "disengage" from the war zone in southern Angola would be accepted and that it might pave the way for direct discussions between a delegation under the SA-appointed Administrator-General of SWA and Swapo leaders.

In Lusaka yesterday Swapo signalled its willingness to endorse a "ceasefire" provided it led to discussions between its leaders and South Africa on SWA independence.

The Prime Minister will disclose details on the current situation in SWA and the Operational Area during the week, a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs said at the weekend.

Dr Crocker declined to comment during his three-day stay in South Africa, but his mission was seen by observers as a quest for fulfilment of two related objectives — the successful implementation of SA's offer to "disengage" from incursions into southern Angola, and, in the longer term, revival of the stalled UN peace plan for SWA.

He is assumed to have brought a new response from Angola on SA's disengagement offer.

About 10 days ago Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, had talks with Angolan leaders on Cape Verde. During those talks Angola modified its first response to Pretoria's disengagement offer.

It was Angola's revised stance that Dr Crocker is presumed to have brought for his negotiations with SA.

Angola's initial reply to Pretoria's disengagement offer was to accept it on condition that SA implement the UN peace plan within two weeks of the scheduled start of the disengagement tomorrow and abandon its insistence that agreement to withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola should precede implementation of the plan.

Informed observers believe Dr Crocker's visit had a wider purpose than merely seeking to secure success for the disengagement offer.

The US has offered itself as an "honest broker" on the SWA dispute and Dr Crocker's ultimate aim must be a settlement in SWA and withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Pretoria, with US encouragement, has made settlement in SWA dependent on Cuban withdrawal. Several stages, however, separate disengagement from implementation of the UN plan and Cuban withdrawal.

One could be talks between South Africa and Swapo leaders, whose Angolan-based insurgents were the target of the South African Defence Force raid into Angola over Christmas and the New Year.

Another could be complete withdrawal of all South African forces from southern Angola rather than mere "disengagement" of them, plus arrangements to monitor a pull-back from the Angolan war zone by both South Africa and Swapo.

Analysts of the SWA dispute suggested yesterday that one of Dr Crocker's purposes could have been to get the talks with Swapo on course again. Two factors prompted their view.

- Swapo's second "more conciliatory" response to the idea of talks with a delegation headed by Dr Van Niekerk

- Discussions between the SA Government and leaders of the SWA multi-party conference which took place before and during the talks with Dr Crocker



# 'Attack by Angolans deliberate'

CAME Trip 30/1/84

221

Defence Reporter

THE Angolan armoured attack on SWA/Namibian forces near Cuvelai early this month was deliberate and not an impromptu reaction to the presence of intruders from the south

This contention was made at Friday's military briefing on Operation Askari which was held for journalists and politicians at Ysterplaat air base

Maps and a video film shown at the briefing have disclosed some hitherto obscure details about the battle

It appears the security force approached Cuvelai from the south-west. A few kilometres south-west of the town it made contact either by accident or design and overran some Angolan and/or Swapo positions

The SA-9 missile system later displayed at Friday's briefing was taken about 4km south-west of Cuvelai

However, the security force's main target was the headquarters of Swapo's Central Region, and this had to be attacked from the north-west for both military and physical reasons:

● The town's eastern front was covered by field artillery and also by dual-purpose anti-aircraft guns which, used in a ground-defence role, have inflicted heavy casualties on security force attackers on at least one occasion

● The Swapo base was protected on its south-eastern flank by the Cuvelai River, which was full and impassable to vehicles except at one bridge

The security force troops attacked the Swapo camp and were in the process of clearing it up when they were attacked by the Angolan 11 Brigade, a 2 600-man mechanized infantry formation.

In a video film shown at the briefing, the commander of the security force said that "at first there was a heavy attack, but their hearts weren't in it, and when our men stood fast they turned around".

He added "All this, although for weeks ahead of time we warned them and told members of the local population. So the intervention was deliberate ..."

"We were always aware of Cuban forces on our northern front, and we heard there was a force of (them) on the way to us. We shelled them and then they didn't follow through ... When we moved forward we found their equipment lying there"

The video film showed Russian-language newspapers, a Russian gramophone record, a bottle of vodka and a bottle of Cuban liquor called "Havana Club" found in one bunker. According to the SADF, letters and documents found proved that the base had been occupied by Swapo

A spokesman at the briefing later confirmed that all parts of the Cuvelai area had been bombed with leaflets explaining that the security force intrusion was aimed specifically at Swapo installations

Among the weaponry and equipment destroyed or captured at Cuvelai were 11 T-55 battle tanks, three PT-76 reconnaissance tanks, three BRDM-2 amphibious scout cars, 12 medium howitzers, anti-aircraft guns of various types, 73 SA-7 hand-held missile-launchers and 24 anti-tank guns

rary "disengagement alone will not bring a lasting solution to the problem of Namibia unless it is used as a means of attaining the kind of ceasefire that is envisaged in Resolution 435".

● The Cape Times political correspondent, MICHAEL ACOTT, reports that South Africa should have an indication this week of the prospects for peace in Angola and whether this could lead to implementation of the eight-year-old SWA/Namibian independence plan

**Progress**

The two related issues were the subject of top-level talks between the South African and United States governments at the weekend. Although there have been indications of progress, both sides have refused to divulge anything of substance about the discussions

A government statement said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would deal with the situation this week. This is expected to be during the no-confidence debate which opens in Parliament today.

The Southern African situation is only one of several subjects which will be raised during the five-day debate which marks the start of this year's parliamentary session

**Motion today**

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, will move his no-confidence motion today. The Prime Minister is among several cabinet ministers who will reply to opposition criticism. The weekend talks on

Angola and SWA/Namibia followed South Africa's offer of a month-long "military disengagement" in Angola, starting tomorrow, provided neither Angola nor Swapo exploited the ceasefire.

Dr Crocker will visit Mozambique and Tanzania after Zambia.

At the weekend he had discussions with Mr P W Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan. The South African delegation also included top diplomats and the heads of National Intelligence and military intelligence.

American and South African negotiators also had talks with representatives from the Multi-Party Conference who flew from Windhoek.

**For SA, Angola**

● Commenting on Mr Nujoma's statement, the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek that the issue of a ceasefire in the war zone covering northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola had become a matter for decision between the South African Government and Angola, Sapa-Reuters reports.

Mr Shipanga, who leads a Swapo break-away group, was a member of a SWA/Namibian delegation of political leaders briefed in Cape Town on Saturday on talks between the South African Government and Dr Crocker.

Mr Shipanga said he did not think Mr Nujoma's statement was "in keeping with realities on the ground".

A statement quoted the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, as saying a ceasefire would be acceptable if South Africa agreed to talk to Swapo about the United Nations plan for SWA/Namibian independence, Sapa reports.

The statement was released in Lusaka only a day after United States and South African officials had ended talks aimed at bringing a ceasefire to the sporadic bush war on the border of Angola and SWA/Namibia.

The Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who led the US delegation at the talks, arrived in Lusaka on Saturday for talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. It was not known whether Dr Crocker would meet Mr Nujoma.

**Resolution 435**

The text of the Swapo statement read "Commenting on the recent South African statement restating the offer of disengagement of forces, the president of Swapo, Sam Nujoma, said that his organization is willing to observe the terms of such an arrangement, provided that during the period of troops disengagement, the South African Government agrees to talks to Swapo about the overall implementation of the UN plan for the decolonization of Namibia as contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)."

"It is Swapo's considered view that a tempo-

◆◆◆◆◆  
To page 2 **A**

# SWAPO offers ceasefire for talks

LUSAKA. — The South West African People's Organization said here yesterday that it would accept a ceasefire if Pretoria agreed to discuss the territory's independence with the organization.

Cape Times  
30/1/84  
22/1/84



# Crocker's 'message from Angola'

Cape Town  
30/1/84

LUSAKA — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday that he carried a special message from Angola to the South African Government when he attended talks in Cape Town this weekend.

Asked to confirm South African newspaper reports that he had delivered a message from the Angolan Government, he replied "I think the essential answer is yes."

Dr Crocker, speaking to reporters on arrival



Dr Chester Crocker

here from South Africa, gave no details of the contents of the message, but pointed out that his South African visit followed talks in Cape Verde earlier this month between US and Angolan officials.

According to well-placed sources in South Africa, Dr Crocker's two days of talks with top South African officials focused on Washington's belief that a ceasefire was needed in the SWA/Namibia dispute to establish trust between Pretoria and Luanda.

Dr Crocker described his talks as constructive. "We have no announcements to make, but they were certainly useful talks," he said.

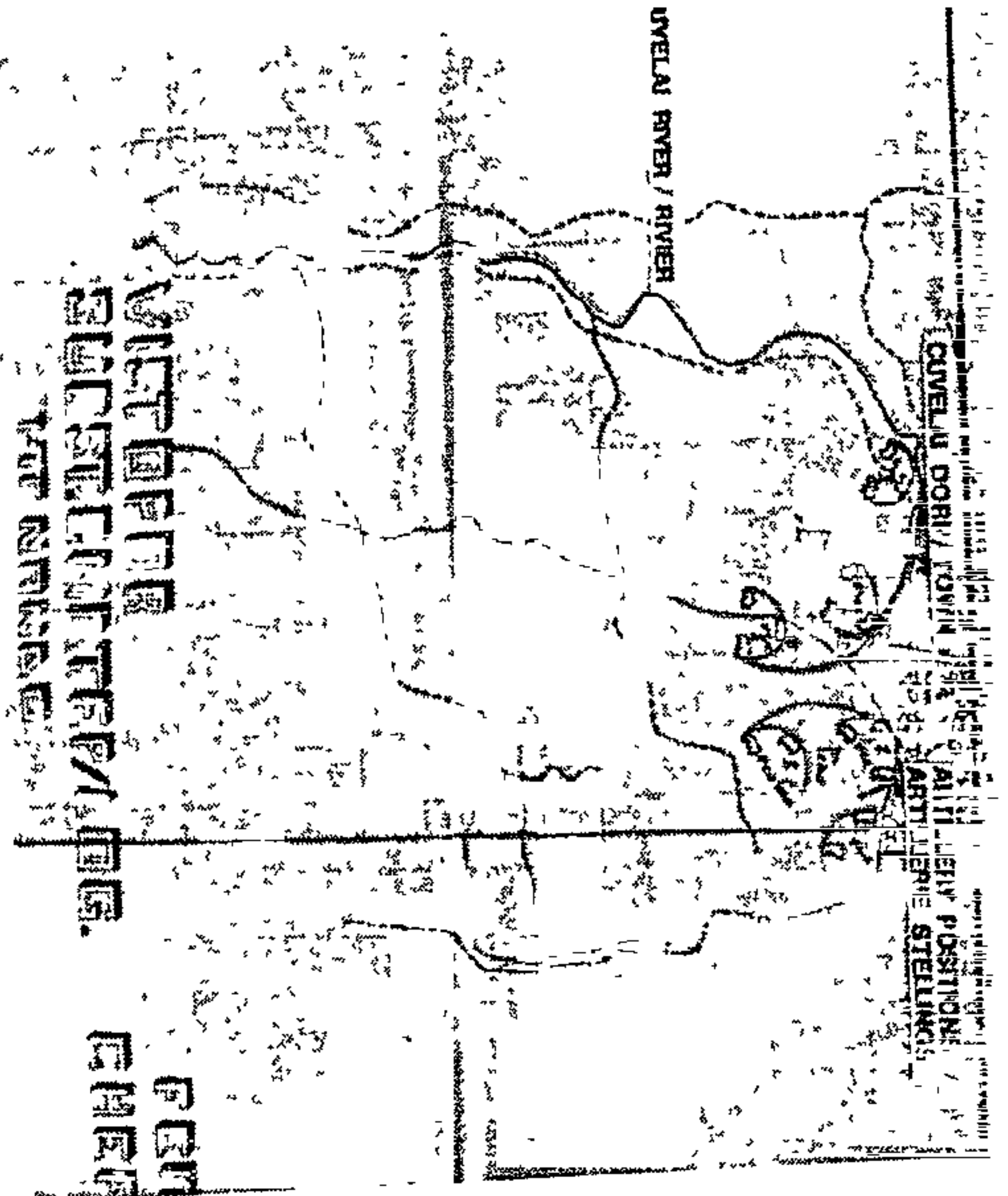
The US envoy, who was due to meet Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda soon after arrival, confirmed that the point of his Southern African mission was to defuse the SWA/Namibian conflict.

"The immediate focus of our efforts, and what we will want to be consulting about here as well as elsewhere, is the question of seizing the opportunity to get the violence reduced so that all parties can participate in the negotiations," he said.

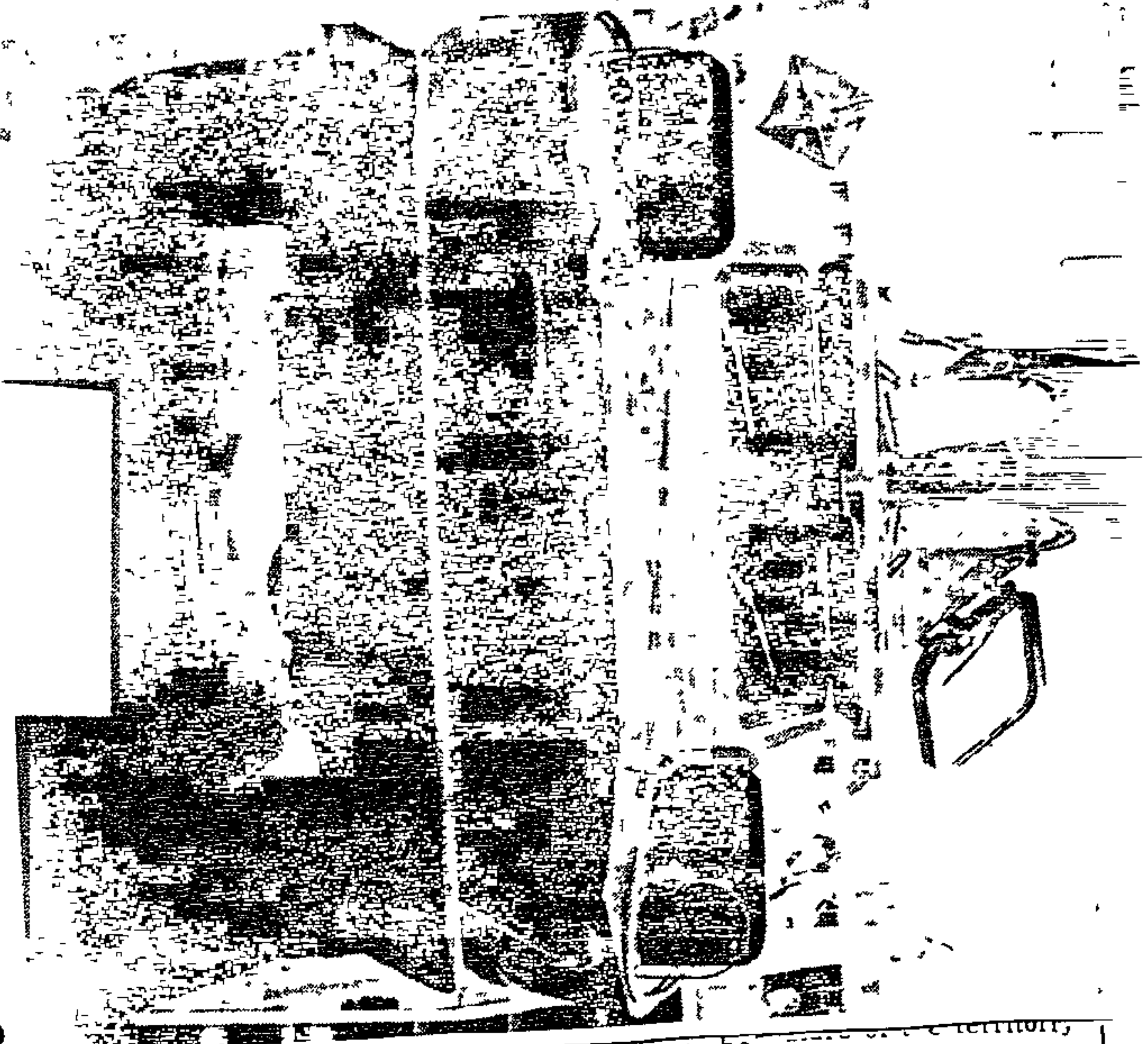
Zambia is one of the six African "frontline" States most closely concerned with bringing an internationally-acceptable independence settlement to the disputed territory.

Zambian authorities have displayed guarded optimism about the new US initiative. Sapa-Reuter





**ABOVE:** A map enlargement showing troop dispositions and gun positions around Cuvélai, captured from the Angolan 11 Brigade and annotated by the SADF, which was shown at Friday's briefing. It has an elaborately-lettered title, probably done to pass the time. The fighting took place in the left upper and left lower fringes of Cuvélai. **RIGHT:** The Russian-built launcher vehicle from which the SA-9 is fired. Each of the pods on the turret holds two missiles, and a spare is carried in the container at left.



# Simple, lethal 'lawnmower gun'

Defence Reporter

**OFFICIALLY** it is called the AGS-17 automatic grenade-launcher. Unofficially it seems bound to become known as "the lawnmower gun", as "the lawnmower gun" is small, simple and very lethal, few anti-communist armies have anything to match it.

The "lawnmower gun" — so called because it is cocked not by operating a lever or handle but by pulling back the breechblock on a lanyard, as if starting a power mower's engine — is prohibited to the

local and foreign press on Friday at a press conference at Air Force Base Ysterplaat, together with other weapons captured during the recent incursion into southern Angola.

The launcher was one of three taken from Swapo positions north-west of Cuvélai at the beginning of this month — the first time such weapons had been seen in action other than in Afghanistan.

It is only 74cm long, and weighs just 48.5kg, including an ammunition-drum filled with 29 30mm grenades. With its tripod legs lowered, it and its two-man crew can be concealed behind a small bush.

But it is an unbelievably potent weapon. It can fire bursts of high explosive anti-personnel grenades out to a range of 1 700m. It is primarily a defensive weapon to beat off infantry attacks, and can also be used against "soft-skinned" (unarmoured) vehicles.

However, it can be also used for attack, providing it is mounted on a vehicle to give it

the necessary mobility. The AGS-17 is a typical example of Soviet weapons design — sturdy, simple, easy to operate and "soldier-proof", requiring little maintenance and capable of taking lots of punishment without being rendered inoperative.

It works on the same simple "blow-back" principle employed in weapons such as the Sten submachine-gun.

The gunner grasps two "handlebars", and aims with a telescopic sight and simple traversing and elevating mechanisms. A touch on the thumb-plate will fire at least three of the grenades. The barrel is grooved on the outside for cooling.

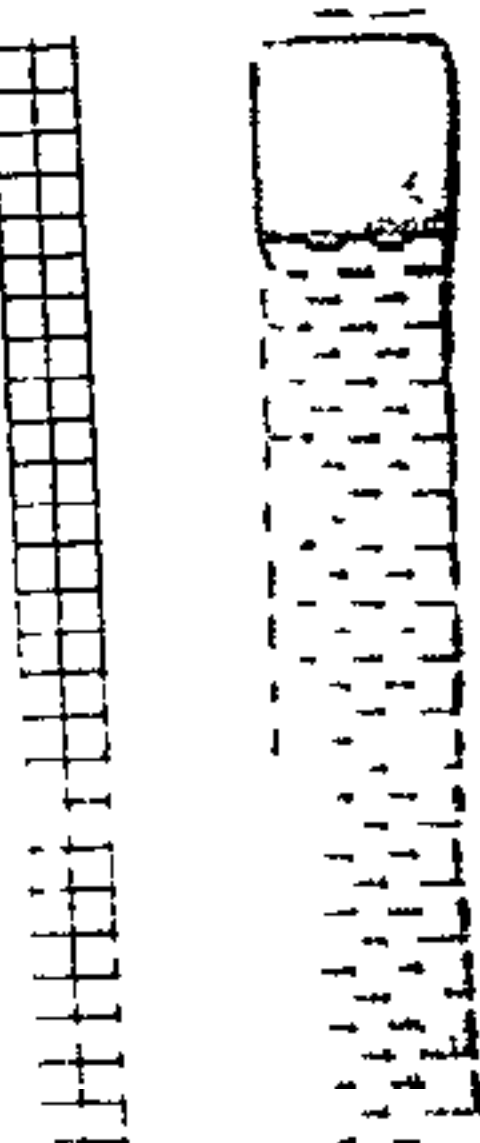
Although the launchers have been in SADF hands for less than three weeks, they have already been extensively evaluated.

● The United States Army has a similar launcher in service, but observers say it is more effective because it fires a larger (40mm) grenade. Few other armies have this weapon in service, however.

political solution, he said. Mr Botha said he had told representatives of SWA's recently formed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) that the government was no longer prepared to shoulder the political and financial burdens of South-West Africa alone. The MPC had indicated that the existing political and constitutional order in SWA was unsatisfactory and contrary to the national interests of the people of the territory.

The MPC today accepted this challenge," Dr Van Niekerk said. The MPC had stated it would give its urgent attention to the creation of a political and constitutional dispensation in the territory acceptable to the majority of the people. It had also declared itself willing to cooperate in removing obstacles in the way of a nationally acceptable settlement and independence with international recognition.

**Ladies' & Gent's Raymar Digital**





# Rumours rife of <sup>3/1/84</sup> shake-up <sup>5 few</sup> of interim 221 govt in Namibia

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Multi-Party Conference (MPC) meets today for the first time since its leadership held talks with the South African Government and an American delegation in Cape Town last week

Yesterday the six party leaders briefed their executive committees on the latest state of negotiations and there were rumours that a new internal political dispensation was crystallising

Significantly, the SWA National Party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, once again attended the MPC sitting — seen as an indication of the gravity of the current decision-making

"Things are not at all that easy. We have a lot of very serious decisions to make and much is at stake," said one of the MPC leaders

Given that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, does not pre-

empt his expected announcement on the SWA/Namibia-Angola ceasefire issue tomorrow afternoon, the MPC is not expected to make any public pronouncements until Thursday morning

Speculation is rife in Windhoek among circles opposed to the MPC that a new interim government, invested with greater powers, is about to be formed.

These same sources do not believe the latest diplomatic flurry is going to lead to implementation of the United Nations Security Council's settlement plan, Resolution 435

Instead they foresee a new, more rigid government, amounting to a unilateral independence.

Sources in favour of the MPC are speaking of "an entirely new constitutional initiative around the Namibian issue"

Whatever viewpoint one accepts, it seems certain that the political framework around Namibia, and within it, is due for an extensive shake-up

# Britain MPC: Interim welcomes rule a possible SA move way for Namibia

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

1/2/74 The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain yesterday welcomed the South African Government's military disengagement from Angola — but Swapo once again condemned South Africa for its failure to accept direct talks

At a briefing for foreign journalists, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was asked about the South African Prime Minister's announcement on Namibia

He said Africa did not fall within his area of responsibility, but his Government believed a Namibian settlement was in everybody's interests

When the Foreign Office was asked for comment they referred to the answer to a question in Parliament last week by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office responsible for Africa

Mr Rifkind had said his government welcomed the South African offer of disengagement

Swapo's London office said in a statement that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had once again ruled out direct talks with it

"This is a poor attempt at the pretence that responsibility for the illegal occupation of Namibia no longer lies with them"

## Nujoma report 'mistaken'

The Star's Foreign News Service

LUSAKA — A report from Tanzania that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had, at the last minute, rejected South Africa's ceasefire offer was described by a Swapo spokesman in Lusaka today as "probably mistaken"

The spokesman said he believed Swapo stood by its statement, re-issued on Sunday, that it was prepared to accept the disengagement offer as long as Pretoria agreed to talk to Swapo about the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibian Independence

WINDHOEK — The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) has undertaken to draw up a constitutional framework for independence

The development appears to have the encouragement of South Africa, which yesterday announced it was disengaging its troops from Southern Angola

At a Press conference the MPC said it was considering the formation of an interim government as one of many possible ways to change the present unsatisfactory political dispensation. The possibility of a referendum or election later in the year would also not be discounted

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the MPC would have to prepare for the possibility that UN Security Council Resolution 435 would be indefinitely delayed by the Cuban troops' continued presence in Angola

"The MPC is not in a position to declare unilateral independence, nor can it put a constitution into operation and we can also not implement Resolution 435.

"But we are not going to be caught with our pants down so we will draft a constitution," he said

### FULL PROMOTIONAL SUPPORT

There were strong signs yesterday that full South African promotional support was building up behind the MPC. It sent an urgent telex to South Africa yesterday

The National Party of SWA was committed to accepting "a solution that will be of lasting nature"

The MPC was still extending its invitation to Swapo to join the political initiative but Mr Mudge said "You can't expect us to wait until kingdom come"

"If Swapo continues to reject our offer, let them do so and pay the price for it."

In spite of such fighting talk, the MPC delegates were cautious about questions touching on an interim government and related political developments.

But the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was more direct in his response to the withdrawal from Angola "I hope that the present period of unrepresentative government will be as short as possible"

"Today, hopefully, we are closer to that ideal," he said, recalling similar statements from the days of his State Council proposal

Observers were also quick to note similarities between the MPC, with its system of committees and constitutional aims, and the dormant State Council



Cape Times 1/2/84 (221)

# Swapo dismisses SWA: 1st ceasefire offer object 'is peace'

From STANLEY UYS  
LONDON. — Even before the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made his statement in Parliament yesterday on the ceasefire in Angola, Swapo was pouring cold water on it.

Speaking in Tanzania, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, rejected the ceasefire and "dismissed the American initiatives as a diplomatic ploy intended to hoodwink the people of Namibia".

In London, Swapo issued a statement accusing the South African Government of trying to set up a separate authority in SWA/Namibia consisting of the multi-party conference under the Administrator-General.

A Swapo spokesman told me that Swapo would be prepared to negotiate with someone like the Administrator-General provided he was invested with full authority to negotiate.

In such circumstances it would be irrelevant whether members of the

multi-party conference attended the negotiations or not. They would be simply South African "puppets" and Swapo would not negotiate with them.

The following points were made by the Swapo spokesman.

The proposed ceasefire is a ceasefire in Angola and, as such, is a matter for negotiation between Pretoria and Luanda. A ceasefire, as envisaged under Resolution 435, would be supervised by the United Nations, whereas the present ceasefire would not be supervised.

Swapo was sceptical that South Africa would withdraw all its troops from southern Angola. South Africa had not indicated either whether the ceasefire would extend to northern SWA/Namibia.

Swapo suspects that Pretoria is trying to turn the multi-party conference in SWA/Namibia into a body claiming to represent the territory, and to invest it with authority.

WINDHOEK — The multi-party conference on the future of SWA/Namibia had accepted as its first priority the quest for lasting peace in the territory, representatives at the conference said here yesterday.

Such peace would focus "Southern Africa as a whole", Mr Andreas Shipanga, a delegate and leader of the Swapo-Democrats, told a news conference.

Conference representatives were responding to an announcement by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Republic had begun disengaging its forces in southern Angola.

Mr Botha said South Africa was determined to resolve the SWA/Namibian issue "one way or the other".

At yesterday's news conference here, delegates said they viewed United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 as the only fixed plan for the territory's independence.

However, they did not rule out the possibility of forming an interim government should its implementation be much further delayed.

In the Cape Town talks, "the SA Government, like the MPC (Multi-Party Conference), stated clearly that Resolution 435 stays on the table as the only concrete plan for independence", Mr Shipanga said — Sapa

# Adjustment to peace has disaster potential

Cape Times 1/2/80 (221)

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The complexities of a ceasefire or disengagement of troops in SWA/Namibia and southern Angola could be one of the biggest headaches faced by the South African Government in recent years

The SWA/Namibian war has been in progress for more than 17 years. Angola has known no real peace since 1961 when the first MPLA guerrillas took up arms against the Portuguese. The civil war has grown in intensity to become one of Africa's hottest wars since it erupted in 1975.

So vast parts of northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola have known no peace for at least 8½ years.

The potential for disaster is enormous, but the desire for peace and SWA/Namibian independence is probably far greater.

A large number of South African troops are stationed in SWA/Namibia and southern Angola, and the logistics involved in scaling down their activities to the level of a ceasefire are enormous.

Even more of a problem would be Swapo guerrillas in the bush and, it can be speculated, from the Angolan Government side, the activities of Unita troops operating against the MPLA.

Communications with guerrillas in the bush is a complex problem.

From the South African side, the ceasefire problem becomes even more fraught with difficulty — not so much from a military point of view, but from an administrative and economic one.

The economy of Ovambo, where close to half the people of SWA/Namibia live, is based on the supply and demand of the security force.

The network of more than 6 000 cuka shops, supplying groceries and

alcohol, depends to a large extent on the troops' purchasing power.

Seventeen years of war has wrought havoc on administrative structures. If the SADF has to withdraw from Ovambo, medical services will be one of the first essentials to suffer.

At Oshakati Hospital alone, there are only five civilian doctors — three of them housemen — in a total of 17.

If the South African troops are confined to bases during the ceasefire period, more problems rear their heads. How will they be supplied if military movements have to cease? If the ceasefire is concluded within the rough framework of UN resolution 435, then there will be a large-scale troop withdrawal and scaling-down of numbers, so the problem will be lessened.

But supplies must still get through. Most road transport to the area is handled by the SADF and the South African Transport Services road-transport division. SWA/Namibia's tiny airline, Namib Air, would be hard-pressed to lend a hand, and presumably military flights would be out of the question.

The headaches are even bigger with the disengagement of troops in Angola. Military bases in Ovambo will be flooded with troops returning from the plains of Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces.

The last headache is the notorious Koevoet police counter-insurgency unit. They are a military unit operating as police — or vice versa, the distinction is slim — and in terms of Resolution 435, once the troops have been withdrawn, the SWA Police will continue to maintain law and order.

If Unita and Koevoet, both in their own way surrogate forces of South Africa, continue fighting, the ceasefire could be doomed from the start.



Cape Times 1/2/84 (221)

## PM silent on Nujoma report

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday declined to react to a Radio Tanzania report that the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had rejected outright his offer of a disengagement of South African forces in Angola

Speaking at a press conference following his announcement in the Assembly of the disengagement, Mr Botha said he did not know where the report emanated from, nor what its content was, and that he was therefore not prepared to comment

He said he was unaware that Mr Nujoma was operating "in that area", or that President Nyerere of Tanzania had anything to do with the negotiations

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221  
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# Disengaging troops not part of Askari

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

THE Prime Minister's announcement that security-force troops had started disengaging from southern Angola has puzzled many Capetonians who remember official announcements stating that the last troops involved in Operation Askari had pulled out as long ago as January 15

However, the disengagement announced by Mr P W Botha has nothing to do with Operation Askari, South Africa's most recent Angolan incursion — and "disengagement"

can mean either a physical withdrawal or a ceasefire, with troops remaining in position.

What Mr Botha's announcement does mean is that the security force's well-nigh continuous activity in southern Angola, dating back more than two years, will come to a temporary or permanent end.

The SADF has never admitted to it, but it is an open secret that there has been some sort of security-force presence in southern Angola ever since SWA/Namibian-based troops inflicted heavy casualties on Swapo and Angolan forces in the Xan-

gongo-Ongiva area during Operation Protea in September 1981.

The aim has been to deny Swapo an easy access to the border area by creating what is in effect a South African-controlled demilitarized zone

Military planners know that Swapo can operate with some measure of success only if it has a relatively safe border over which it can take sanctuary

The troops used in ventures like Operation Askari are usually assembled from units based in SWA/Namibia or elsewhere rather than

those operating in southern Angola on a day-to-day basis.

From the military point of view, an actual withdrawal of all troops from southern Angola — as opposed to holding them ready in various bases in case the situation worsens — is a gamble which risks, at least to some degree, a campaign of pre-emptive action which has seriously hurt Swapo operational ability

Planners are only too aware that a ceasefire during the Rhodesian bush war was misused by the Zanla and Zipra insurgents to strengthen their positions and infiltrate on a large scale in spite of solemn un-

dertakings not to do so

This is obviously why Mr Botha yesterday announced that "necessary steps must, and indeed will, be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa"

He did not say what these steps were. One observer opined yesterday, however, that it was possible he was prompted to announce the disengagement after receiving an assurance from US envoy Dr Chester Crocker that Angola would restrict Swapo activity in the southern part of the country.



(21) 207 112/34

# Five killed by landmines

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — There have been 14 landmine incidents in which two soldiers and three civilians lost their lives in the South West African war zone this month, the head of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, announced yesterday.

In a statement released by Defence Headquarters in Windhoek, Gen Meiring said of the 14 mines, 12 had been detonated or defused by the Security Force

Two soldiers, whose names had already been released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, lost their lives in the explosions.

In addition, three civilians had died and eight were seriously injured in a further two incidents

Gen Meiring said most of the mines being used were Soviet TMA 3 and TM 57, and anti-personnel mines

This indicated that Swapo was "continuing its deeds of atrocities", Gen Meiring said.

# PW outlines reasons for disengaging from SWA

SOUTH AFRICA'S decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola as from yesterday was based on assurances from the United States during talks held in Cape Town with a US delegation last weekend, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in the No Confidence Debate in Parliament, Mr Botha said. "The success of a disengagement of forces and ultimately a ceasefire depends not on one party alone, but on the behaviour of all the parties.

"Necessary steps must and indeed will be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of South West Africa."

To achieve the goal of increased security in SWA the Government was prepared to "negotiate practical arrangements" which might include trilateral talks between the governments of South Africa, Angola and the United States, he said.

However, the problems of SWA would not be resolved simply by stopping the war. The people of the territory would have to demonstrate their willingness to produce a "viable political solution".

The Multi Party Conference which was formed in SWA last year had committed itself to finding ways of achieving political and constitutional systems acceptable to the people of SWA as a whole.

It regarded the existing

From CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent  
in the House of Assembly

system as unsatisfactory and contrary to the national interests of the people.

These sentiments were conveyed by representatives of the MPC to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, when he was in Cape Town last weekend, Mr Botha said.

And in a meeting with the MPC representatives a few days previously Mr Botha said he had informed them that "the interests of the Republic of South Africa are of paramount importance to me and if there is to be a choice between the interests of the RSA and the interests of SWA, I will

give priority to the interests of the RSA".

"I also said that the RSA is no longer prepared to shoulder the tremendous financial burden of SWA alone.

"I believe that the leaders of SWA who came to see me are now under no illusion about my Government's determination to resolve this matter one way or another and as soon as possible.

"I therefore trust that South Africa's position is perfectly clear. It is up to the political leaders of SWA to decide what they are going to do and to do so urgently," Mr Botha said.

The RSA had done all it

could to ensure the security of the people of SWA and had spent millions of rand on the development and security of the territory.

South Africa's total assistance was probably "one of the most generous foreign aid programmes anywhere in the world today", he said.

"Nevertheless we have felt that heavy as this price has been the sacrifice will not have been in vain if it has served to demonstrate to our enemies that we shall not bow before terrorism as a means of achieving political power. Nor shall we bow to Soviet threats."

"However, South Africa would not continue to bear the heavy material and political cost of continued presence in SWA if it did not enjoy the wholehearted support of the people of the territory."



Argus  
1/1/84

# Plan for interim SWA<sup>221</sup> regime

**PETER HONEY, Argus  
Foreign Service, reports  
from Windhoek**

IN a move certain to have controversial impact on the SWA/Namibian settlement issue, the territory's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) has undertaken to draw up a constitutional framework for independence.

The development appears to be at the encouragement of South Africa.

At a Press conference following Mr P W Botha's disengagement announcement, the MPC acknowledged it was considering the formation of an interim government in the territory as "one of many possible ways to change the present unsatisfactory political dispensation" of direct South African rule

The possibility of a referendum or election later in the year would also not be discounted by any of the delegates.

But what surprised most observers was DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge's pronouncement that the MPC would have to prepare for the possibility that the UN resolution 435 would be indefinitely delayed by the Cuban troops' continued presence in Angola

## 'Won't be caught'

"The MPC is not in a position to declare unilateral independence, nor can it put a constitution into operation, and we can also not implement resolution 435," he said.

"But we are not going to be caught with our pants down — so we will draft a constitution

There seems little chance that the MPC's move will gain any notable measure of legitimacy from the international community

But there were strong signs yesterday that full South African promotional support was building up.

The MPC's constitutional move appears to be in conflict with the terms of resolution 435, which specifies an independence constitution only after a constituent assembly has been elected in a UN-supervised poll.

The MPC sent an urgent telex to Prime Minister Botha yesterday, undertaking to search urgently for a "constitutional dispensation which will be acceptable to the people as a whole, and which will be in the framework established by South Africa and the Western contact group"

This clearly refers to the Western contact group's constitutional proposals already accepted by Swapo and the UN

If that is so, asked some analysts, why should it be necessary for the MPC to redraft a new set of constitutional proposals?

# Swapo 'rejects' disengagement

## SA trio

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in Rio de Janeiro

# SA forces begin pull out today

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN.

BACKED by the United States and with an obvious commitment to co-operate from Angola, South Africa yesterday took an important step towards ending the war in South West Africa by announcing the start of the disengagement of South African forces in Angola.

Speaking in the No Confidence Debate in Parliament the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said "On the basis of assurances received from the United States Government during the latest round of discussions in Cape Town on January 27 and 28, I wish now to confirm the Republic of South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from today"

The success of the operation and a possible ceasefire in the conflict now depended on all the parties concerned, he said

The Government believed it was possible to achieve a climate of increased security in the SWA-Ang region and was prepared to negotiate 'practical arrangements' to ensure that it was given every chance of success

"To achieve this objective trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said

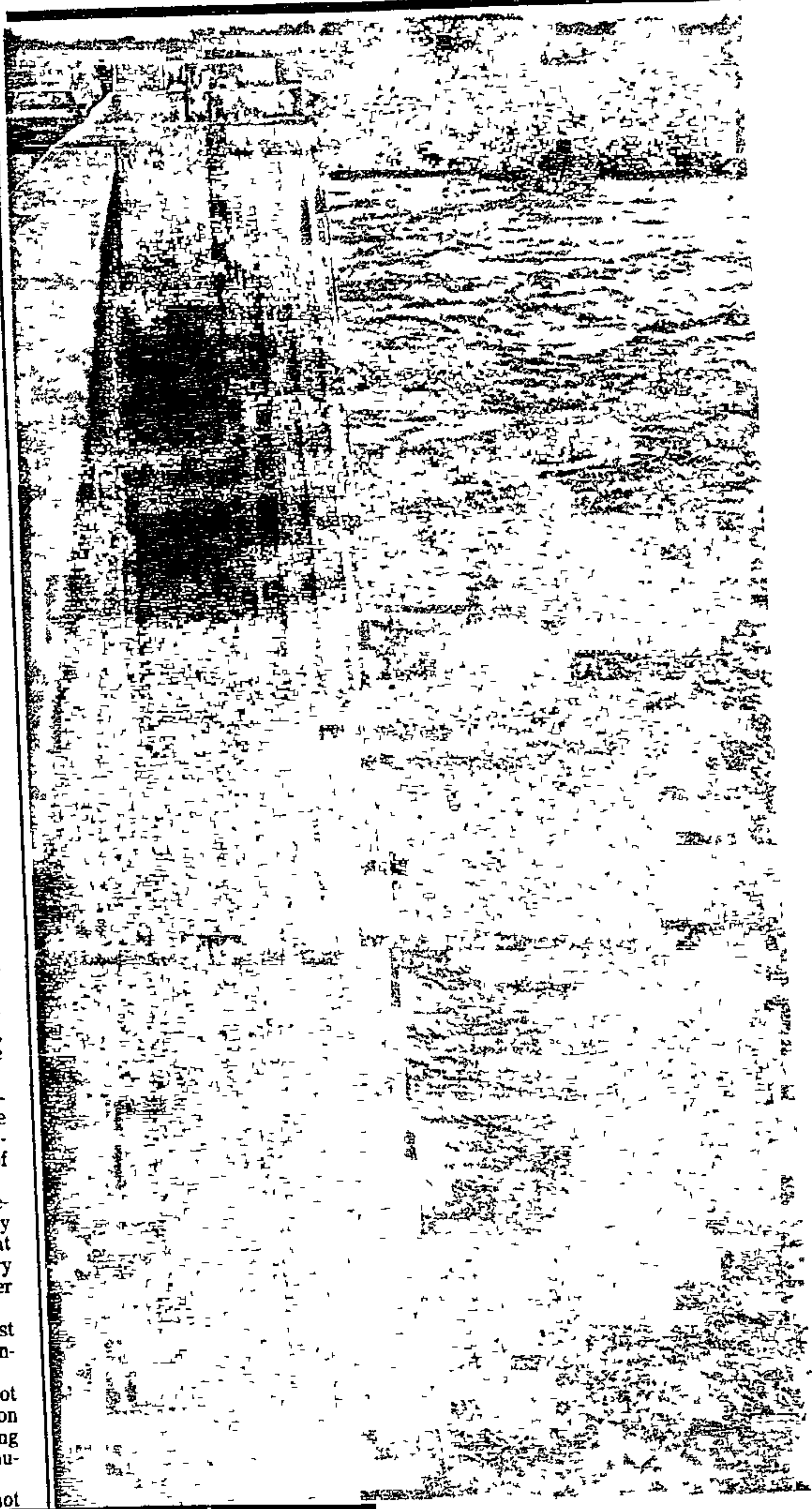
"Necessary steps" would be taken to monitor the disengagement process "to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Botha said

At a Press conference later Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the US Government which was represented at the weekend talks by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

However, he said in the light of the latest developments he was confident the Government's goals could be achieved

The Government now expected Swapo not to take military advantage of the situation such as bringing in new forces, re-arming themselves crossing the border and continuing attacks inside SWA he said

Mr Botha said the disengagement did not





DELSWA's interim profits have been hit hard by the rand's decline.  
— PAGE 3

## TV viewing affected

IRATE TV viewers have reported interference on their programmes and some Soweto viewers have complained they get no picture at all. Independent technical sources have blamed the SABC's clamp-down measures on spillage from Bop-TV, for affecting the viewing.  
— PAGE 3

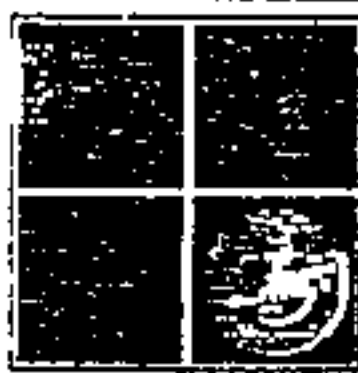
## It's Kyalami again

KYALAMI will again become a major pre-season Grand Prix test venue next month when top Formula 1 teams conduct tests prior to the opening 1984 GP in Rio de Janeiro.  
— PAGE 3

## Flair

### Chris' love lost

ONCE known as "Miss Frigidaire", Chris Evert is the latest tennis star to find marriage and big time tennis don't always go together.  
— PAGE 8



## HOMEFRONT

Do's and Don'ts  
of self-help

● See Page 2

## New Mwasa leaders

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa has elected non-journalists as president and vice-president for the first time, in the wake of the split in the organisation.  
— PAGE 2

## Murder trial resumes

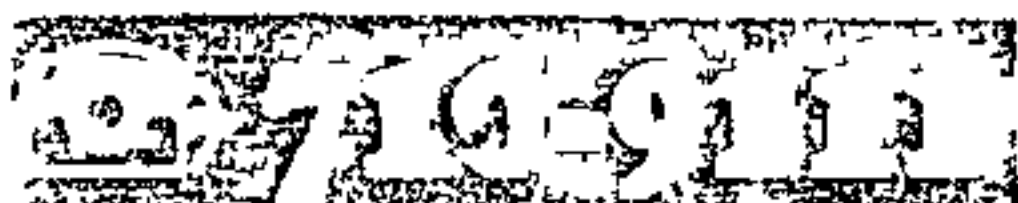
THE trial of Miss Charmaine Phillips and Mr Pieter Grundfinh, who each face four murder charges, resumes in the Maritzburg Supreme Court today after an adjournment of two months.  
— PAGE 2

## Inside Mail

### Private Eye Denis

PRIVATE EYE, that satirical magazine, writes about Denis Thatcher's visit to South Africa.  
— PAGE 13

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THE GOVERNMENT BELIEVED IT WAS POSSIBLE to achieve a climate of increased security in the SWA-Angola region and was prepared to negotiate "practical arrangements" to ensure that it was given every chance of success.

"To achieve this objective trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said.

"Necessary steps" would be taken to monitor the disengagement process "to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Botha said.

At a Press conference later Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the US Government which was represented at the weekend talks by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

However, he said in the light of the latest developments he was confident the Government's goals could be achieved.

The Government now expected Swapo not to take military advantage of the situation such as bringing in new forces, re-arming themselves, crossing the border and continuing attacks inside SWA, he said.

Mr Botha said the disengagement did not mean that South Africa was backing down from its insistence that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a prerequisite for the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

When asked to comment on a reported rejection by Swapo yesterday of South Africa's disengagement terms, Mr Botha said he had not seen the statement, but expressed uncertainty that it had been made by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

This indicated a possibility that Mr Nujoma had given either the Angolans or the US Government an undertaking to honour the terms of the disengagement offer.

However, Mr Botha sounded a note of caution in Parliament when he said the problems of SWA would not be resolved simply by stopping the war.

The people of the territory now had to demonstrate their willingness to produce a viable political solution, he said.

Mr Botha said he had told representatives of SWA's recently formed Multi Party Conference (MPC) that the Government was no longer prepared to shoulder the political and financial burdens of SWA alone.

The MPC had indicated that the existing political and constitutional order in SWA was unsatisfactory and contrary to the national interests of the people of the territory.

The MPC was committed to finding the means to work out a political and constitutional system more acceptable to the people of SWA as a whole.

Mr Botha said during talks in Cape Town last month with MPC representatives he had conveyed to them the Government's views on a number of important issues.

"Amongst others I informed them, and I wish to repeat it in the House today, that the interests of the RSA are of paramount importance to me and if there is to be a choice between the interests of the RSA and the interests of SWA I will give priority to the interests of the RSA," he said.

He said he believed that the SWA leaders who came to see him were now under no illusion about the Government's determination to resolve the SWA dispute "one way or another and as soon as possible".

● See Page 12



Cyclone  
The r

## Price of Mail stays at 25c

ALTHOUGH General Sales tax goes up by today — rising from 7% — the Rand Mail will not be increasing its cover price. It has been decided to absorb the increase, keeping the Mail at 25c including GST.

## Breakfast Qu



"The previous owner had one of those bath things"

## Pollock

By RODNEY HART

PORT ELIZABETH — Pollock underwent a medical examination yesterday and the prognosis is good.

Despite being struck by a blow on his head during his final four-day Test against the West Indies on Monday, the 39-year-old



# Step to end

CAPE TIMES  
1/2/84

(221) (255)

# SWA war

## Political Staff

**BACKED** by the United States and with an obvious commitment to cooperate from Angola, South Africa yesterday took an important step towards ending the war in SWA/Namibia by announcing the start of disengagement of South African forces in Angola.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said "On the basis of assurances received from the United States Government during the latest round of discussions in Cape Town on January 27 and 28, I wish now to confirm the Republic of South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from today"

The success of the operation and a possible ceasefire in the conflict now depended on all the parties concerned he said

### Monitoring

The government believed it was possible to achieve a climate of increased security in the SWA/Angola region and was prepared to negotiate "practical arrangements" to ensure that it was given every chance of success

"To achieve this objective, trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the press conference yesterday

"Necessary steps" would be taken to monitor the disengagement process "to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of SWA", Mr Botha said

At a press conference later, Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the

US Government which was represented at the weekend talks by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

However, he said, in the light of the latest developments, he was confident that the government's goals could be achieved

### No new forces

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- PM silent on Nujoma report
- Swapo dismisses ceasefire offer
- Disengaging troops not part of Askari

See page 2

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The MPC was committed to finding the means to work out a political and constitutional system more acceptable to the people of SWA as a whole

### SA interests

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"Among others I informed them, and I wish to repeat it in the House today, that the interests of the RSA are of paramount importance to me and if there is to be a choice between the interests of the RSA and the interests of SWA I will give priority to the interests of the RSA"

He said he believed that the SWA leaders who came to see him were now under no illusion about the government's determination to resolve the SWA dispute "one way or another and as soon as possible"

● The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in Windhoek yesterday that the territory had hopefully come closer to peace and representative government, Sapa reports

### 'Challenge'

He said in a statement that Mr P W Botha had made it clear that the political leaders of SWA/Namibia assembled in the MPC should urgently accept more responsibility for the future of the territory.

"The MPC today accepted this challenge," Dr Van Niekerk said

The MPC had stated it would give its urgent at-

Everything's OK

Adderley Street & Plein Street

Wednesday  
Specials



# SWA war

1/2/84

## Political Staff

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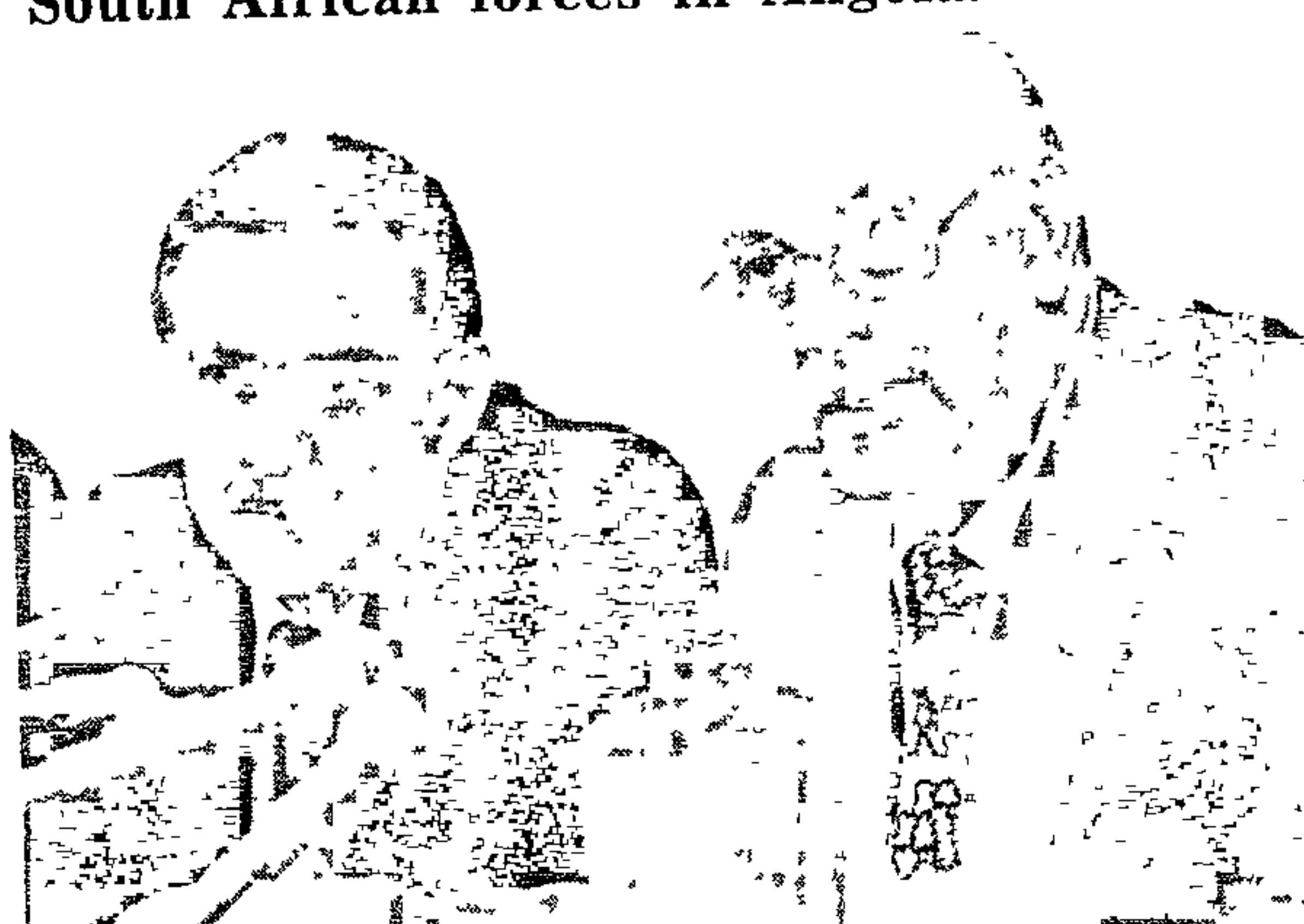
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At a press conference later, Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the

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The government now expected Swapo not to take military advantage of the situation such as bringing in new forces, rearming themselves, crossing the border and continuing attacks inside SWA, he said.

Mr Botha said the disengagement did not mean that South Africa was backing down from its insistence that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a prerequisite for the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

Asked to comment on a reported rejection by Swapo yesterday of South Africa's disengagement terms, Mr Botha said he had not seen the statement, but expressed uncertainty that it had been made by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

This indicated a possibility that Mr Nujoma had given either the An-

golans or the US Government an undertaking to honour the terms of the disengagement offer.

However, Mr Botha sounded a note of caution in Parliament when he said the problems of SWA would not be resolved simply by stopping the war.

The people of the territory now had to demonstrate their willingness to produce a viable

- PM silent on Nujoma report
- Swapo dismisses ceasefire offer
- Disengaging troops not part of Askari

See page 2

political solution, he said.

Mr Botha said he had told representatives of SWA's recently formed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) that the government was no longer prepared to shoulder the political and financial burdens of South-West Africa alone.

The MPC had indicated that the existing political and constitutional order in SWA was unsatisfactory and contrary to the national interests of the people of the territory.

The MPC was committed to finding the means to work out a political and constitutional system more acceptable to the people of SWA as a whole.

### SA interests

Mr Botha said that during talks in Cape Town last month with MPC representatives, he had conveyed to them the government's views on a number of important issues.

"Among others I informed them, and I wish to repeat it in the House today, that the interests of the RSA are of paramount importance to me and if there is to be a choice between the interests of the RSA and the interests of SWA I will give priority to the interests of the RSA."

He said he believed that the SWA leaders who came to see him were now under no illusion about the government's determination to resolve the SWA dispute "one way or another and as soon as possible."

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in Windhoek yesterday that the territory had hopefully come closer to peace and representative government, Sapa reports.

### 'Challenge'

He said in a statement that Mr P W Botha had made it clear that the political leaders of SWA/Namibia assembled in the MPC should urgently accept more responsibility for the future of the territory.

"The MPC today accepted this challenge," Dr Van Niekerk said.

The MPC had stated it would give its urgent attention to the creation of a political and constitutional dispensation in the territory acceptable to the majority of the people.

It had also declared itself willing to cooperate "in removing obstacles in the way of a nationally-acceptable settlement and independence with international recognition".

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# Why we stayed in Namibia,

by P W Botha

The Republic of South Africa has never regarded South West Africa as an integral part of its territory. Thus position has been adhered to by all South Africa's Prime Ministers. During the thirties, General J B M Hertzog acknowledged in a letter to the League of Nations that the Union did not possess sovereignty over the territory.

For this reason, in its dispute with the United Nations over the territory, South Africa has never had recourse to Article 2(7) of the UN Charter, which specifically prohibits interference in the domestic affairs of states.

South Africa has done everything in its power to develop South West Africa and to assure that its people will be able to go about their daily lives in circumstances of peace and security.

During the current financial year, for example, the Republic has made direct and indirect assistance available to the territory amounting to about R560 million.

This does not include the R400 to R500 million which South Africa has spent during the current financial year on the security and protection of the people of South West Africa.

South Africa's total assistance to South West Africa, with a total population of just over 1 million, must surely be one of the most generous foreign aid programmes anywhere in the world today. It has as its prime objective the establishment of a situation where the people of South West Africa will be able to decide their own future.

However, they will not be able to realise this objective while they

In these extracts from his speech in Parliament on Tuesday, the Prime Minister explains what has led to the current peace initiatives.



Mr Botha . . . generous aid programme

continue to be attacked by terrorists who cross international borders to murder, to maim, to intimidate, to abduct schoolchildren and to destroy the economic infrastructure.

The Republic has accordingly done whatever has been necessary to protect South West Africans against such attacks and to act against the perpetrators wherever they may be found.

Our determination to do so has exacted a heavy price in material, in international condemnation and in the lives of our young men. Nevertheless, we have felt that heavy as this price has been, the sacrifice will not have been in vain if it has served to demonstrate to our ene-

emies that we shall not bow before terrorism as a means of achieving political power. Nor shall we bow before Soviet threats.

However, it goes without saying that South Africa will not continue to bear this heavy burden if it seems that the continued presence of our forces does not enjoy the wholehearted support of the people of South West Africa.

Can it be expected from South Africa to continue to bear this burden under circumstances where we do not claim sovereignty over the territory, where we are exposed to criticism from the internal parties of South West Africa, where we are severely condemned by the West and where the United Nations is threatening us with enforcement measures?

Although South Africa has never shed away from the use of arms when such action has been unavoidable, it has never believed that there can be any long-term military solutions to the problems of Southern Africa.

It is for this reason that South Africa has patiently argued its case at the United Nations and in the International Court of Justice. It has consistently co-operated with the various initiatives which were launched by the international community to resolve this matter. The fact that these efforts were

not successful cannot be laid at South Africa's door but may be ascribed to the persistent refusal of the international community to acknowledge the realities of the South West Africa situation.

South Africa has done everything in its power to bring about a peaceful settlement in the border area between South West Africa and Angola. It repeatedly urged the former Secretary-General to use his good offices to bring about a cessation of armed attacks against South West Africa/Namibia from Angola. However, its requests were ignored.

On several occasions the Republic sought to put its case to the General Assembly but its right to do so was simply brushed aside, obviously because the majority in the United Nations find the truth too painful to accept.

Having exhausted the possibilities of preventing Swapo aggression through the United Nations, South Africa attempted to resolve the problem directly with the MPLA Government.

It was hoped that the Cape Verde talks in December 1982 and February 1983 would lead to the establishment of visible peace in the border area and would make an important contribution to the settlement of the broader problems of the region.

These hopes were, however, dashed when it became evident that the MPLA Government was not prepared to stop Swapo's terrorist activities. Nevertheless, South Africa continued its efforts for peace and on December 15 1983 informed the Secretary-General that it would be prepared to begin a disengagement of forces on January 31 1984 on the understanding that this gesture would be reciprocated by the Angolan Government.



# Reports from New York, Windhoek, Addis Ababa and Cape Town on moves towards peace in Angola and SWA

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's announcement in Parliament on Tuesday of a disengagement in Angola was linked closely to a subtle, but vital shift in the power groupings inside South West Africa/Namibia. TONY WEAVER examines the two announcements

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AN air of mystery surrounds Mr P W Botha's announcement in Parliament on Tuesday, that South African troops would henceforth "disengage" from military action in Angola.

Very few details were given by the Prime Minister, and so the top-secret details of one of Africa's top-secret wars will remain — for the time being — top-secret

As if to stress the top-secret nature of the war, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday told the Africa Bureau — very apologetically — that he had "nothing to add" to Mr Botha's statement.

The impression was gained that he in fact knew nothing more — although the generals involved in battle-field planning, must have details somewhere

The bland statement by Mr Botha gave a few hints, and press reports, especially in the Nationalist press, took the matter slightly further

Clearly, South African troops will, for the time being, refrain from hostile acts against Angolan troops, and on Angolan soil

The South African pullout after "Operation Askari" was supposed to have been completed two weeks ago — so that part of the disengagement has presumably been completed

But the Angolan Government — subsequent to the pullout — alleged that South African troops were still inside Angola, and were still maintaining their alleged reconnaissance flights over Angolan soil

The ticklish question which will only be answered by events in the next few months, is whether or not the disengagement includes a holding off of attacks against Swapo bases inside Angola — which have always been legitimized in terms of "hot pursuit" actions or "pre-emptive strikes"

Should Swapo launch its annual infiltration into northern Namibia in the next few weeks, will this mean they have broken an undeclared ceasefire?

And will this then mean the disengagement no longer applies? South Africa has, in the past, said that because Swapo guerrillas are "sheltering" behind Angolan Fapla troops, it must be expected that Fapla troops would get hurt in any battles which took place

Although the disengagement offer is shrouded in mystery, in real terms it could mean at least

## Pull-out of SA troops may be risky

some degree of calm returning to southern Angola

With all South African troops withdrawn from the region, Unita troops — long accused of being mere surrogates of South Africa — will be on their own

Normal civilian life has all but ceased in the area. Journalists overflying the area after "Operation Askari" spoke of seeing one solitary reaper tilling his fields, and he fled as the South African helicopters roared overhead.

Otherwise — vast plains devoid of any human life

Once rich game areas, now contained only the odd Muscovy duck — all the animals had been slaughtered by successive armies moving back and forth in the ebb and flow of the Angolan conflict

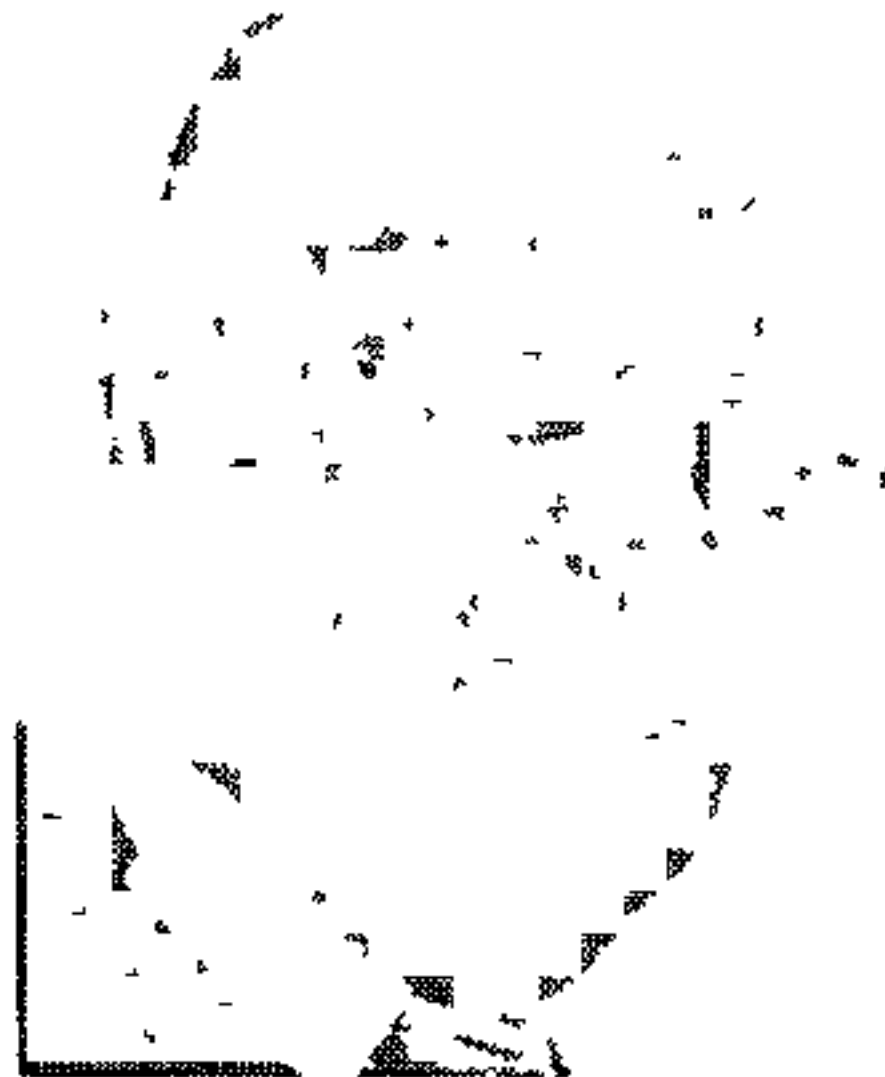
The stark reality of the Angolan war is that the country has known no peace since 1961, when the first MPLA guerrillas took up arms against the Portuguese colonial regime

In 1975, civil war broke out with a vengeance, South Africa invaded in October, Cuban troops landed in November, and Unita has gone from strength to strength ever since

South African forces have launched annual raids aimed at Swapo bases deep inside Angola, each one producing a new crop of Honoris Crux Medals, bereaved parents and grieving widows.

Concomitant with the raids, have come constant accusations — and South African denials — that South African troops are marching at will across southern Angola

If the disengagement means a complete South African withdrawal from Angola — and a complete stop to cross-border raids — the prospects are there for the Angolan government to



P W BOTHA ... praised the MPC for "accepting the challenge"

begin putting heavy pressure on Swapo, to also tail off its activities — leading to an ultimate ceasefire and Namibian independence

The joker in the pack is Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita. Widely held to be a South African surrogate, Dr Savimbi is unlikely to curtail his operations when the signs are he already has a substantial military and political grip on the country's hinterland

Which all adds up to a very dicey political equation filled with ifs and but's

The whole exercise is so fragile that any excitement at this stage will have to be very seriously held in check, until the fruits of the offer begin to fall

And even then, all could be lost with one landmine explosion, one assassination, or one misplaced reconnaissance flight

But to the people of southern Angola, at least there could be a measure of peace, a holiday from war, even if only for a few weeks or months

MR P W BOTHA's Tuesday announcement — that South African forces have begun a disengagement in Angola — had such dramatic impact, that his statements on the new status of a strange grouping of internal Namibian political parties got lost in the hurly-burly.

But that group of six parties, who are presently meeting under the title of the Multi Party Conference (MPC) are fully aware of the importance of their new status

And so is the South African government, which has long sought a reasonably credible alternative inside Namibia to their favourite ogre, the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) of Namibia

Mr Botha heaped veiled praise on the heads of the MPC during his Tuesday afternoon announcement, saying the six will fall within the framework established by South Africa and the Western Contact Group

Unfortunately for the MPC — as history has shown — organisations carrying the South African seal of approval, inevitably get rejected by the Namibian masses, especially when they are perceived by Namibians as being part of the delaying process designed to postpone the never-never day of independence

Each of the leaders of the various delegations had a chance to speak on different subjects.

Mr Dirk Mudge — Namibia's most seasoned moderate politician — spoke for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

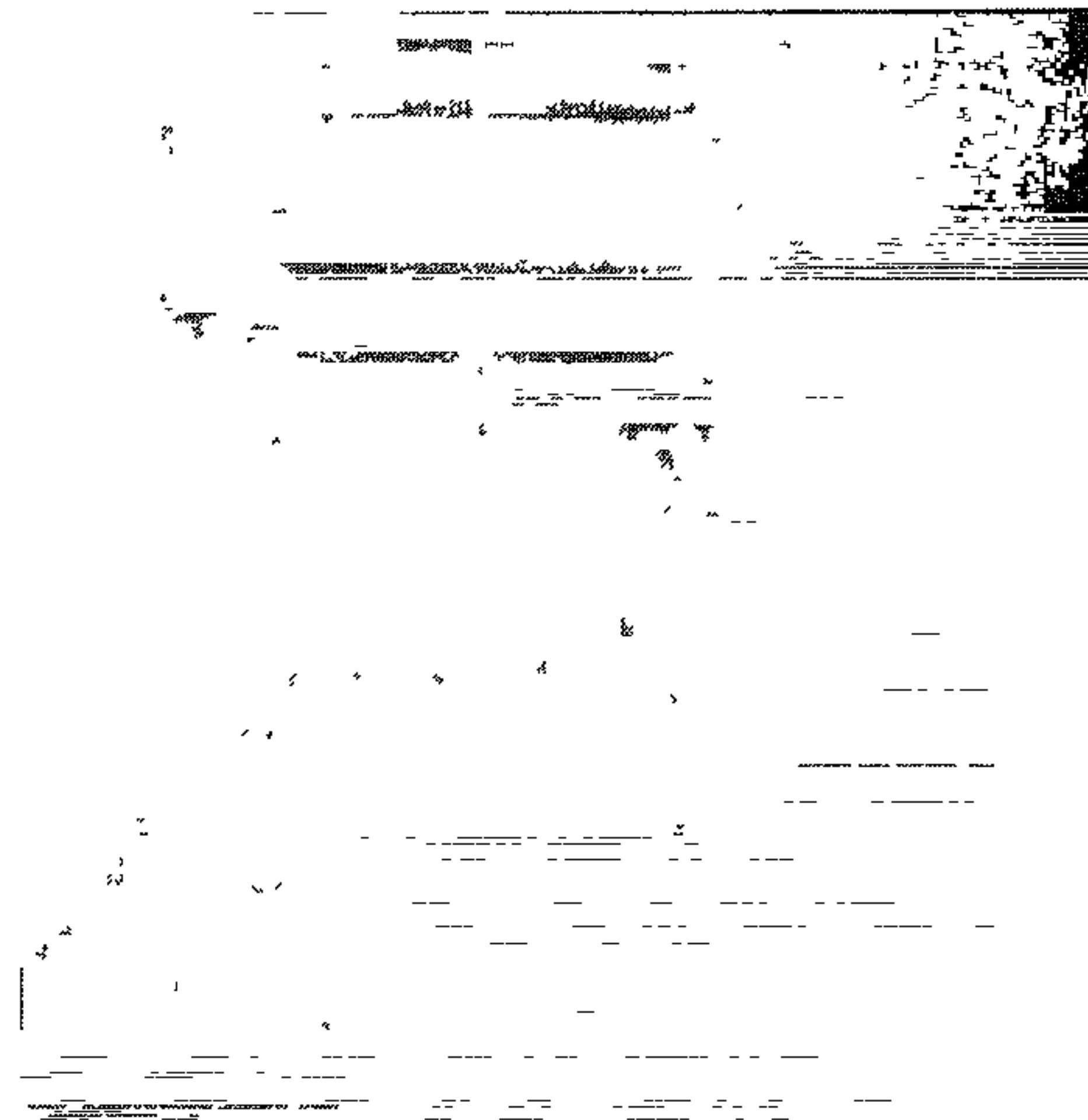
Andreas Shupanga — expelled from Swapo for revisionism — spoke for Swapo-D, a party which is generally classified as being black nationalist, differing little from the founding principles of Swapo

Moses Katjuongua — the flamboyant Maoist turned moderate — spoke for the South West Africa National Union, while Eben van Zijl spoke on behalf of the rightwing National Party

Completing the line-up were the ultra-conservative Hans Diergaard of the Rehoboth Liberation Front, which seeks "independence" for the tiny "principality" ruled by the Rehoboth Basters, and Justus Garoeb, long-time sleeping ally of Swapo — an outspoken black nationalist who leads the Damara Raad.

Their pronouncements on Tuesday, herald a major shift in the pattern of Namibian internal politics, and indeed, in the whole Namibian ball game.

## MPC takes up challenge



DR JONAS SAVIMBI ... For the first time his Unita forces are harrying the Cuban troops in Angola.

First off, they announced that work had already begun on drawing up a constitution for post-independence Namibia

Thus bombshell pronouncement meant one thing and one thing only

They are pre-empting phases eight and nine of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, which makes provision for the election of a constituent assembly which will draw up the very same constitution the MPC has taken upon itself to compose.

Second, they announced that although it was not as yet definite, one of the alternatives they were considering as part of their deliberations on political developments, was the formation of an "interim government"

This ties in exactly with the provisions made in Dr van Niekerk's proclamation for the abortive State Council — rejected by all internal parties excepting the DTA, the National Party and the tiny NCDP

Their promise to Mr Botha that they would — as a matter of urgency — work towards a political and constitutional framework ac-

ceptable to the majority of Namibians, echoes almost exactly the State Council's mandate

The method of voting, of drawing important matters in a referendum and of later testing their decisions in a referendum election, also echoed the State Council's mandate

Finally, party leaders on Tuesday stressed that although the election could not be definite about at this stage, the possibility existed that they could fight independence elections as a united front

Mr Shupanga was clearly happy about this, as he was the vague murmurings on an interim government, but he is in the MPC for better or worse could find himself committed to an anti-Swapo election front indirectly sponsored by South Africa

Whether the MPC likes it or not, they have been manoeuvred by the South African government into forming a back-door State Council

At the same time, they have significantly altered the dynamic of Namibian policy, and are actively working towards an alternative to resolution 435



# Fourie stakes all on SWA plan Cuba not the force they were

SOUTH AFRICA'S most distinguished diplomat has his reputation staked on Pretoria's pledge to trade Namibian independence for Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

If a deal is set on Cuban withdrawal and South Africa does not then accede to the plan for supervised independence, then Dr Brand Fourie will quit. Thus he assured top United Nations officials over a glowing camp fire, deep in the SWA/Namibian bush.

The circumstances — an Etosha pan braais for Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar — were curious, but South Africa's wry ambassador to Washington commands a respect from the UN chief, born of a 30-year relationship.

He told them he hoped to retire with the Namibia issue resolved. "Africa's a funny place," he said, when asked just how a deal might be possible. Attitudes, he implied, could change as quickly as the weather.

Five months from that Etosha night, the Fourie theory is being put to the test. Spurred by the United States and an agreement hammered out with Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha in Rome late last year, we have "disengagement", the purposely vague ceasefire proposed by Pretoria and variously interpreted to their advantage by everybody else.

While South Africa talked of a conditional "stand-off", the Americans were explicit. South Africa had decided "to unilaterally disengage and withdraw for a month," said UN ambassador, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

From RICHARD WALKER in New York

The US then set as bait its recognition of the Luanda government, with the implied promise of aid, and crossed fingers for a step-by-step process of accommodation.

The US objective is obvious enough — a Cuban exit would be a nifty bonus for President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign, while a Namibia settlement would do much to justify his policies with liberal critics.

The South African strategy is a lot less clear, while the Angolans are an enigma, even to their friends. Swapo is fretful. It has long anticipated South Africa making a settlement contingent upon a regional non-aggression pact that would leave it without refuge.

Joker in the pack is Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, harrying so much of Angola that the Cubans seem to be have been caught up in serious fighting for the first time. There is said to be growing disillusion in Havana, which hardly expected to be pinned down in this way for almost a decade.

Those surest of the US pulling off a deal are those closest to the Reagan administration, or to Dr Savimbi. Mr Charles Lichtenstein, Mrs Kirkpatrick's tart-tongued deputy, has confidently predicted a settlement incorporating Cuban withdrawal, while officials at Freedom House, the organisation that hosts Dr Savimbi's visits to the US, are betting on a deal that gives him a slice of the central government.

The further from Wash-



MR BRAND FOURIE ... won't retire until SWA independence is settled.

ington, the greater the pessimism. On the left, some wonder aloud about Luanda's survival. The ANC is said to be pulling people out of Angola.

There is word of a new front opening in the northeast and talk of Mr Holden Roberto being reactivated — the American-backed guerrilla leader from colonial days, the biggest loser in the post-independence struggle. Wild talk even exists of Zaire, South Africa and the Israelis in cahoots on a plot to bury the MPLA government.

Against this, Moscow has gone to unusual lengths to stress its commitment to Luanda, including a rare direct warning to Pretoria, conveyed to UN Ambassador not be replaced by any other "hostile" element.

The notion of a public relations stunt was not discouraged in some quarters. Joked one official. "Right now, I think even Americans

would be considered hostile."

The abiding memory was of Dr Wille van Niekerk, the Administrator General, filling the Etosha air with gynaecological metaphors Namibia had undergone "a favourable pre-natal examination," he pronounced with professional aplomb.

Luanda, by comparison, was all ardour and intractability. Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma made his pitch for an immediate ceasefire and Angola's Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos assembled the local masses to hammer out the party line. All South African involvement in Angola, directly or through support for Unita, had to end before there could be discussion on other matters.

It was as brave a show of solidarity as you could hope for in the squalor of a dilapidated capital short of everything except slogans and AK-47 rifles.

"See you in Namibia," long ago became a derisive greeting among UN staff, some of whom gave up apartments and other commitments in expectation of serving in Untag — the UN Transition Assistance Group — that was supposed to see the territory to independence by 1979.

The consensus is that Pretoria would still want more time to tanker with the internal structure — something Tuesday's statement to Parliament seemed to imply.

With Las Vegas bookmakers offering odds of three to one on Mr Reagan's re-election, Pretoria might feel it has that time. Any disengagement process could be a long one.

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# Cuba not the force they were

From CHARLES MITCHELL in Addis Ababa

THE IMAGE of the invincible Cuban soldier, once the scourge of African battlefields, is now badly tarnished.

Gone is the bold image of the "game winner" that surrounded the introduction of the Cubans in the African wars of the 1970's. Western diplomats estimate that between 30 and 40 Cubans die each month in combat in Angola.

"The mystique is gone. They are expensive to maintain on a day-to-day basis and at least in Ethiopia they don't do much fighting," said a Western diplomat.

"It has been a long time since they have come up with a victory worth their keep," he said.

The memory of those heady days of a quick victory with Cuban support are as faded as the jungle fatigues they wear.

The invincibles are now at best viewed as a necessary evil in most countries. The image of liberators has melted into an image of surrogates for the advancement of Soviet policy in Africa.

It was a Cuban expeditionary force in 1975 that turned the tables in Angola on the Western supported independence movements of Mr Jonas Savimbi and Mr Holden Roberto and led to the victory of the Marxist MPLA (Movement for the Popular Liberation of

Angola) in the civil war there.

But even then, according to military analysts, the Cubans were unable to hold off a South African invasion that brought them to the doorstep of the capital Luanda.

The South Africans retreated not from the Cuban onslaught but rather because the West backed out of agreeing to supply the South Africans further.

It was a Cuban expeditionary force in Ethiopia that drove out the invading Somali army in 1977, leading to victory in the Ogaden war.

Since then, the track record of the Cubans has been dubious at best.

The Ethiopian government introduced compulsory military service in January to fill the void left by the Cubans. The void mainly consists of simple garrison duty away from the front.

In Angola, the Cubans, whose number according to some estimates as many as 30 000 including civilians, have a more active combat role but still remain the single biggest drain on a treasury near bankruptcy.

Their effectiveness against the Unita rebels of Mr Savimbi has been eroded to the point where Unita now operates as close as 160km to the capital.

Only two years ago the rebels were confined to the southern provinces — UPI

# What the SWA war costs South Africa in lives

THE war in South West Africa is costing South Africa at least R2-million every day and over 75 lives a year, according to observers.

But South Africa also faces an enormous political, diplomatic and social cost as a result of the war, according to Unisa political scientist, Dr J A du Pisani.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said this week that South Africa was not prepared to shoulder the "tremendous financial burden" of SWA, alone.

Estimates of the cost for South Africa of the war range from well over R750-million a year to R1 000-million a year

By ANTON HARBER

Dr Du Pisani said that in 1983/4, South Africa spent well over R750-million, of which R134-million was a grant to equip and train the SWA Territorial Force.

This was escalating every year and it was difficult to know the cost of major operations in Southern Angola, he added. Last month's major operation — which Dr Du Pisani called "a trans-border mugging" — was likely to push the figure up substantially.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr

Pik Botha, said in a speech last year that the war was costing South Africa nearly R1 000-million per year.

According to newspaper files, 76 members of the South African Defence Force and the SWA Territorial Force died in action last year.

In addition to this, 146 civilians died and 101 were wounded. According to SADF claims, 918 Swapo insurgents were killed and 264 civilians abducted.

Internally, the political cost was the "Vietnam syndrome", whereby South Africans would increasingly question the presence of their army in SWA.

The attitudes of black Namibians were also being formed in such a way that would have political consequences for South Africa. "South Africa's position is weakened because the army is not seen as a gentle giant protecting the people."

"There is a perception of the South African Defence Force as an occupying army and a destructive force. This is definitely increasing and is now well

established," he said.

But the most enduring cost was probably the break-up of the SWA social fabric and the fragmentation of communities, he said.

There was also problems created by the war such as the refugee problem, the disruption of health services in northern SWA, the breakdown of administration in this area and the spreading of disease as a result.

There was also an important psychological dimension, in that people in a war situation lost their "sense of normal activity" and this would affect the fabric of communities, he said.



# 3 candidates for Council in Ward 1

By EVELYN VOSLOO  
Municipal Reporter

THREE candidates had made themselves available for the City Council vacancy in Ward 1 at the close of nominations yesterday. The election will take place on March 7 and the final nomination of candidates on February 15. The seat became vacant at the death of Mr Ron Stephen last year.

Two candidates are Mr Chris Joubert, 45, the official candidate of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents Association. He has lived in the ward for 22 years. He is a director of companies, a member of the Glen Country Club and the Fresnaye Sports Club and has been a member of the Sea Point Club for 15 years.

Mr Joubert would like to prevent "antisocial behaviour and overcrowding" at beaches and other amenities in the ward. Mr Rodney Julian Mazinter, 45, a businessman has lived in the ward for 32 years. He has played rugby for Hamiltons, represented Western Province at water polo, served on the Western Province Amateur Swimming Association Executive for 12 years and is chairman of the South African Polo Board.

Mr Mazinter is also a member of the executive of the Sea Point Bay Ratepayers' Association, a member of the Camps Bay High School Committee and a member and past president of the Rotary Club of Sea Point.

Mr Mazinter said yesterday that if elected he would strive to see that the beauty of the ward was maintained.

Mr Melvyn Clive Marshall, 47, a financial consultant. He has lived in the ward all his life. He worked as a chartered accountant at the University of Cape Town in 1960. After practising for 20 years he was invited to enrol for a B Comm Honorary degree, which he completed in 1980. He is a financial consultant with business and property interests. He is president of the Camps Bay Hebrew Congregation.

Mr Marshall said yesterday one of the main reasons for standing was that there were no chartered accountants on the City Council. With its large budget the mother city needed financial assistance on the council, he said.



*Alexander Jobs*

**E-STOCKTAKING**

# Survey shows 'hawkish' views

By BARRY STREEK

A SURVEY of Nationalist ministers and MPs has reflected "very hawkish" views towards the front-line States, a Rand Afrikaans University lecturer, Mr Koos van Wyk, said last night.

Their views differed sharply with those of a black elite, including homeland leaders, he said.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, Mr Van Wyk said that 82,3 per-

cent of the politicians and 69,1 percent of senior government officials said South Africa should not negotiate with Swapo.

Although 88,3 percent of the politicians and 72,4 percent of the bureaucrats disagreed with the statement that South Africa could not win the war with Swapo, 75 percent of black elite agreed.

While 92,7 percent of the politicians and 90,6 percent of the officials

agreed that South Africa should attack terrorist bases in neighbouring countries, 83,6 percent of the black elite disagreed.

Asked about the statement that white people could not expect the support of black people in a violent struggle, 78 percent of the politicians and 50,5 percent of the officials disagreed, but 72,9 percent of the black elite agreed.

A total of 92,7 percent of the politicians and 88,5 percent of the bureaucrats believed black people did not have good reason to take up arms but 72,9 percent of the black elite believed they did.

And 70 percent of the politicians and 51 percent of the bureaucrats did not believe a guerilla war similar to that in SWA/Namibia would develop in South Africa, but 87 percent of the black elite believed a guerilla war of this nature would develop.

Mr Van Wyk said he had conducted the survey of politicians among ministers and deputy ministers as well as the National Party foreign-affairs and defence-study groups in Parliament.

These views showed that security in South Africa was basically a domestic problem.

"Not until this society solves its internal problems will it feel a sense of security," he said.

There was a feeling in South Africa that "if you eliminate Swapo and ANC bases, you will have licked the problem."

But this judgement was faulty. The existence of Swapo, the ANC and PAC reflected "the extent of black frustrations in South Africa."

His survey of the black elite showed they rejected separate development and apartheid. Homeland leaders not only rejected apartheid but they rejected independence.

Mr Van Wyk said that even elimination of ANC and Swapo bases would not solve South Africa's security problems and black people could turn to other means, including riots and strikes to demonstrate their frustrations.

# MNR 'aid' via Malawi?

Staff Reporter

A RAND Afrikaans University lecturer, Mr Koos van Wyk, said this week he believed South Africa was aiding Mozambican rebels through Malawi.

During a discussion on the front-line states at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, Mr Van Wyk said "Logically, this is not impossible. If we aid Unita why should we not aid the resistance in Mozambique?"

During the discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC, United States, said "an absolute precondition of the package" between South Africa and Mozambique was that any support for the MNR be stopped.

This would be a "quid pro quo" for the ending of any Mozambique support for insurgents in South Africa.

Mr Jaster said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique."

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners.

The MNR had not been very successful in winning the support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions.

"They have not made a great effort to win friends," he said.

However, the economic circumstances in

Mozambique had led to dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's government.

On the other hand, South African raids on Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel.

"One of the things the raids on Maputo did was to rally the people around Machel. They gave him support he hasn't seen for years," Mr Jaster said.

Overall, he did not think the MNR had significant support from the Mozambique people. "I just don't think they see the MNR as an alternative."

Mr Jaster said it would be a delusion to believe the front-line states would give up their anti-apartheid feelings.

"They recognize that white South Africans have a right to be here. They recognize they are not settlers and colonialists. What they don't accept is white-minority rule."

But someone like President Machel also recognized that a compromise had to be found with South Africa.

"You can reach a modus vivendi without giving up your opposition to apartheid," Mr Jaster said.

The South African Government has dismissed claims that it is aiding the MNR. However, the US State Department in Washington, in a considered statement, said last year that the MNR receives the bulk of its support from South Africa.

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# Getting close to resolution



It would do Ronald Reagan's re-election chances nothing but good were there to be concrete progress towards Namibian independence, and peace in Angola. It would, above all, demon-

strate the efficacy of American diplomacy in southern Africa, as opposed to the Soviet method of pouring weaponry into the turbulent area. Perhaps, above all, it would serve to show that the policy of "constructive engagement" with SA had, at last, produced tangible foreign policy benefits.

For their part, the South Africans appeared reassured enough by the US to proceed with complex and highly significant moves towards achieving just those goals. Let there be no mistake. Prime Minister P W Botha's statement on Namibia this week is the most important step towards settlement of this vexing question since his predecessor, John Vorster, announced in April 1978 that SA had accepted Western proposals for an independence plan.

## Resolution 435

These proposals were later enshrined in UN Security Council Resolution 435. For six laborious years since then, there have been scores of attempts to get 435 implemented. As a result of patient diplomacy and arduous effort, all but the most daunting of obstacles to implementation have been removed. That is, the insistence of Washington and Pretoria that there can be no lasting settlement in Namibia while the Cubans remain in Angola.

So what is new? The Cubans remain in Angola, therefore 435 continues to gather

The first real move in years to defuse the bush war in Namibia and Angola is likely, soon, to produce a ceasefire. While many obstacles remain, the benefits to SA of Namibian independence could be very substantial indeed.

dust on the UN Secretary General's desk.

But there is an important difference. Unlike all previous attempts at settlement, the latest initiative is the first which did not begin by putting the cart before the horse. In other words, it looks as though it will start with a ceasefire. In the past, SA's Namibia strategy appeared to run on two tracks — the military and the diplomatic. They were not always compatible, for history shows that the one can easily derail the other.

Now, if the shooting stops, there is a real chance that international negotiations may produce something out of the hat.

The reason for believing this is to be found in Botha's statement to Parliament. "We believe there is a possibility for achieving a climate of increased security in that area (Namibia and Angola) and are prepared to negotiate practical arrangements to ensure that this possibility is given every chance of success. To achieve this objective (a ceasefire), trilateral discussions between SA, the US and Angola are not excluded."

This could mean a good deal more than it says. The fact that Botha's statement makes no reference to Swapo is seen as particularly significant. It probably means that the US has received iron-clad guarantees from Luanda that Swapo will not

jeopardise talks leading to a ceasefire in the period following the SA forces' disengagement in Angola. These assurances were conveyed to SA when US Deputy Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker was in Cape Town last weekend.

By holding out the possibility of trilateral talks between SA, the US and Angola, Botha could well be confident that something more than a ceasefire could ensue. It could mean that the US has finally persuaded Luanda to start talking about the Cubans. Western diplomats in Cape Town detect an unprecedented mood of optimism in the US camp. Naturally, speculation is once again rife that Crocker's deputy, Frank Wisner, has secured a "deal" with Luanda: an "offer" of formal US recognition of the MPLA government, followed by the inevitable "massive flow" of US investment and development aid — if the Cubans go home and if some accommodation can be found for Jonas Savimbi and his Unita movement.

## The positive signs

Right now, that seems to be so much pie in the sky. Effusions of often baseless optimism usually follow rumours that wars are to end. But there are aspects of the latest development which reinforce bullish notions.

First, there is the unexpectedly strong statement Botha directed at the "internal" parties of Namibia, whom he reminded in the clearest manner yet that "if there is to be a choice between the interests of SA and the interests of SWA, I will give priority to the interests of SA." He also reminded them of current SA aid, direct and indirect, totalling R560m, which does not include R400m-R500m SA has spent in the current

## THE US PERSPECTIVE

P W Botha's disengagement announcement sent sighs of relief through the White House halls this week. The timing could not have been better for the Ronald Reagan administration, according to our Washington correspondent.

The news came on the same day as Congress began debate on the first of many anti-apartheid bills scheduled to be discussed this session. Reaganites hope the ceasefire moves will defuse some of the politically costly bombs that congressional Democrats are likely to lob at the administration's policy of "constructive engagement."

Reagan's officials are well aware that the touchy SA amendments have the potential to turn into an all-out bipartisan war, one which the White House can ill-afford to lose. So it was that Chester

Crocker, armed with words from the White House, flew to SA last week to apply pressure for what US officials hope will be more than a temporary ceasefire. Although Crocker came away with less than he had hoped for — the US had, in the beginning, urged for a 90-day ceasefire — all US officials agreed that there had been progress.

While official reports of Crocker's visit with Botha could hardly be called overjoyed, Western diplomats did sound cautiously optimistic that the withdrawal, if it went smoothly, might lead to a meeting between the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) and a delegation led by Administrator General Willie van Niekerk. The disengagement, most agree, could build confidence for future negotiations in southern

Africa.

Back home in the US, Reagan was pleased with Crocker's 10-day jaunt through southern Africa — and well he should be. The intense negotiations by Crocker and aide Frank Wisner, who worked out the Angolan end of the bargain from Lisbon, could be just the preventive prescription Reagan needs if he is to ease the pain as his SA policy comes under fire in Congress in the next few months.

If the ceasefire succeeds, observers say, US mediators will then try to persuade SA to end its support for Jonas Savimbi's rebels and attempt to cajole the Angolans into removing Cuban troops. Nobody is holding his breath for that to occur, but in the White House officials are at least breathing easier.



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financial year "on the security and protection of the people of SWA"

Moreover, he said, SA guarantees for Namibian domestic and foreign loans in the period to March 31 this year will be nearly R700m which, "in the event of a SWA default, carries the possible implication of paying interest equal to double the capital owing, should investors insist upon the Republic honouring the full investment terms"

SA's determination to protect the people from attacks, he said, has exacted a heavy price in terms of material, international condemnation "and in the lives of our young men" He then added an extraordinary warning "However, it goes without saying that SA will not continue to bear this heavy burden if it seems that the continued presence of our forces does not enjoy the wholehearted support of the people of SWA"

Botha has seldom been as blunt on the subject of the price of the war Neither has he ever hinted that the Namibian defence exercise could well be seen to be futile if the internal political groupings cannot come to terms behind the protective shield young South Africans are giving their lives to provide

This leads on to another reason why things may be on the mend feedback from the constituencies of mounting disillusionment with the bush war among ordinary people Militarist rhetoric about the total onslaught means nothing to people who sacrifice a loved one MPs have perceived signs of the start of a "Vietnam" syndrome In the readers' columns of English and Afrikaans newspapers, people are questioning the purpose of an SADF presence in northern Namibia and southern Angola

There is growing evidence that if the war in southern Angola continues, there could be a quantum leap in the number of casualties suffered Operation Askari, as the papers showed last weekend, encountered evidence of Cuban, MPLA and Swapo deployment of weaponry of unprecedented sophistication In addition, the USSR has warned that it will intensify its military support to the MPLA in terms of treaties entered into nine years ago

For Botha, the political consequences at



Crocker flanked by Defence's Malan (left) and Foreign Affairs' Botha

home of a disengagement in Namibia no longer seem as daunting The result of the white referendum must have been encouraging The result also indicated that whites want change, and they want it fast The war in Namibia will slow that process and cost him support In the event, Botha has probably calculated that he can get away with a pullout, a ceasefire and a UN settlement And no PM ever lost support by offering the prospect of peace

Then again, the financial consequences of SA's military involvement are staggering The country will probably never be told the

full extent of government spending overruns demanded by doing battle hundreds of kilometres inside Angola It could be R400m-R500m in the current year This has obvious implications for ordinary taxpayers, who are being prepared (statements about the drought, continuing weakness of the gold price, pay rises for civil servants, and so on) for further fiscal depredations on their disposable incomes

Of course, it never pays to be sanguine about these things The Namibia trail is littered with phony expectations and dashed hopes We trust this is something different

### THE WINDHOEK VIEW

Excitement in SA about a ceasefire and a settlement in Namibia is not shared in Windhoek While realising that it probably is not "the same old story" this time round, people remember the repeated warnings about "no red flag in Windhoek" that came from Cape Town

It seems clear that SA is now pinning its hopes on the ability of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) to keep the "red flag" from Windhoek What that translates into is that the "internal parties" must cohere into a credible alternative to Swapo On Tuesday night, the leaders of the MPC gave clear indications that

they are considering forming an interim government in the near future

The MPC did not seem concerned about Botha's statement that the interests of SA will come first in future But Dirk Mudge did add that the MPC will opt for the interests of Namibia over those of SA, if it had to choose

What really disturbed Namibian businessmen, however, was Botha's statement that SA will not in future be prepared to shoulder the financial burden for Namibia on its own With a badly crippled economy that relies heavily on grants from SA, that was bad news

By Patrick Bulger

Swapo and its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, are accustomed to exclusion from South African bargaining over the future of Namibia — but "Comrade Sam" and his movement have refused to be down and play dead

The former Windhoek railway sweeper and clerk with the grey beard — a fashion now widely adopted in northern Namibia — still features prominently as a particularly nasty adversary in the collective white South African psyche

But Mr Nujoma's scathing revolutionary rhetoric, delivered frequently at the United Nations and countless world capitals over the past 24 years, has not served to make him any less of an enigma

Nor has it cast much light on the man behind the mask. The image of an erratic, impatient and uncompromising Nujoma persists in some circles. The Finnish mission school-

# Nujoma, Swapo won't lie down and play dead

educated son of farm labourer parents has proved himself a persistent fighter for his people, who see him as a symbol of a new Namibia

He became prominent in the late 1950s when his opposition to South African rule earned him a week-long jail term at the age of 30. Suspecting that he would increasingly come under the eye of the authorities, Mr Nujoma fled the territory in February 1960

He journeyed through Africa, promoting the cause of the South West Africa People's Organisation, which he had recently helped form

He originally saw non-violent opposition to South African rule as an effective strategy, but opted for armed struggle in August 1966 when it appeared South African and international intransigence would repeatedly frustrate his aims

Some Swapo watchers say he is "a man of democratic ideals with no fanaticism and a natural sense of authority". Others see him as a stooge of more shrewd Swapo leaders marking time and planning to snatch the crown from his head

The latter view seems at odds with the facts, however.

Apart from being President of Swapo, Mr Nujoma is supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), the movement's armed wing

He is also accepted around the world as a sincere spokesman for his people and has been instrumental in sustaining the international debate over the future of the territory

He has made repeated calls to South Africa for a ceasefire and, although he rejects constitutional guarantees for Namibia's white population, he is not Swapo's most radical element

He has surrounded himself with a group of able lieutenants, the most influential of whom is said to be Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who virtually acts as his deputy

Other influential figures include Plan commander Mr Dimo Hamaambo, a shrewd, competent military strategist, and the New York representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurrrab

Western intelligence sources believe Swapo is broadly divided into four main streams — military, intellectual, an Old Guard and the young radicals, but this is probably optimistic speculation



# Getting-out is the priority in Namibian - Angolan war

THE time has come to clarify South Africa's own priorities in what is now no longer merely the perennial SWA/Namibian question, but the ongoing Angolan War

Indications that the government itself is beginning to think along these lines may perhaps be the most significant aspect of the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament earlier this week.

The announcement that South Africa will begin a process of military disengagement from Angola in preparation for a possible ceasefire is of course an important development in itself, but it can all too quickly be undone in the tense and complex pattern of conflict which prevails in the area.

Mr Botha's statement that, if necessary, South Africa's own interests will have to come first may indicate a more lasting watershed.

What are South Africa's interests and priorities in this matter?

One of the most worrying aspects of an exceedingly complex situation has been the ambiguity of South Africa's ultimate intentions.

In particular it has never been quite clear whether South Africa is fully committed to an international settlement of the Namibian question where this may well entail a Swapo victory in the ensuing elections and Mr Nujoma's coming to power in Windhoek.

On the one hand, South Africa has repeatedly confirmed its agreement, barring some technical and transitional problems, to all the substantive provisions of the Western contact group's settlement plan in terms of UN Resolution 435 which clearly holds out this possibility.

On the other hand, it is to prevent just this that the SADF and its allies have been stepping up their operations against Swapo to the point of open conflict involving Angolan and Cuban forces as well.

The South African ambivalence has been a significant factor in the protracted history of diplomatic negotiations.

Indeed, the sought after goal of an acceptable settlement has shown a disturbing tendency to recede, like the horizon before every new advance towards it.

Time and time again, when substantive progress seemed within reach, some "technical" problem would

settlement itself

No doubt these are serious matters which deserve the most careful scrutiny. But first things first. If we really want a settlement, then we cannot allow the whole thing to break down on "technical" problems.

And conversely, if we continue to allow such transitional problems to get in the way, the question arises whether South Africa does have the political will needed for a settlement.

The latest and most obdurate of these obstructions in the way of a settlement is, of course, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Formally, the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola does not come into the agreed settlement process for Namibia at all, but the Reagan Administration's stress on the de facto "linkage" between the separate but parallel processes of Namibian settlement and Angolan normalisation has meant that to all intents and purposes the issue of Cuban withdrawal has become an essential part of the overall equation.

government to agree to withdrawal of the Cuban forces, then that is not our concern — even if this would push back the prospects for a Namibian settlement indefinitely.

From a purely technical point of view South Africa has no doubt been exploiting the tactical opportunities in the great diplomatic and military game with considerable skill. But to what purpose?

If our objectives merely are to play for time and to keep our options open, then we have done so with some success. Yet this cannot ever be an end in itself. Sooner rather than later we must face up to the central question. Are we really prepared to accept an international settlement in Namibia and to live with the consequences? And if not, what are the alternatives?

Clearly, if the attempts at an international settlement fail, the war will continue. In that case, South Africa could aim to win the war. Or can it? What could victory possibly mean in this Namibian-Angolan war?

emptive strikes razing Swapo bases deep into Angola and setting back all Swapo's planned insurgency campaigns for a year, two years.

And then? Military defeat of external Swapo will not necessarily mean that internal Swapo will lose all political support — a point which Afrikaner nationalists with a memory of the Anglo-Boer War and its aftermath will surely understand.

When it comes to elections, needed for international recognition, Swapo is bound to be a main contender and we are right back with the prospect of a possible Swapo government in Windhoek. Is this what the SADF and its allies would have been fighting for?

Could we go it alone? Is it possible that South Africa might continue to hold out against an international settlement and that as a result of sustained military defeats Swapo will "peter out" as a military and insurgent threat?

But this is to ignore the most fundamental fact about the whole situation. The way in which the South West African question has become internationalised over the last 20 years.

The future prospects of Swapo are no longer a matter of its own resources only. UN recognition and Soviet bloc support mean that powerful interests have acquired a stake in keeping Swapo a viable force.

The Frontline states and the Western contact group have likewise invested considerable political capital in bringing about an international settlement, something that is inconceivable without full Swapo participation. Politically, it is wishful thinking that Swapo will somehow just pack up if you keep on hitting them hard enough.

And these are the possible fruits of "victory" — for we have been assuming the most favourable cases only.

The costs and losses of a more indecisive continuation and escalation of the war can be spelt out at great length.

If this burden has to be borne, the South African Government will have to convince its own people, including the Press, the taxpayers, those affected by military service and the business community, just what the overriding South African interest is which is preferable to an international settlement in Namibia.

The point is that military strategy can only make good sense if it is tied to sound and

and suspicion which the intricate negotiation process simply cannot afford. Whatever the eventual outcome, the public needs to be prepared and educated to know what they can expect.

What is needed, then, is a clear and unambiguous South African commitment to an international settlement in Namibia with all which that entails.

On that basis, and with constructive help from the US and other Western powers as well as the Frontline states, a way might be found to resolve even the Cuban presence in Angola.

But without it, chances are that the vicious circle of failed negotiation and military escalation will continue for a long time indeed.

In that case we had better be clear about at least one serious consequence of a continuation of the war for long-term South African interests. Above all, the ongoing war in Namibia and Angola is contributing to the internationalisation of conflict in Southern Africa. That is surely the last thing South Africa needs.

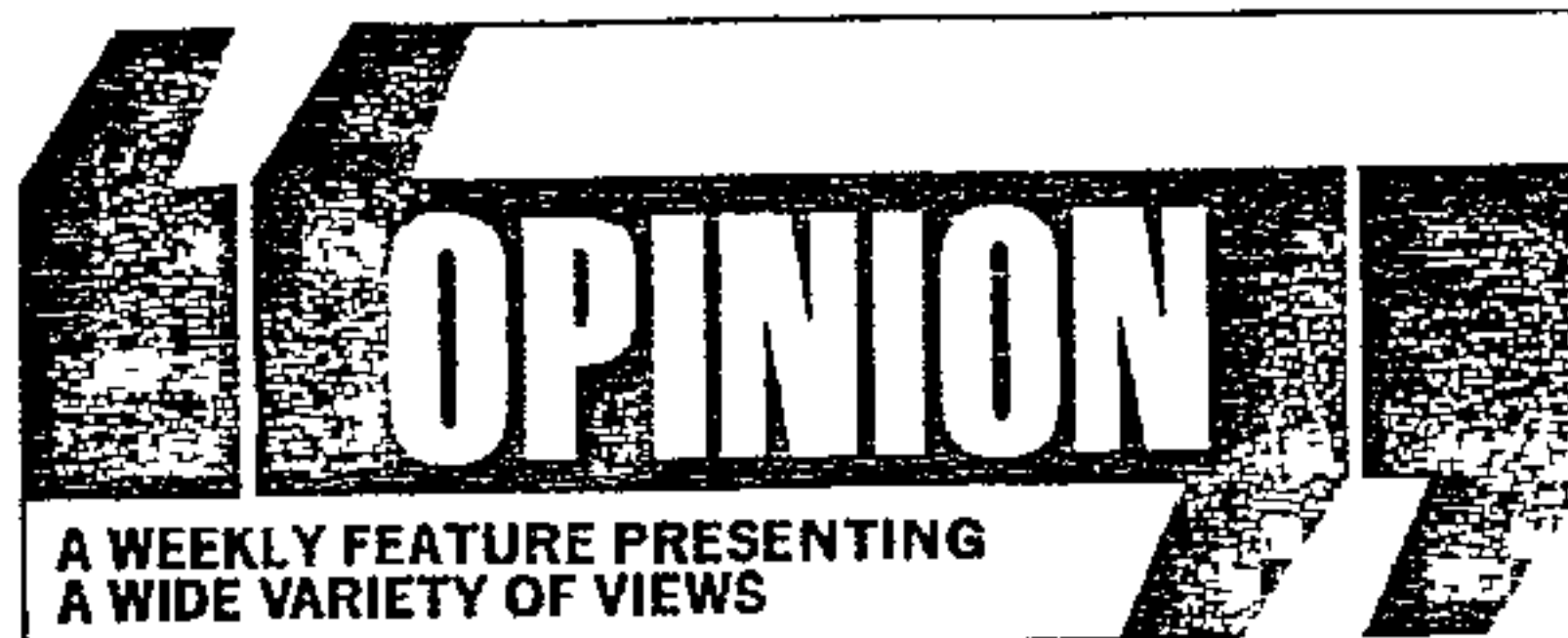
Non-interference in the affairs of neighbouring states has long been the mainstay of South African foreign policy. And for obvious reasons. Given the worldwide rejection of apartheid policies and the efforts of exile movements like the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan African Congress (PAC) to gain international support, the South African Government has every interest in insisting on respect for territorial sovereignty.

Yet by letting the South West African question drag on interminably, we ensure that the Frontline states, the Western powers, the United Nations and Russia itself all become increasingly involved.

By flaunting an established convention of international law when it is to our military advantage to mount pre-emptive strikes, hot pursuits and retaliations across our borders, we establish a general condition in which it is taken for granted that conflict in the region overrides considerations of territorial integrity.

On this basis it is going to be very difficult to resist the argument that it is quite legitimate for external powers to concern themselves with our "internal affairs" as threats to regional and world peace.

When the day comes that we attempt to put our own house in order, an interna-



By **ANDRE DU TOIT**

Professor of Political Philosophy,  
University of Stellenbosch

This has served to increase the ambiguities in South Africa's declared position.

Since we know that the US is serious about the need to get the Cubans out of Angola it has been easier for South Africa to agree to the goal of an international settlement of Namibia — on this (stated or unstated) precondition of Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

But if we also know that it is in fact highly unlikely that Angola will ever agree to a withdrawal of the Cubans prior to a settlement in Namibia, this could simply mean that South Africa may have calculated that it is quite safe to go along with the settlement proposals for the time being while reserving judgment on the main question until such time as the Cuban precondition is

No matter how many military battles are won, it is difficult to conceive of any set of political consequences that would be at all acceptable.

Suppose the SADF routs Swapo and Fapla, the Cubans and all, takes Luanda and installs Savimbi — and then?

The Angolan civil war would continue, though in a different form, with every prospect of becoming an arena for superpower confrontation.

South Africa will be sucked into these internal Angolan conflicts and faced with impossible peace-keeping responsibilities as the thankless burden of a neo-imperialist power.

Or it will be pushed aside by the superpowers as the US bring in their aircraft carriers offshore and the



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What are South Africa's interests and priorities in this matter?

One of the most worrying aspects of an exceedingly complex situation has been the ambiguity of South Africa's ultimate intentions

In particular it has never been quite clear whether South Africa is fully committed to an international settlement of the Namibian question where this may well entail a Swapo victory in the ensuing elections and Mr Nujoma's coming to power in Windhoek.

On the one hand, South Africa has repeatedly confirmed its agreement, barring some technical and transitional problems, to all the substantive provisions of the Western contact group's settlement plan in terms of UN Resolution 435 which clearly holds out this possibility

On the other hand, it is to prevent just this that the SADF and its allies have been stepping up their operations against Swapo to the point of open conflict involving Angolan and Cuban forces as well.

The South African ambivalence has been a significant factor in the protracted history of diplomatic negotiations

Indeed, the sought after goal of an acceptable settlement has shown a disturbing tendency to recede, like the horizon, before every new advance towards it.

Time and time again, when substantive progress seemed within reach, some "technical" problem would begin to grow into an insurmountable obstacle

At various times, such issues as the delimitation of transitional authority, the composition of United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), and the position and monitoring of military bases have been used, by South Africa as well, to stall further progress towards the actual set-

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And conversely, if we continue to allow such transitional problems to get in the way, the question arises whether South Africa does have the political will needed for a settlement.

The latest and most obdurate of these obstructions in the way of a settlement is, of course, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Formally, the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola does not come into the agreed settlement process for Namibia at all, but the Reagan Administration's stress on the de facto "linkage" between the separate but parallel processes of Namibian settlement and Angolan normalisation has meant that to all intents and purposes the issue of Cuban withdrawal has become an essential part of the overall equation

push back the prospects for a Namibian settlement indefinitely

From a purely technical point of view South Africa has no doubt been exploiting the tactical opportunities in the great diplomatic and military game with considerable skill. But to what purpose?

If our objectives merely are to play for time and to keep our options open, then we have done so with some success. Yet this cannot ever be an end in itself. Sooner rather than later we must face up to the central question. Are we really prepared to accept an international settlement in Namibia and to live with the consequences? And if not, what are the alternatives?

Clearly, if the attempts at an international settlement fail, the war will continue. In that case, South Africa could aim to win the war. Or can it? What could victory possibly mean in this Namibian-Angolan war?

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Could we go it alone? Is it possible that South Africa might continue to hold out against an international settlement and that as a result of sustained military defeats Swapo will "peter out" as a military and insurgent threat?

But this is to ignore the most fundamental fact about the whole situation. The way in which the South West African question has become internationalised over the last 20 years

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The costs and losses of a more indecisive continuation and escalation of the war can be spelt out at great length.

If this burden has to be borne, the South African Government will have to convince its own people, including the Press, the taxpayers, those affected by military service and the business community, just what the overriding South African interest is which is preferable to an international settlement in Namibia.

The point is that military strategy can only make good sense if it is tied to sound and clear political objectives

In the absence of any clear and credible purpose to the war, the inevitable burden of casualties and economic costs must become a demoralising force among the fighting forces and the civilian population alike

Ambiguity as to our real intentions and commitments cannot but sow confusion

the public needs to be prepared and educated to know what they can expect.

What is needed, then, is a clear and unambiguous South African commitment to an international settlement in Namibia with all which that entails.

On that basis, and with constructive help from the US and other Western powers as well as the Frontline states, a way might be found to resolve even the Cuban presence in Angola

But without it, chances are that the vicious circle of failed negotiation and military escalation will continue for a long time indeed.

In that case we had better be clear about at least one serious consequence of a continuation of the war for long-term South African interests. Above all the ongoing war in Namibia and Angola is contributing to the internationalisation of conflict in Southern Africa. That is surely the last thing South Africa needs

Non-interference in the affairs of neighbouring states has long been the mainstay of South African foreign policy. And for obvious reasons. Given the worldwide rejection of apartheid policies and the efforts of exile movements like the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan African Congress (PAC) to gain international support, the South African Government has every interest in insisting on respect for territorial sovereignty

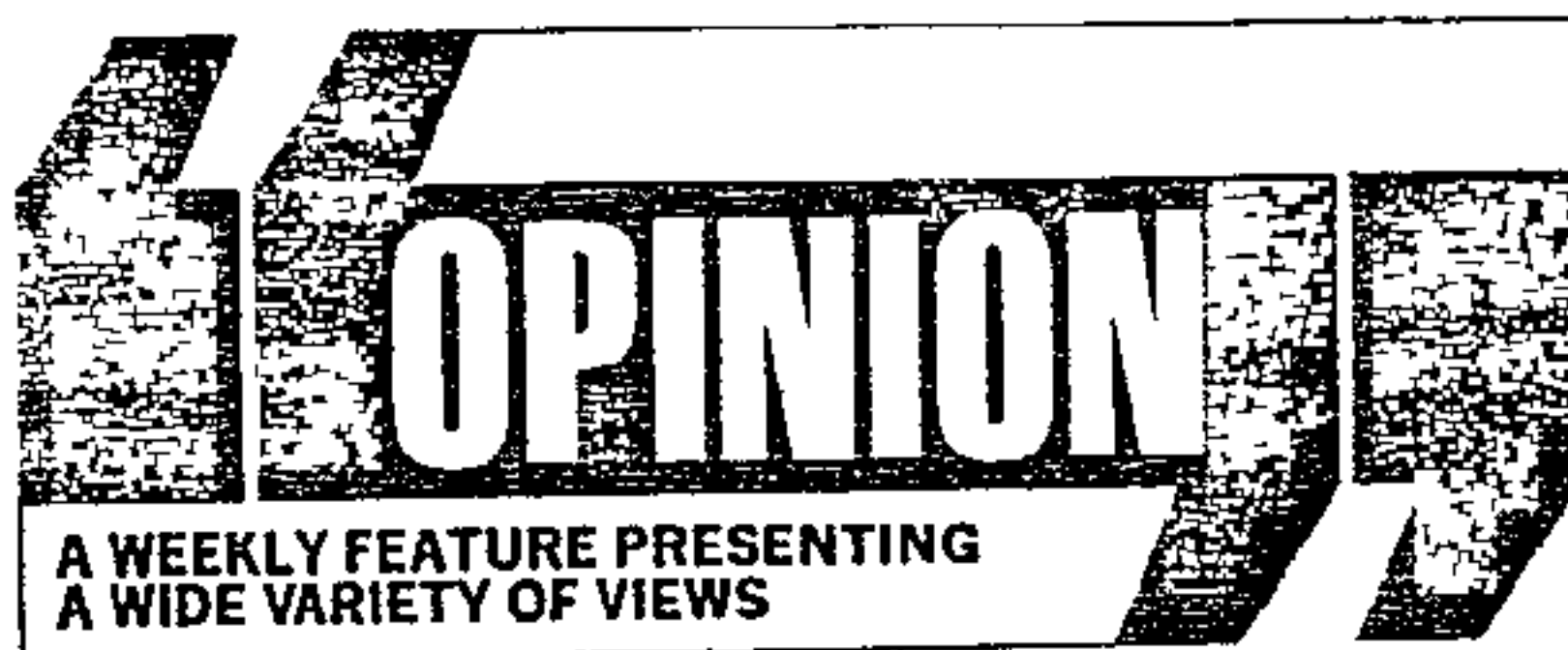
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By flaunting the established conventions of international law when it is to our military advantage to mount pre-emptive strikes, hot pursuits and retaliations across our borders we establish a general condition in which it is taken for granted that conflict in the region overrides considerations of territorial integrity

On this basis it is going to be very difficult to resist the argument that it is quite legitimate for external powers to concern themselves with our "internal affairs" as threats to regional and world peace

When the day comes that we attempt to put our own house in order, an internationalisation of our conflicts will be the last thing we need.

It is in the interest of all South Africans that we begin to disengage from the SWA/Namibian question. And the first step towards that is an unambiguous acceptance of the goal of a proper international settlement.



By **ANDRE DU TOIT**

Professor of Political Philosophy,  
University of Stellenbosch

This has served to increase the ambiguities in South Africa's declared position.

Since we know that the US is serious about the need to get the Cubans out of Angola it has been easier for South Africa to agree to the goal of an international settlement of Namibia — on this (stated or unstated) precondition of Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

But if we also know that it is in fact highly unlikely that Angola will ever agree to a withdrawal of the Cubans prior to a settlement in Namibia, this could simply mean that South Africa may have calculated that it is quite safe to go along with the settlement proposals for the time being, while reserving judgment on the main question until such time as the Cuban precondition is met.

Meanwhile the SADF can use the threat posed by the Cuban presence and the cover of the American policy of "constructive engagement" to step up our military presence on the Angolan border and to stage pre-emptive strikes and retaliatory raids deep into Angolan territory.

If this does not make it any easier for the Angolan

No matter how many military battles are won, it is difficult to conceive of any set of political consequences that would be at all acceptable.

Suppose the SADF routs Swapo and Fapla, the Cubans and all, takes Luanda and installs Savimbi — and then?

The Angolan civil war would continue, though in a different form, with every prospect of becoming an arena for superpower confrontation

South Africa will be sucked into these internal Angolan conflicts and faced with impossible peace-keeping responsibilities as the thankless burden of a neo-imperialist power

Or it will be pushed aside by the superpowers as the US bring in their aircraft carriers offshore and the Russians install ever more sophisticated missile systems. This is the way to Lebanon.

Is it perhaps possible to conceive of a more narrowly defined victory?

Suppose we can narrow the war to Swapo only. Suppose the SADF can achieve every possible military and counter-insurgency objective against Swapo with pre-



(22) RDM 3/2/82

# Swapo set to conditionally accept SA's ceasefire offer

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

LONDON — The confusion surrounding Swapo's reaction to the South African Government's offer of a conditional ceasefire in the South West African border war will be ended with a conditional acceptance by Swapo, it has been reliably learnt in London

It has now been confirmed that a reported dismissal by the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, of the South African offer announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament on Monday was in fact based on remarks he had made on arrival in Dar es Salaam several hours before Mr Botha's statement

It is reliably understood that Swapo will react positively to Mr Botha's ceasefire offer within the next few days but will make its acceptance conditional on direct talks with South Africa about the implementation of the United Nations independence plan as set out in Security Council Resolution 435

It was indicated recently that the South African Government is prepared to talk to Swapo through its Administrator-General in Windhoek

But when Swapo agreed to such talks on condition the agenda would be confined to practical matters surrounding a ceasefire



DR CHESTER CROCKER  
ceasefire talks with Machel

and implementation of Resolution 435, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, contemptuously dismissed the Swapo acceptance as a ploy

But there are now indications South Africa would be prepared to agree to such talks once the ceasefire agreement with Angola was in operation

Swapo would insist, however, that the Administrator-General of SWA would be vested with power to talk on the Government's behalf and would not have to report back to Pretoria first

While Swapo is known to be suspicious of Pretoria's ceasefire offer it is understood that because

of a combination of American and behind-the-scenes Angolan pressure Swapo has little option but to go along

Swapo insists that unless it is party to the ceasefire arrangement with Angola, South Africa could easily break off the ceasefire by acting against Swapo inside SWA and therefore the whole arrangement would be meaningless

Meanwhile the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, met Mozambican President Samora Machel yesterday for talks on the latest American initiative towards the ceasefire, UPI reports Radio Maputo as saying

Arriving in Mozambique on Wednesday night, Dr Crocker said he had come to exchange views with one of the key leaders of the Frontline States on efforts to reduce violence and strengthen the peace process in Southern Africa, the radio said

The two men were also expected to discuss warming relations between Mozambique and the US

Dr Crocker was scheduled to fly to South Africa later yesterday for a brief stop-over before returning to the US.

● Andre du Toit's  
view — Page 6

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# SA 'spends 10pc of its budget on SWA'

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH Africa was spending nearly 10 per cent of its annual budget on SWA/Namibia — twice as much as it was spending on education — Professor Wolfgang Thomas, Professor of Economics at the University of the Western Cape, said last night.

This and other factors were making it more advantageous for South Africa to withdraw from SWA/Namibia, he said.

"It seems to me that at the moment South Africa is finding increasingly that it is to its advantage to move out of Namibia.

"The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, almost said as much this week, but can we really believe him," Professor Thomas said at the University of Cape Town's Summer School.

In virtually all areas,

South Africa would find less and less benefit and more and more cost to staying in SWA/Namibia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had estimated that South Africa was spending R1 750-million in SWA/Namibia annually, and this was nearly 10 percent of the South African budget.

## Cutbacks

With the South African economy under pressure and the likelihood of cutbacks in government expenditure in this year's budget, the economic situation was more serious than people generally thought.

A number of other factors, particularly strategic issues, were also contributing to making it more attractive to South Africa to disen-

gage from Namibia. "It is fairly clear that you can't keep Swapo out indefinitely if that is a military goal, it doesn't work."

The "military people" felt it was easier to defend the Cunene than the Orange River, but this assessment could be changing.

South Africa's withdrawal was a precondition to the solution of SWA/Namibia's economic, political and social problems.

Moreover, animosity to South Africa was building up in SWA/Namibia.

"The will of the people is clearly that South Africa should not stay on," he said.

If Swapo were to come to power in the region, it would no longer be seen as a total loss in South Africa.



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# Nujoma is not Swapo's most radical element

PATRICK BULGER of the Argus Foreign Service writes of the former Windhoek railway sweeper who has been instrumental in sustaining the international debate over the future of SWA/Namibia

SWAPO and its leader Sam Nujoma are accustomed to exclusion from South African bargaining over the future of SWA/Namibia. But "Comrade Sam", a former Windhoek railway sweeper and clerk with the grey beard — a fashion now widely adopted in SWA/Namibia's northern regions — still features prominently as a particularly nasty adversary in the collective white South African psyche.

His scathing revolutionary rhetoric delivered frequently at the United Nations and countless world capitals over the past 24 years has not served to make Sam Nujoma any less of an enigma. Nor has it cast much light on the man behind the mask. The image of an erratic, impatient and uncompromising Nujoma persists in some circles.

Mr Nujoma became prominent in the late 1950s when his opposition to South African rule earned him a week-long jail term at the age of 30. Suspecting that he would increasingly come under the eye of the authorities, Nujoma fled the terri-

tory early in 1960 and journeyed through Africa, promoting the cause of the South West Africa People's Organisation which he had recently helped form.

## Differing assessments

He originally saw non-violent opposition to South African rule as an effective strategy, but opted for armed struggle in August 1966 when it appeared that South African and international intransigence would repeatedly frustrate his aims.

Some Swapo watchers say he is "a man of democratic ideals with no fanaticism and a natural sense of authority". Others see him as a stooge of more shrewd Swapo leaders marking time and planning to snatch the crown from his head. The latter view seems at odds with the facts, however.

Apart from being president of Swapo, Nujoma is supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), the movement's armed wing. Informed sources say he has unrestricted access to guerrilla training camps in Angola,



Sam Nujoma

usually a pointer to the measure of authority enjoyed by a revolutionary leader. He is also accepted round the world as a sincere spokesman for his people and has been instrumental in sustaining the international

debate over the future of the territory.

Although he rejects constitutional guarantees for SWA/Namibia's white population, he is not Swapo's most radical element.

He has surrounded himself with a group of able lieutenants, the most influential of whom is said to be Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who virtually acts as his deputy. Other influential figures include Plan's commander, Mr Dimo Hamaambo, a shrewd and competent military strategist and the New York representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

Western intelligence sources believe Swapo is broadly divided into four main streams — military, intellectual, an old guard and the young radicals, but this is probably optimistic speculation. Although splits are frequently rumoured, the thrust of black SWA/Namibian nationalist sentiment has largely been untouched by major divisions like Zimbabwe's was with Zanu and Zanu vying for power, and South Africa's with the ANC and the PAC at odds with each other.



# Swapo set to conditionally accept SA's ceasefire offer

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

LONDON — The confusion surrounding Swapo's reaction to the South African Government's offer of a conditional ceasefire in the South West African border war will be ended with a conditional acceptance by Swapo, it has been reliably learnt in London.

It has now been confirmed that a reported dismissal by the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, of the South African offer announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament on Monday was in fact based on remarks he had made on arrival in Dar es Salaam several hours before Mr Botha's statement.

It is reliably understood that Swapo will react positively to Mr Botha's ceasefire offer within the next few days but will make its acceptance conditional on direct talks with South Africa about the implementation of the United Nations independence plan as set out in Security Council Resolution 435.

It was indicated recently that the South African Government is prepared to talk to Swapo through its Administrator-General in Windhoek.

But when Swapo agreed to such talks on condition the agenda would be confined to practical matters surrounding a ceasefire



DR CHESTER CROCKER  
ceasefire talks with Machel

and implementation of Resolution 435, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, contemptuously dismissed the Swapo acceptance as a ploy.

But there are now indications South Africa would be prepared to agree to such talks once the ceasefire agreement with Angola was in operation.

Swapo would insist, however, that the Administrator-General of SWA would be vested with power to talk on the Government's behalf and would not have to report back to Pretoria first.

While Swapo is known to be suspicious of Pretoria's ceasefire offer it is understood that because

of a combination of American and behind-the-scenes Angolan pressure Swapo has little option but to go along.

Swapo insists that unless it is party to the ceasefire arrangement with Angola, South Africa could easily break off the ceasefire by acting against Swapo inside SWA and therefore the whole arrangement would be meaningless.

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The two men were also expected to discuss warming relations between Mozambique and the US.

Dr Crocker was scheduled to fly to South Africa later yesterday for a brief stop-over before returning to the US.

● Andre du Toit's  
view — Page 6

## A shrinking can of worms

SYDNEY — What wriggles, grows to 3m long gurgles like an emptying bathtub and lives underground in Australia?

Answer the world's longest invertebrate, the giant Gippsland earthworm. It has just been listed by the World Wildlife Fund as an endangered species, to the surprise of locals.

"You can dig up a couple of thousand of them off one acre here," said naturalist Mark Holmes, who lives in the state of Victoria's big worm country east of Melbourne.

He suggested the fund had not done its "spadework" on Gippsland's giant Chaetopoda, whose slither down holes produces the bathtub gurgle.

Aborigines swear by the secretions of the worm, often twice the thickness of a man's thumb, as a cure for rheumatism — Sapa-Reuter

## 4 700 wrong numbers...

NEW YORK — A telephone company in Bedminster, New Jersey, admitted yesterday to mailing about 4 700 telephone credit cards to the wrong customers. It appealed to consumers to "be honest" and not use them fraudulently.

The company was in the process of mailing 47-million credit cards when customers began calling to say they had received cards with the wrong name and telephone number, said a spokeswoman at company headquarters.

"We're appealing to our customers to help us by reporting any error to us immediately," she said. "We're asking our customers to be honest."

One Massachusetts customer reportedly received two cards, neither of which belonged to him — Sapa-AP

## W Indies head for home

LAWRENCE ROWE and seven of his victorious West Indian cricketers jetted out of Johannesburg last night after their second successful tour of South Africa.

The tourists clinched the four-match four-day series 2-1 and beat the Springboks 4-2 in the one-day series.

In other events on the sporting front:

● Transvaal's Clive Rice and Graeme Pollock may be rested for the Nissan Shield second-leg semi-final against Eastern Province at the Wanderers on Saturday.

● Western Province cricket captain Peter Kirsten has stood down as provincial skipper because of his unhappi-

ness with a number of issues concerning the running of the province's cricket.

● World Boxing Council heavy-weight champion Larry Holmes claims he has signed to fight Gerrie Coetzee.

● Fulton Allem holds a two-stroke lead after the second round of the PGA golf tournament at the Wanderers.

● Western Province rugby captain Divan Serfontein will play another season for the province.

● Northern Transvaal's Lee Barnard has retired from provincial rugby to concentrate on cricket.

● See Back Page

### Breakfast Quip



## Angelo Soviet

A sketch in the Soviet university... Renaissance... agency Tass... tests to es... of the... to the Uni... in Soviet Es... it was part... sketch for... "The Last... said

## Plans for mobilisation

— Israel will mobilisation... involving... reservists... will be sum... words broad... and television... to proceed... pre-arranged... — Sapa-

## All Black seeks Iron Man status

By BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS

A FORMER All Black rugby star, Kevin Eveleigh, has entered for the 160km Rand Daily Mail-Lep-pin Iron Man triathlon from Hartbeespoort Dam to Sandton on February 25.

Eveleigh, now 36, will once again turn out for Jeppe when the rugby season gets under way — but before that happens, he's out to prove that he's an Iron Man.

"It's a bit of a challenge something different," he said yes-

terday — and he could have a surprise in store for those fans who think there are no super-fit rugby players in the Transvaal.

In the past six months, he has run two standard marathons in New Zealand, — setting an outstanding time of 2hr 40min in his first attempt at the 42km distance.

In between rugby games last year, he tucked in a 25km canoe race — and, in New Zealand, set a time of 3hr 2min in a 90km cycling time trial.

Every day, he is up at 5am training for the Iron Man, and after work he does it again.

Last Sunday, Eveleigh tackled the 92km cycling leg for the Iron Man — and covered the distance in 3hr 10min. "It was no strain — but I got lost at the end, and landed up in Pretoria."

He hopes to get to Hartbeespoort Dam this weekend to try out the 28km canoeing leg.

● See Page 14

## Soviets learn BBC English

LONDON — Soviet television has bought a beginners' English course from the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC announced yesterday.

The first lesson is to be broadcast to Soviet English-learners this morning. It is called "Follow Me," and has been a success in 40 countries, including China, the BBC said — Sapa





# Strong centralised administration mooted

# SA Govt to scrap ethnic rule

221 204

By STANLEY UYS  
London Bureau  
4/2/84  
LONDON.

**THE abolition of political "ethnicity" in South West Africa — the second tier of government — and the formation of a strong, centralised administration has been proposed by the South African Government.**

The proposal was put by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the six-member Multi Party Conference (MPC) when they met in Cape Town last week, according to informed sources in London. Some of the members of the MPC, according to the same sources, were so astounded they asked to be allowed to fly back to Windhoek to consult their executives

On their return to Cape Town the next day they accepted the new plan for SWA outlined to them by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk

Meanwhile further talks are likely to be held on the Cape Verde islands within the next fortnight between Cape Verde officials and the Americans

The following are the main points made by the Prime Minister when he met the MPC, the sources believe

- South Africa's interests were not identical with those of SWA in all respects, and South Africa must avoid all developments which could lead to economic sanctions,
- The first cuts in financial support from South Africa for SWA would be contained in the pending Budget,
- In SWA any steps could be taken at a political level, except steps that would be unacceptable to the South African electorate, such as the inclusion of Swapo in the proposed administration,
- The MPC must be involved in future talks with Swapo on the same level as the South African Government

Mr Botha told the MPC it would be necessary to scrap SWA's present constitution — AG 8 — in order to draw up a new constitution. The scrapping of AG 8 would entail the abolition of "ethnicity"

Since the meeting with Mr Botha, the MPC has announced it will write a new constitution for the territory

Swapo has indicated already it would be prepared to attend peace talks at which the MPC or other internal parties were present, provided somebody with full authority represented the South African Government

In that event, the presence of the internal parties would be irrelevant, because they would be "puppets" and the negotiations would be conducted with the Administrator-General or whoever directly represented the South African Government

Diplomatic sources in London believe that if the different parts of this jigsaw can be fitted together, it may be possible to arrange peace talks between Swapo and South African Government representatives

According to TONY WEAVER in Windhoek spokesman for the Administrator-General confirmed late yesterday afternoon the A-G would meet leaders of the ethnic governments next week

"But total scrapping of AG 8 is not on the table," the spokesman quoted Dr Van Niekerk as saying

However observers pointed out that AG 8 not only refers to the ethnic government but also to the third tier municipal government and the central government

At a Press conference on Tuesday evening, all six leaders of MPC delegations agreed that although it was not presently on the cards, the MPC might consider the formation of an interim government

# PM: Bid to end SWA 'ethnicity'

From STANLEY UYS  
LONDON. — The abolition of political "ethnicity" in SWA/Namibia (dissolution of the 10 ethnic groups that form the second tier of government) and the formation of a strong, centralized administration was one of the proposals put by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the six-member Multi-Party Conference (MPC) when they met in Cape Town last week, according to informed sources here.

Some of the members of the MPC, according to the sources, were so astounded that they asked to be allowed to fly back to Windhoek to consult their executives.

They did so, and on their return to Cape Town next day, accepted the new plan for Namibia outlined to them by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, and the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Meanwhile, further talks are likely to be held on the Cape Verde Islands within the next fortnight between Cape Verde officials and either Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, or his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner.



Mr P W Botha

These, it is believed, are the main points Mr Botha made when he met the MPC.

- South Africa's interests were not identical to Namibia's in all respects, and South Africa must avoid all developments which could lead to economic sanctions.

- The first cuts in Namibia's financial support from South Africa would be listed in the pending budget. Namibia would increasingly have to stand on its own.

- In Namibia any steps could be taken at a political level, bar those unacceptable to the South African electorate, such as Swapo's inclusion in the proposed administration.

- The MPC must be involved in future talks with Swapo on a level equivalent to that of the South African Government.

Mr Botha told the MPC that it would be necessary to scrap Namibia's present constitution (AG 8 — the 1980 proclamation which established the ethnic governments), in order to draw up a new constitution. The scrapping of AG 8 would entail the abolition of "ethnicity".

Since the meeting with Mr Botha, the MPC has announced that it will write a new constitution for the territory.

Swapo has already indicated that it would be prepared to attend peace talks at which the MPC or other internal parties were present, provided somebody with full authority represented the South African Government.

Diplomatic sources here believe it may be possible to arrange peace talks between Swapo and South African Government representatives. They were not prepared, however, to express any optimism over the eventual outcome of those talks.

Tony Weaver reports from Windhoek that Namibia's system of 10 ethnic governments would be scrapped "in the very near future", sources close to the South African Government said yesterday.

A spokesman for Dr Willie van Niekerk, the Administrator-General, confirmed that Dr Van Niekerk will meet leaders of the ethnic governments some time next week.



# SWA/Namibia: There is still a long road to travel

CAPC TIME 4/2/84 (221)

AFTER the initial excitement, the Prime Minister's announcement on military disengagement in Angola is getting into perspective. A settlement in SWA/Namibia is not just around the corner.

This is only a first, tentative step — a confidence-building operation — and much more diplomatic time and effort will have to be expended before there will be cause for dancing in the streets.

As a leading article in this newspaper noted on Wednesday, a careful reading of Mr P W Botha's statement makes it clear that South Africa is keeping its options open.

Nobody can be absolutely sure what Pretoria's ultimate goal might be, although there was a new tone of urgency in Mr Botha's remarks.

Ostensibly, agreement was reached some time back on all outstanding snags in the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council, which provides for a ceasefire, independence and UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

## Right climate

It is said that only the Cuban presence in Angola remains to be finessed before South Africa gives the UN the green light to get things moving. This week's commencement of "disengagement", we take it, is designed to create the right climate for the UN peace plan to be put into effect.

Yet nagging doubts remain. Given the rhetoric of the Botha administration about Soviet communism and its pawns and surrogates as a deadly threat to the Republic, is it really likely that Pretoria will accept the almost certain prospect of a Swapo victory in UN-supervised elections?

## Political Survey



Gerald Shaw

There are observers who are convinced that South Africa never has been and never will be prepared to tolerate a Swapo government in Windhoek. It is not so much that a Swapo government would present a threat to the security of the Republic. It would not. Any new regime in Windhoek would be heavily dependent on the economic muscle and goodwill of

South Africa and could be readily kept in check.

Some observers believe, however, that the Pretoria calculation is that a Swapo victory would be perceived by most South Africans, white and black, as a victory for armed struggle and guerilla subversion and so could have a psychological impact on South Africa's own situation, boosting the morale and prospects of the underground ANC.

On this analysis, the Botha strategy can hardly include a settlement under Resolution 435 in circumstances which will bring Swapo to power.

But how is Swapo to be finessed out of the picture, if this is in fact what is on the cards? And how on earth could the Western contact group and the Reagan administration be persuaded to endorse such a process?

What was Mr Botha's tactical purpose in making his "disengagement" statement in the Assembly this week? Is it just a new and subtle variation in the old procrastinating tactic of Fabius Cunctator, avoiding the crunch and spinning things out interminably?

## Domestic pressure

At first glance you would not think so. The statement made a most favourable impression and should help to fend off the mounting diplomatic and domestic pressures on Mr Botha to get out of SWA/Namibia. Yet it left many questions unanswered and might signify more a change of tone and style than a significant shift in Pretoria's policy.

Mr Botha's statement had two distinct sections. There was one in which he was at pains to create an impression of urgency and determina-

tion to withdraw from a costly and troublesome commitment in SWA/Namibia/Angola. The second section paid great attention to a body called the MPC or Multi-Party Conference, a recently-created alliance of internal parties in SWA/Namibia which South Africa seems to be promoting as a counter to Swapo.

The MPC would not have much chance of beating Swapo at a UN-supervised election, either jointly or standing as individual parties. But it could have other uses for Pretoria, also in finessing Swapo out of the picture entirely, if this is what Pretoria should choose to attempt.

If this is a possible option, further steps might include the drawing up of a constitution and, eventually the holding of internal elections (which Swapo would refuse to contest) and the creation of an interim government.

Such a line of development would begin to look like South African encouragement for a so-called internal solution, pre-empting the UN and Resolution 435. Yet such a course seems unlikely, unless it could secure the support or connivance of the Western contact group or of the Reagan administration,

which is likewise improbable.

One scenario would have South Africa pulling out of SWA/Namibia and telling the world that the negotiations about the territory's future would henceforth be in the hands of the interim government in Windhoek, as representing the people of SWA/Namibia themselves. Swapo would decline to take part in such negotiations with South African "puppets" and would opt out.

But what about the Cubans? And the Swapo guerillas? It would be essential in such a game plan to be able to persuade Angola to send the Cubans packing and, as important, to withdraw support from Swapo, denying that organization its present capability to infiltrate guerillas into SWA/Namibia.

What inducements could possibly persuade the MPLA to be so obliging, particularly when its own security problems are considered, notably the threat posed to MPLA rule by Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerillas?

Angola dearly wants the warfare to cease. It needs protection against Unita. It also covets diplomatic recognition by the United States and the benefits of a closer association

with the Western economy. Is it conceivable that the United States could oblige Angola on all these counts?

All this is speculation. Various options might commend themselves to Pretoria's planners. Yet the Botha administration might find at last that there is just no way to extricate South Africa from SWA/Namibia/Angola without letting Swapo in at the front door in Windhoek. Faced with such a situation, and deciding to make the best of it, Pretoria would no doubt seek to effect the transition to Swapo rule on terms most favourable to South African security interests. A Swapo government in power at Windhoek would not be the end of the world.

The remaining factor in the equation is the Soviet Union whose major concern in the region seems to be that the MPLA is not toppled from power in Luanda, which would be an intolerable setback for Soviet prestige.

The SWA/Namibia/Angola impasse is fraught with Byzantine complexities — and great potential for good or evil in shaping the future of the region. May the diplomats and peace-makers prosper in their efforts.

# SA, Swapo may soon be talking peace

By Peter Mann, Political Correspondent

221 S. Tribune

5/2/84

SOUTH Africa may soon be holding direct peace talks with Angola and Swapo if this week's disengagement of troops in southern Angola turns into a ceasefire

Two rounds of talks are envisaged. The first would also have as one of its aims the boosting of the re-election campaign of US President Ronald Reagan, South Africa's major ally.

It would involve South Africa in three-way talks with Angola and the US. The talks would probably be held in the United States in a blaze of pro-Reagan publicity.

Talks between South Africa, Swapo, and the Namibian Multi-Party Conference (MPC) are also on the cards.

After a wobble this week when a statement from Dar es Salaam made it appear that Swapo had rejected South Africa's peace offer, Swapo said it was prepared to talk peace with internal parties in Namibia provided such talks were also attended by a direct representative of the South African Government.

Talks which include the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, were apparently acceptable to Swapo.

The United States is taking the peace initiative very seriously. The Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, was back in South Africa this week after a whistle-stop tour of Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

Dr Crocker said the mood in the region was favourable to solving its problems.

"We don't think there is a search for delaying tactics on anyone's part," he said.

There are also suggestions that the US may have offered its sophisticated spy satellites to monitor the state of the disengagement in southern Angola.

South Africa's military, although bowing to the diplomatic initiative, seem jumpy. The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, told Parliament this week that, since Operation Askari in December and January, there had been a further 16 landmine blasts which had killed 14 people, including two members of the SADF.

The Prime Minister lashed out in Parliament this week at people who said there was tension between South Africa's military and foreign services.

Meanwhile, Swapo and ANC leaders in Lusaka are reported to be apprehensive about the possibility of a South African deal with Angola.

But Stephen Taylor, of *The Observer*, now in the Zambian capital, also quotes a senior Zambian Government official as saying "If they do actually mean what they say, we are moving into something quite dramatically new."

Swapo's initial vocal suspicion of disengagement has given way to qualified approval, says Taylor.

In private, Swapo and ANC officials conceded that "something is on the go".

Eric Marsden, Johannesburg correspondent of the *London Sunday Times*, says South Africa's decision to pull its forces out of Angola is the first fruit of an important change of policy.



# Angola: US 'deal' likely, say sources

221  
CMTK times 6/2/84

By TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — Speculation intensified in Namibian political circles at the weekend that the current flurry of activity on the SWA/Namibian and Angolan deadlocks is linked directly to an imminent announcement of major changes in US Angolan relations

"Call it blackmail or call it diplomacy — it boils down to the same thing," one source said

"The Luanda regime is in serious military, political and economic trouble, and the Americans are offering them a way out in exchange for a settlement in SWA/Namibia"

## 'Disengaging'

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament last week that South Africa would begin "disengaging" its forces in Angola and the decision was based on "assurances" received from the Americans during last month's talks in Cape Town

Informed sources in Windhoek — who emphasized that their information was based on "informed speculation" — said aspects of the peace package, leading ultimately to SWA/Namibian independence, could include

- Economic and diplomatic trade-offs between Luanda and Washington, including United States financial aid for the ailing Angolan economy, and US diplomatic recognition of the MPLA regime

- In exchange, Luanda would force Swapo into either direct or indirect talks with South Africa leading to a "compromise" independence settlement in Namibia acceptable to both sides

## Cubans

- Luanda would also begin a gradual phasing-out of the presence of the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops, and could begin negotiations with the Unita rebel movement to end the eight-year-old civil war

- Washington would pressure Zaire and Israel to put a halt to their alleged support and training of anti-government rebel forces along Angola's northern border

- Similarly, President Hastings Banda of Malawi and the South African Government would cease their alleged support of Mozambiquan rebels fighting under the banner of the MNR

## SA troops

Sapa-Reuter reports from Lisbon that the Angolan Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Mario Tonha, said yesterday that South African troops were still occupying parts of southern Angola

A South African Defence Force spokesman said last night that he was not prepared to comment on allegations emanating from Angola

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had made a statement in Parliament, and the SADF had nothing to add to that statement

Cape Times 7/2/84 231

# Official silence on generals' SWA visit

Defence Reporter

AFTER two days there is still a deathly official silence about the reason why no fewer than six generals, one of them the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, were sent to SWA/Namibia to help in the Angolan disengagement process.

By last night there had been no official explanation for or comment on this heavy burden of brass hats, which was first reported at the weekend in the press and radio broadcasts.

Military observers feel, however, that there could be a number of explanations, and that if the identities of the other five generals were known, the reasons might be clearer.

Three possible motivations are

● The need to give an impression of relative impartiality

It might have been felt that an undue burden would have been placed on the shoulders of SWA/Namibia's highest-ranking soldier, Major-General George Meiring, if it had been left to him to implement the ceasefire.

He is General Officer Commanding South West Africa Territory Force, and as such he is a combatant, since he is directly responsible for conducting military operations in southern Angola.

In such a situation it would obviously be better if the actual disengagement — which is essentially a military process — could be seen to be under the direction of generals not directly involved.

● The need to make sure that every-

thing ran completely smoothly.

The South African and SWA/Namibian presence, while not very large in terms of manpower, consists of soldiers, airmen, medical service personnel and in some cases sailors, spread out over a vast swathe of territory and charged with differing responsibilities.

It might have been decided that considering the delicate nature of the disengagement situation, it would be better to take all possible steps to prevent anything which might upset the negotiations.

This would entail mustering a force of generals consisting of the heads of the force services — the army, navy, air force and medical services or their deputies with full responsibility — so that on-the-spot decisions could be taken immediately without the danger of delay resulting from thorny questions being referred back to Pretoria for high-level decisions.

● The desire to indicate that the South African Government was in deadly earnest about the disengagement.

There can be little doubt the government is aware that many observers reacted with scepticism to the announcement of the disengagement process, with some indicating they believed it was just another delaying tactic.

The presence of six top-ranking generals would be seen in some circles as an indication that in fact the government was serious about the disengagement and not just temporizing.



(221) *A. Disputch*  
7/2/84

# Namibia: what are Pretoria's priorities?

The SWA-Namibia question has become "Internationalised". Professor Andre du Toit, who teaches political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, considers the implications of this for South Africa

Without it chances are that the vicious circle of failed negotiation and military escalation will continue for a long time indeed

In that case we had better be clear about at least one serious consequence of a continuation of the war for long-term South African interests

Above all the ongoing war in Namibia and Angola is contributing to the internationalisation of conflict in Southern Africa. That is surely the last thing South Africa needs

Non-interference in the affairs of neighbouring states has long been the mainstay of South African foreign policy. And for obvious reasons given the world-wide rejection of apartheid and the efforts of exiled movements like the ANC and PAC to gain international support the South African government has every interest in insisting on respect for territorial sovereignty

Yet by letting the South West African question drag on interminably it ensures that the Frontline states the Western powers the United Nations and Russia all become increasingly involved

By flouting the established conventions of international law when it is to our military advantage to mount preemptive strikes, hot pursuits and retaliations across our borders South Africa establishes a general condition in which it is taken for granted that conflict in the region overrides considerations of territorial integrity

On this basis it is going to be very difficult to resist the argument that it is quite legitimate for external powers to concern themselves with South Africa's internal affairs as threats to regional and world peace

When the day comes that South Africa attempts to put its own house in order an internationalisation of its conflicts will be the last thing South Africa will need

It is in the interest of all South Africans that we begin to disengage from the SWA-Namibian question. And the first step towards that is an unambiguous acceptance of the goal of a proper international settlement

of Swapo are no longer a matter of its own resources only. UN recognition and Soviet bloc support mean that powerful interests have acquired a stake in keeping Swapo a viable force

The Frontline states and the Western contact group have likewise invested considerable political capital in bringing about an international settlement something that is inconceivable without full Swapo participation

Politically it is wishful thinking that Swapo will somehow just pack up if one keeps on hitting them hard enough

And these are the possible fruits of 'victory' — for we have been assuming the most favourable cases only

The costs and losses of a more indecisive continuation and escalation of the war can be spelled out at great length

If this burden has to be borne the South African Government will have to convince its own people including the press the tax-payers those affected by military service and the business community just what the overriding South African interest is which is preferable to an international settlement in Namibia

The point is that military strategy can only make good sense if it is tied to sound and clear political objectives

In the absence of any clear and credible purpose to the war the inevitable burden of casualties and economic costs must become a demoralising force among the fighting forces and the civilian population alike

On that basis and with constructive help from the US and other Western powers as well as the Frontline states a way might be found to resolve even the Cubans presence in Angola

When it comes to elections needed for international recognition Swapo is bound to be a main contender and South Africa is right back with the prospect of a possible Swapo government in Windhoek. Is this what the SADF and its allies would have

the Cubans and all takes Luanda and installs Savimbi — and then?

The Angolan civil war would continue though in a different form with every prospect of becoming an area for superpower confrontation

South Africa will be sucked into these internal Angolan conflicts and faced with impossible peace keeping responsibilities as the thankless burden of a neo-imperialist power

Or it will be pushed aside by the superpowers as the US bring in their aircraft carriers offshore and the Russians install ever more sophisticated missile systems. This is the way to Lebanon

Is it perhaps possible to conceive of a more narrowly defined victory?

Suppose South Africa can narrow the war to Swapo only. Suppose the SADF can achieve every possible military and counter-insurgency objective against Swapo with pre-emptive strikes razing Swapo bases deep into Angola and setting back all Swapo planned insurgency campaigns for a year or two years

And then? Military defeat of external Swapo will not necessarily mean that internal Swapo will lose all political support — a point which Afrikaner nationalists with a memory of the Anglo-Boer war and its aftermath will surely understand

Yet this cannot ever be an end in itself. Sooner rather than later South Africa must face up to the central question: is it really prepared to accept an international settlement in Namibia and to live with the

## Namibian border

can use the threat posed by the Cuban presence and the cover of the American policy of "constructive engagement" to step up its military presence on the Angolan border and to stage preemptive strikes and retaliatory raids

If this does not make it any easier for the Angolan Government to agree to withdrawal of the Cuban forces that is not South Africa's concern — even if this would push back the prospects for a Namibian settlement indefinitely

From a purely technical point of view South Africa has no doubt been exploiting the tactical opportunities in the great diplomatic and military game with considerable skill

But to what purpose? If South Africa's objectives merely are to play for time and to keep its options open then it has done so with some success

Yet this cannot ever be an end in itself. Sooner rather than later South Africa must face up to the central question: is it really prepared to accept an international settlement in Namibia and to live with the

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LETTERS TO THE

says "There's nothing wrong with Ciskei except its leadership"



The time has come to clarify South Africa's own priorities in what is no longer the perennial SWA-Namibian question but the ongoing Angolan war.

Indications that the government itself is beginning to think along these lines may perhaps be the most significant aspect of the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament last week.

Mr Botha's announcement that South Africa will begin a process of military disengagement from Angola in preparation for a possible ceasefire is of course an important development in itself but it can all too quickly be undone in the tense and complex pattern of conflict that prevails in the area.

Mr Botha's statement that if necessary South Africa's own interests will have to come first may indicate a more lasting watershed.

What are South Africa's interests and priorities in this matter?

One of the most worrying aspects of an exceedingly complex situation has been the ambiguity of South Africa's ultimate intentions.

In particular it has never been quite clear whether South Africa is fully committed to an international settlement of the Namibian question where this may well entail a Swapo victory in the ensuing elections and Mr Nujoma's coming to power in Windhoek.

On the one hand South Africa has repeatedly confirmed its agreement, barring some technical and transitional problems, to all the substantive provisions of the Western contact group's settlement plan in terms of UN Resolution 435 which clearly holds out this possibility.

On the other hand it is to prevent just this that the SADF and its allies have been stepping up their operations against Swapo to the point of open conflict involving Angolan and Cuban forces as well.

The South African ambivalence has been a significant factor in the protracted history of diplomatic negotiations.

# SWA-Namibia!



South African troops on the SWA-Namibian border

Indeed the sought after goal of an acceptable settlement has shown a disturbing tendency to recede like the horizon before every new advance towards it.

Time and again when substantive progress seemed within reach some 'technical' problem would begin to grow into an insurmountable obstacle.

At various times such issues as the delimitation of transitional authority, the composition of Untag (United Nations Transitional Assistance Group), and the position and monitoring of military bases, have been used by South Africa as well to stall further progress towards the actual settlement.

No doubt these are serious matters which deserve the most careful scrutiny. But first things first: if we really want a settlement then we can not allow the whole

thing to break down on 'technical' problems.

Conversely if we continue to allow such transitional problems to get in the way the question arises whether South Africa does have the political will needed for a settlement.

The latest and most obdurate of these obstructions is of course the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Formally the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola does not come into the agreed settlement process for Namibia at all. But the Reagan Administration's stress on the de facto 'linkage' between the separate but parallel processes of Namibian settlement and Angolan normalisation has meant that to all intents and purposes the issue of Cuban withdrawal has become an essential part of the overall equation.

This has served to increase the ambiguities in South Africa's declared position.

Since we know that the US is serious about the need to get the Cubans out of Angola it has been easier for South Africa to agree to the goal of an international settlement of Namibia — on this (stated or un-

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If not what are the

## The SWA-Nam Professor And Stellenbosch U

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Since we know that the US is serious about the need to get the Cubans out of Angola it has been easier for South Africa to agree to the goal of an international settlement of Namibia — on this (stated or unstated) precondition

But if we also know that it is in fact highly unlikely that Angola will ever agree to a withdrawal of the Cubans before a settlement in Namibia this could simply mean that South Africa may have calculated that it is quite safe to go along with the settlement proposals for the time being while reserving judgment on the main question until such time as the Cuban precondition is met

Meanwhile the SADF

can use the threat posed by the Cuban presence and the cover of the American policy of constructive engagement to step up its military presence on the Angolan border and to stage pre-emptive strikes and retaliatory raids

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If not what are the alternatives?

Clearly if the attempts at an international settlement fail the war will continue. In that case South Africa could aim to win the war. Or can it? What could victory possibly mean in this Namibian/Angolan war?

No matter how many military battles are won it is difficult to conceive of any set of political consequences that would be at all acceptable

Suppose the SADF routs Swapo and Fapla

the Cubans and all takes Luanda and installs Savimbi — and then?

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When it comes to elections needed for international recognition, Swapo is bound to be a main contender and South Africa is right back with the prospect of a possible Swapo government in Windhoek. Is this what the SADF and its allies would have been fighting for?

Could South Africa go it alone? Is it possible that South Africa might continue to hold out against an international settlement and that as a result of sustained military defeats Swapo would peter out as a military and insurgent threat?

This is to ignore the most fundamental fact about the whole situation: the way in which the South West African question has become internationalised over the last 20 years

The future prospects



The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha — a more lasting watershed?

RDM 7/2/84 (22)

# SA rule faces court challenge in SWA

Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The very basis of South African rule of South West Africa will be challenged before a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme court today in a hearing which could have international repercussions

In papers filed to the Supreme Court in June last year, 20-year-old Mr Erick Binga said he refused to do national service on the grounds that South African law was invalid in SWA

Mr Binga's application to have his military call-up declared null and void has been brought on his behalf by his father, Mr Eduard Binga

Mr Binga was called up for military service in November of 1982

But he and his father have challenged the call-up because of what he described in earlier papers filed to the court as a "totally illegitimate exercise of power"

Mr Binga also said then that as a card-carrying member of the South West Africa People's Organisation, "it is impossible for me to identify myself with the conflict waged against Swapo"

Mr Binga senior said in a supporting affidavit that he himself was a believer in "the justice of Swapo's struggle".



Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Parliament

# Costs of the SWA connection

By BARRY STRECK

THE phenomenal cost of South Africa's presence in SWA/Namibia has suddenly become a major issue.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, both warned in Parliament last week that South Africa would find it difficult to afford the escalating costs of involvement in SWA/Namibia.

In a television interview over the weekend, Mr Pik Botha was even more emphatic about the situation.

A year or two ago, he said, the government had said SWA/Namibia would have to take up loans. "There's already a tremendous amount of money loaned to SWA on which they will have to pay interest one day and which they will have to repay one day, but we are giving the guarantees. So in that respect we have already started to cut down on our direct cash flow to SWA."

In the circumstances, it was hardly surprising that the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, ended the no-confidence debate by demanding to know why South Africa was in SWA/Namibia at all.

In Parliament, Mr P W Botha put an estimate of nearly R1 700-million on the money provided last year by South Africa in the form of loans, grants and security spending.

And, the Prime Minister said, this assistance to "just over one million

people must surely be one of the most generous foreign aid programmes anywhere in the world".

As Professor Wolfgang Thomas said at the University of Cape Town last week, it means South Africa is spending almost 10 percent of its annual budget on SWA/Namibia.

But, in a penetrating analysis, Professor Thomas said the costs were not only financial.

Professor Thomas examined in some detail the strategic, economic, politi-

cal and altruistic costs and benefits of remaining in SWA/Namibia.

The strategic costs of continuing engagement were: The "no-win" cul-de-sac with Swapo and the danger that it might provide an example to the ANC; the risks of escalating military encounters, particularly with the deployment of new weapons in Angola, of over-stretching South Africa's military defence capacity, of direct confrontation with Soviet Russia and eventual alienation of Western allies.

The economic costs were: The increasing fragility of the SWA/Namibia economy; the outflow of capital and skilled manpower (the number of whites, for instance, had dropped from 110 000 to 70 000); the "pull-out" men-

talities of South African enterprises, and the increasing financial burden for South Africa in times of extreme economic tightness.

The political costs were: The internal effect of increasing losses of life and injuries; South Africa was blamed for the failure of the Namibian political system, and the Turnhalle could become a negative example for South Africa's constitutional reform attempts.

The altruistic costs were: The in-

creased animosity of Namibians towards South Africa and the Administrator-General, and disregarding the real "will of the people" would become increasingly difficult.

Professor Thomas said "The will of the people is clearly that South Africa should not stay on."

Indeed, last week the Prime Minister implied as much. "It goes without saying that the Republic of South Africa will not continue to bear this heavy burden if it seems that the continued presence of our forces does not enjoy the wholehearted support of SWA. It must be clearly understood that we will not impose ourselves on others; we will not protect others who do not desire our protection."

Professor Thomas believed the strategic benefits of disengagement were also substantial. Although the military apparently believed the Cunene was better to defend than the Orange River, there was a strong argument for the opposite view that South Africa could be more effectively defended along the Orange.

Other strategic benefits were: Reduction in United Nations pressure; greater solidarity from the Western Five for South Africa in the difficult times ahead; the possibility of a "shopping list" with the United States, including guarantees and arms; and the shedding of the obligation to remain involved militarily in SWA/Namibia.

The economic benefits were: The anticipation of foreign aid and manpower to Namibia, the reduction in costs of the economic burden to South Africa; and the reduction of the obligation to grant development aid to Namibia, possibly releasing additional amounts for the homelands.

The political benefits were: Disengagement could improve coloured and Indian attitudes in the new parliament and it would "buy time" for South Africa's internal reforms.

Altruistically, disengagement would "pave the way" for a long-term fundamental approach to solving SWA/Namibia's economic, political and social problems.

# Swapo man challenges validity of army call-up

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

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Star

7/2/84

WINDHOEK — The validity of Namibia's compulsory military call-up is being challenged in court for the first time today when a Swapo member asks the Supreme Court to exempt him from military service.

Mr Erick Binga (21), a farmer's assistant, says, in an application being heard by a full Bench of three judges, that he does not believe the SWA Territory Force represents the interests of the Namibian people as a whole.

He says he has been a Swapo member since June 1977, about the time he stopped his schooling after a strike by pupils at several schools.

"I believe in the justice of the struggle of Swapo, and it is quite unacceptable to me to fight against my own people, including my own blood brother," Mr Binga says in papers before court.

His brother, Mr Ismael Hangwe, had fled Namibia in 1978 and was believed to be fighting for Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Mr Binga said he had not duplicated his brother's action because he was needed on his father's farm.

## TRAINING

He was called up to serve with the 2nd South African Infantry Battalion, stationed at Walvis Bay, in November 1982. He was to have begun training in January last year, but had asked the exemption board to let him off.

Because of a misunderstanding between the board's chairman and its secretary, he was later informed that his application for "deferment" of training had been turned down, according to papers filed by the board in response to Mr Binga's application.

The board had intended to refuse Mr Binga's exemption.

Mr Binga cites as respondents the Administrator-General of Namibia, the Minister of Defence and the Exemption Board.

In their notice of intention to oppose the application the respondents ask that Mr Binga's assertion that the State President has no legal power to make proclamations for the territory, to be struck out.



# Writing is on the wall for SWA ethnic governments

THE DAY the axe finally falls and a stroke of the administrative pen does away with Namibia's 10 ethnic governments the territory will breathe a collective sigh of relief

Except, of course, the 44 629 employees of those governments. Considering that the territory — with a total population of just over one-million — only has an economically active population of 196 000, that's a lot of civil servants who could be on the streets looking for jobs. But indications this week are that a shell of the 10 ethnic governments will be retained, probably as 10 committees to advise, on cultural and other "own affairs", the Central Government — which falls under the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and which is touted to take over from the ethnic governments. The writing has been on the wall for the ethnic governments for some time now. Established in 1980 by the then Administrator General, and present Minister of Sport and National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the ethnic authorities were South Africa's apartheid in disguise for SWA.

Apartheid in Namibia was officially abolished with the coming into being of the ethnic governments, but effectively, the ethnic authorities merely meant

The news that a strong possibility exists that Namibia's second-tier, or ethnic governments, are to be scrapped or rendered powerless comes, as no surprise to observers within the territory. Here the Mail's Africa Bureau looks at some of the background to the decision.

From TONY WEAVER in Windhoek

that apartheid was being waged by different means

Libraries, hospitals, pensions, municipal affairs, all fell under separate racial authorities so although no-one could complain they were still being segregated or discriminated against officially, in practice apartheid was tightened.

But it is not because of the entrenched racial discrimination of AG 8 (the official proclamation which brought the ethnic governments to life) that that 1980 decree has been derided, scorned and virulently attacked by as diverse a group of people as a Supreme Court judge, a maverick millionaire, the territory's Director of Economic Affairs and the Master Builders' association.

It is because the cumbersome and top-heavy system has naturally lent itself to corruption, mismanagement, abuse of public money and just downright economic disaster.

And herein lay the ethnic governments' seeds of their own destruction.

The Thirion Commission of Inquiry into abuse and maladministration in the ethnic authorities found staggering levels of incompetence and corruption in at least four of the 10 governments (not all the commissions' reports have been made public so far).

Executive officials, and in some cases the "prime ministers" of the different authorities, were found to have been unashamedly using public monies and public properties for their own enrichment.

For instance, the head of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Peter Kalandula, nominally "prime minister" of almost half Namibia's people, was found to have used R32 996 of state money and building materials for his own use.

And he had three of his private tractors repaired by the state at a cost of about R20 000.

Corruption was found to be rife in most of the areas probed.

But more worrying was the almost total lack of any regard for formal admin-

istrative procedures. Records were chaotic, salaries were not paid, entire payrolls simply disappeared and, in some cases, normal office procedure was as alien as the concept of Namibian independence from South Africa.

The business of government in Namibia swallowed up just on 75% of the 1983 budget, and increasingly mutterings came from diverse quarters that money was being squandered on maintaining a corrupt and thoroughly unpopular system.

One of the most glaring and oft-quoted examples of how the ethnic governments are squandering money, not only through abuse but through the tenfold overlapping of facilities, is that of the whites-only State Hospital in Keetmanshoop, with approximately 250 beds.

The hospital, one of the most modern in Namibia, stands outside the town in modern splendour, and cost a reputed R6-million to build.

It has a daily bed occupancy average of eight. But coming to grips with

abolishing the ethnic authorities may present heavy problems for South Africa.

The parties involved in running the authorities, especially the powerful, right-wing National Party, are bound to protest heavily against the summary destruction of their only real political power base. So it seems probable that, to save face on both sides, a semblance of power will be left with the ethnic authorities but the essential functions in areas such as health and education will be removed from their clutches.

And who will replace them? Dr Van Niekerk has made it clear he does not enjoy the role of a dictator thrust upon him by having to run the Central Government.

So the fate of the Central Government, which is tipped to take over from the ethnic authorities, will probably be decided by the six-member Multi-Party Conference presently conferring in the capital.

They have made it clear that one of their options remains the formation of an interim government, albeit a reluctant option, and this could well become the replacement for the 10 ethnic governments.

Whatever creation of South Africa replaces the 10 'bantustan' governments, the collective sigh of relief will echo across Namibia from the Cunene in the north to the Orange River in the south.

# Swapo denies 'contact' with Crocker

*CALL TIME 7/2/84*

*221*

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — There had been no direct contact between Swapo and the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, during his recent ceasefire shuttle, Swapo sources claimed yesterday

"I know of no direct contact between Dr Crocker and Swapo," Mr Peter Manning, Swapo's information officer said here

He was reacting to press reports that Dr Crocker had passed on to Pretoria assurances from Angola and Swapo that they would not exploit the South African military withdrawal — a South African condition for the ceasefire.

## Briefing

Dr Crocker, who has just completed a six-nation shuttle around Southern Africa, yesterday met the Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, to brief him on the latest developments in the US-led initiative to achieve an internationally-acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia

Soon after his meeting, Dr Crocker left Britain for Washington to report back to President Ronald Reagan

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Rome yesterday, his organisation "is ready to talk" to South African leaders over a ceasefire

in SWA/Namibia, Sapa-  
Reuter reports

He told a news conference his organisation was seeking a ceasefire as called for by the UN

There is still intense suspicion in Swapo ranks about South Africa's true intentions with the ceasefire and the timing of America's new diplomatic offensive in relation to the run-up to the US presidential elections

The remark by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in a television interview at the weekend that "it might be beyond the control of Angola or the United States to restrain Swapo" has only increased that suspicion

Observers here are divided as to whether Pretoria has decided it can afford to have a Swapo-run government in Windhoek if certain conditions are met

There is a growing feeling that Pretoria's goal in Angola could have been profoundly influenced by the recent round of talks with Mozambique

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(221) D. P. P. patch 7/2/84

### Swapo abducts 4 in Owambo

WINDHOEK — Swapo terrorists have abducted three men and a woman in central Owambo, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

In another incident in eastern Owambo, the spokesman said security forces had killed three Swapo insurgents in a skirmish. — SAPA

# Presidents doubtful of S A withdrawal

Mercury  
7/2/84

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Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Eduardo dos Santos have reacted for the first time to Prime Minister P W Botha's announcement of a unilateral disengagement of troops in Angola

At a special joint meeting at State House here, both presidents expressed serious scepticism about South Africa's intention to end hostilities with her independent African neighbours and asserted their commitment to peace in the southern region

and hoped it was for peace in the region so long as this would bring social justice, liberty and independence to South West Africa

'Angola has always been sincere. We have never assumed that our area should be one of permanent tension,' he said

The two leaders emphasised, in a communique last night that UN Security Council resolution 435 remained the only basis of independence for South West Africa

## Doubtful

'Zambia is still doubtful of South Africa's honesty and sincerity of purpose following the announcement, but we must give them a chance,' President Kaunda told the meeting, according to a report in the part-owned Times of Zambia today

Mr Dos Santos said Angola had always been sincere in her efforts to bring about peace in the region

But, he said, Angola was committed in the struggle against imperialism and apartheid in the region and to the independence of South West Africa

Angola welcomed South Africa's initiative



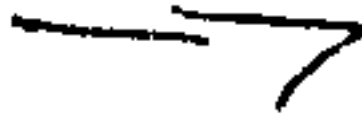
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House and Q. Col. 75  
Koevoet 8/2/84

\*7 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.†

- (1) Whether the South African Police investigated the (a) training, (b) methods and (c) activities of the fighting unit Koevoet recently, if not, why not, if so, with what result;
- (2) whether steps have been taken or are



FEBRUARY 1984

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contemplated in consequence of the investigation, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) No special investigation was instituted into the training, methods or activities of Koevoet as this unit is constantly subject to inspections by senior officers

insider

221

Hansard Q Col 81

Koevoet

8/2/84

\*15 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Law and Order †

Whether any members of the fighting  
unit Koevoet have been convicted of of-  
fences since the establishment of this unit,  
if so, (a) how many and (b) of what of-  
fences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND OR-  
DER:

Yes

(a) Four members

(b) Pointing a firearm                      1 member  
Common assault                              3 members



## Troubled area



latest anti-dissident drive

at the time, and units of the 11th Brigade were withdrawn with consequent decline in violence

The reports of violence started coming in again during the latter half of last year, according to Father Wilson, and informants are still coming forward to describe alleged brutality by security forces in a number of districts in the province

Father Wilson has been interrogated by the country's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) on three occasions concerning his work for the justice and peace commission and his statements to reporters. Last November, he was warned, he said, by his questioners, that he could face a stiff fine or jail sentence for "passing information which would damage state security"

Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa said this week that security forces had killed or captured 459 bandits since operations began. He made no mention of government dead or wounded

White farmers in the province, whose morale has slumped after the recent murders of the Loxton family in Kezi and the subsequent complete evacuation of that area by the remaining farmers, appear to be adopting a "wait and see" attitude

After a weekend meeting with farmers, Mr Mnangagwa promised that the Government would do its best to try to improve the security situation

Mr Mike Wood, chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union, said that no mass exodus of farmers from the province had taken place despite the Kezi withdrawals

Some of his members had become "weekend farmers" — living in Bulawayo and visiting their farms regularly to keep things running — because of the security situation

Swapo guerillas and Angolan troops are being trained by crack former officers of the Portuguese colonial forces recruited by the KGB, sources have disclosed

Former high-ranking commanders are training Fapla troops and Swapo elements in camps on the outskirts of Luanda, the 24 Hours team was told

The man behind the clandestine recruitments is Admiral Rosa Coutinho, the "Red Admiral of Angola"

These are the claims of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) — the anti-communist nationalist movement fighting Cuban and Fapla forces in the north of the country

The claims have been partly confirmed by sources in South Africa

The FNLA says recruitments started at the beginning of November and latest reports suggest about 40 former Portuguese commanders are involved

"Some are already active in the field, most of them in training camps around Luanda, where there are a couple of camps for Swapo and a couple for Fapla," said an FNLA source. "The FNLA now has evidence to indicate some are already in the field directing troops"

The movement accuses Admiral Coutinho of recruiting the officers through a "front" organisation based in Lisbon

The admiral — who was High Commissioner of Angola before independence — was nicknamed the "Red Admiral" after being accused of strongly favouring the MPLA

He was a powerful member of the junta which ruled Portugal after the 1974 coup, and was forcibly retired in 1977 after appearing before a naval disciplinary council on charges of violating human rights

The FNLA now accuses the admiral of being "a puppet of Soviet intelligence services"

"He is a member of Portugal's Communist Party and undoubtedly a Soviet 'mole'," said the FNLA source. "He now runs a mercenary recruiting organisation, well-disguised, in Portugal"

"He is recruiting communist or leftist officers who were formerly in Portugal's army, navy or air force"

"The people already recruited are all ex-officers of high rank. Some may have been forced into retirement because they were detected as strong communist supporters"

The decision to recruit the Portuguese officers was partly because of Soviet and Cuban difficulty in breaking

# Portuguese ex-officers now train Swapo

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Stew.  
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24  
HOURS



STEPHEN McQUILLAN

"a psychological gap" between themselves and the Angolan troops

For some time observers have suggested Cuban and Fapla troops are unable to work together successfully. It was reported in 1979 that Cubans and Fapla fought each other in Malanje for two or three hours. Observers are still not sure why the conflict occurred

The FNLA claims it is satisfied that the admiral, who drives round Lisbon in a bullet-proof car with four bodyguards, was and still is a KGB operative

The FNLA also believes the admiral was partly responsible for disruptions in the Portuguese army during the early 1970s

"There were popular tribunals against officers, and soldiers sometimes refused to carry out orders. This disruption was no doubt stirred by the Russians"

A Soviet-watcher in New York who specialises in interpreting KGB operations told 24 Hours that Portuguese communists could be replacing a similar number of Soviet advisers in a move connected with the Cape Verde Island talks

Reports from London say the former officers have already formed an elite combat brigade of 500 Angolan troops, which has already been thrown against Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces

The general reorganisation of the Angolan army was part of the plan, along with the arrival in Luanda during December of Mr Arnold Kalinin, the new Soviet ambassador

He is reputed to be one of Moscow's most able envoys, and has just spent six years in Lisbon



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**'I won't  
join fight  
against  
Swapo'**

# Peace or not, Swapo will remain a significant force

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — One of the strongest legal challenges in more than 10 years to South Africa's jurisdiction over Namibia began in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

It came with an application by a card-carrying Swapo member, Mr Erick Binga (21), to be exempted from compulsory military training — for which he had been called up in November 1982.

In papers before a full Bench of three judges, including the Judge President, Mr Hans Berker, Mr Binga said it was unacceptable for him to fight against Swapo which included his blood brother.

He had been called up to serve with the 2nd South African Infantry Battalion at Walvis Bay, but he did not recognise the SWA Territory Force or the SA Defence Force as serving the interests of Namibians.

He cited as respondents the Administrator-General of Namibia, the Minister of Defence and the chairman of the Ex-emption Board of Namibia.

### MANDATE

Central to the argument of Mr Binga's counsel was the challenge that South Africa's competence to legislate for the territory had ended with the United Nations' revocation of the "C" mandate in terms of

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

The latest initiative to stop the fighting in southern Angola and facilitate a Namibian settlement has placed the onus of peace on Swapo to a large extent.

This has led to some speculation that Swapo's position could become precarious if Angola puts pressure on it.

Observers believe that, whatever the implications of the latest peace initiative, Swapo will remain an important regional power.

Since the war in Namibia officially began in August 1966, Swapo has lost 8 200 men, according to official SADF figures.

But Swapo has maintained its military and political pressure.

Mr Andre du Pisani, of the department of political science at the University of South Africa, an expert on the territory, explained how Swapo had maintained and was likely to keep up its multi-faceted influence.

"Swapo is a nationalist movement with a special historical legitimacy," he said. "It is the first black political movement which has fought South Africa diplomatically, militarily and politically."

"Its aims incorporate decolonisation, independence and liberation — and the movement therefore has tremendous symbolic appeal."

"As a trans-ethnic organisation, Swapo's political base is wider than the Owambo and Kavango ethnic groups traditionally associated with it."

"Swapo's diplomatic status is also considerable. It was recognised in 1965 by the Organisation of African Unity as the sole representative of African opinion in Namibia.

In 1966 it was recognised by the United Nations as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people."

Key elements in the movement's power are the indigenous churches.

Swapo has not only recruited successfully from them for its internal leadership, the churches have provided an important communication network for it.

Despite attempts by the Security Forces to "win the hearts and minds" of Namibians in order to shrink the pool of likely Swapo recruits, the movement's recruiting rate has remained steady at more than 200 a month.

The majority are of Kwanyama stock, the largest subgroup of the Owambos. There are about 500 000 Owambos in Namibia, of which 37 percent are Kwanyama.

There is also a sizeable Owambo population in southern Angola (at least 150 000) which can be utilised by Swapo, as well as an endless supply of refugees over which South Africa has no control.

### 7 000 TRAINED GUERRILLAS

United Nations estimates for 1983 put the number of Namibian refugees dispersed in western Zambia, Zaïre and Angola at 80 000. A further 200 000 displaced persons, many of them Owambos, are in Angola.

Despite repeated raids on Swapo in Angola the movement has an estimated 7 000 trained guerrillas at its disposal compared with an estimated 3 000 to 3 500 in 1981.

Furthermore, Fapla and Cuban troops are increasingly integrated with Swapo these days and the movement is more protected than before.

"Swapo's military leadership is by now

probably the most experienced of all the guerrilla movements that have operated in Southern Africa," said Mr du Pisani.

"Swapo's chief military commander, Domingo Hamaambo, was recruited at the beginning of the war together with some of his area commanders. Most have maintained their positions and have a long-standing, stable working relationship with Swapo's political wing."

"Swapo's constitution and its leader, Sam Nujoma, have ensured the movement's cohesion by maintaining political dominance over the military leadership."

"The vital feature, believed unique in Southern Africa, is Swapo's acceptance of the principle of collective leadership. Thus the relationship between the internal and external leadership of Swapo is also remarkably harmonious."

"The activities of Koevoet and 32 Battalion have worked in Swapo's favour. It is a case of how much force one can use against force before this becomes counter-productive," Mr du Pisani said.

"My impression from talks with internal Swapo leaders is that every time there is an alleged atrocity by Koevoet or the SADF, even if the allegation is not substantiated, the rumours work in Swapo's favour."

The SADF has shaken Swapo's military tree on several occasions, Koevoet has achieved some success in crushing internal recruitment. And the latest peace initiative could put pressure on Swapo.

But it is unlikely that Luanda will push Swapo further than a meeting with South Africa at this stage — and the movement is a long way from being abandoned by its thousands of supporters.



which South Africa had administered the territory since 1920.

If, on the other hand, the court ruled that the mandate still survived, there were stipulations which invalidated the introduction by South Africa of military conscription. The mandate stated that military training of the territory's inhabitants, apart from local defence and internal police, was prohibited.

Mr Binga had been conscripted to train in Walvis Bay — a South African territory — which clearly fell outside the ambit of the mandate, the applicant argued.

Anticipating respondents' argument that if South Africa's jurisdiction over Namibia was invalid then it followed that the court also had no legal standing to judge the issue, the applicant argued to the contrary. Even if the court found South Africa had no legal competence in the territory, he said, in terms of international law it was still regarded as a de facto government.

Mr Ian Farlam, appearing for Mr Binga, referred to several legal cases of the past to support his argument.

In one case, that of the failed appeal of Swapo leader Mr Elrazer Tuhadeleni in 1969, Mr Farlam criticised the ruling of the Appellate Division as a "quibbling interpretation" and "pedantic".

#### VALIDITY

He added that he believed the Appellate Division had erred in its ruling that a Namibian court could be prevented from testing the validity of a South African statute in regard to its applicability to Namibia.

The South African Constitution Act of 1961, he continued, had specifically not mentioned Namibia when it granted legislative powers to the South African Parliament.

Quoting from several authorities, Mr Farlam, sought to show that the mandate was part of the constitution of the territory and could be regarded as a Bill of Rights.

In this respect Parliament's sovereignty over the territory was limited by that mandate.

In spite of this, however, the court still had a right to rule on the application.

"I am very glad you take that view, or else we may be without a job tomorrow," responded Mr Justice Berker with a smile.

In spite of this levity, however, it was clear that the matter is regarded in Windhoek as potentially explosive.

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Should the court uphold at least some of the fundamental arguments of the applicant, it could have far-reaching implications for the thousands of Namibian conscriptees.

As probably the most serious challenge to South African legitimacy in the territory since the World Court ruling in 1971, it could have dramatic impact on many other laws presently applicable in Namibia because of their enactment in South Africa.

Argument by the respondents is expected today.

Presiding with Mr Justice Berker are Mr Justice Chris Mouton and Mr Justice Johan Strydom. Mr Farlam is assisted by Mr Jeremy Gauntlett. Mr P J Roux and Mr S W Burger appear for the respondents.

By Sheryl Rame,  
Pretoria Bureau

Plans to reduce hostilities in Angola and Namibia come at a time when South Africa is becoming increasingly aware of the cost of the war in human and material terms.

The exact cost in hard cash of a war which has lasted more than 18 years is impossible to calculate, but sources in Pretoria put the figure in the multi-millions.

In recent years there has also been talk in Afrikaner circles of a swing in public opinion concerning the war.

"There is increasing resentment that South African soldiers are dying and being wounded in someone else's war," said one highly placed source who cannot be named.

The question: "Is Namibia becoming South Africa's Vietnam?" is being raised more and more often.

#### THOUSANDS DEAD

Since the war with Swapo began in August 1966 the movement has lost 8 200 men, has killed 392 civilians in Namibia and a further 362 civilians have been killed in landmine explosions. A further 1 500 civilians have been abducted by Swapo.

An overview of South Africa's losses is hard to come by, but since 1979 official SADF and SWA Territory Force losses amounted to 367, including those lost in the latest Operation Askari.

No announcements have been made about the number of wounded.

During the Vietnam war the ratio of wounded to those

# Counting the cost of an 18-year war is impossible

killed was four or five to one.

Apart from the latest incursion into Angola, several other operations have cost the South African taxpayer dearly. They include.

● Operation Savannah — August 1975 to February 1976. South Africa deployed 2 200 men in the longest and most extensive operation into Angola to date.

● Operation Reindeer — May 1978. Two transit camps were wiped out at Swapo bases at Casinga and Chietequera in Angola.

South Africa lost seven men and the SADF, in its first and last announcement of wounded, said 30 were hurt.

● Operations Reckstop and Safraan — March 1979.

The raids were launched into Angola and Zambia respectively.

#### PENETRATED ANGOLA

● Operation Sceptic (or smokeshell) — June 1980.

South Africa penetrated 120 km into Angola to wipe out a Swapo base called Smokeshell. The operation lasted 21 days and South Africa lost 17 men while Swapo lost 360.

● Operations Carnation, Protea and Daisy — 1981.

About 4 000 men took part in Operation Protea alone. Swapo was reported to have lost 1 200 men and South Africa three.

Since these operations South Africa is reported to have maintained permanent bases in Southern Angola. Some estimates of how many men were deployed as a policing force have been as high as 2 000.

#### TRANSIT CAMP

● Operation Super — January 1982. South Africa lost three men during an attack on a Swapo transit camp in southwest Angola.

● Operation Meebos — August 1982. South Africa lost 15 men and a Puma helicopter while attacking Swapo's headquarters at Mupa in southeast Angola.

● Operation Askari — December 1982.

Swapo and Fapla lost 352 men and South Africa 21.

Important weapons were captured by South Africa, including the Sam-9. South Africa is believed to have deployed more men than in any other operation to date.



RAM 8/2/84 (221)

# Crucial court test on SWA blacks

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau.

WINDHOEK. — Blacks are being conscripted into the South West Africa Territory Force in defiance of the law, a full Bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court was told yesterday.

In what lawyers describe as one of "the most dramatic and far-reaching cases in history", the court heard counsel for 21-year-old Mr Erick Binga argue that because South Africa's mandate over SWA has been terminated by the United Nations, South Africa had no right to conscript South West Africans.

Mr Eduard Binga, Mr Erick Binga's father, has brought the case on his behalf against the Administrator-General of SWA Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, the South Africa Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, and the SWATF exemption board.

Mr Erick Binga is a card-carrying member of Swapo, who said in an earlier affidavit handed in to court that "it is impossible for me to identify myself with the conflict waged against Swapo".

Mr Binga, senior, said in a supporting affidavit that "Swapo is a movement I see as the only organisation fighting for the true liberation of my country. I am convinced the conflict between the South African armed forces and Swapo's military wing is the result of the unfair treatment our people are receiving in this country due to the laws of South Africa".

Should Mr Binga's application succeed, it will directly affect thousands of black South West Africans who have been conscripted into the SWATF since Proclamation AG 149, of October 1980, made military service for blacks compulsory.

Lawyers said it could also have a profound effect on virtually all laws passed by South Africa since the mandate expired.

Mr Ian Farlam, SC, appearing for Mr Binga, spent the whole of yesterday's hearing dealing with the legal status of South Africa's occupation of SWA.

"The mandate is at an end. South Africa's legislative competence in respect of South West Africa is at an end," he argued.

Mr Farlam argued that should the court find that the mandate still applied, then, according to Article 4 of the mandate, "the military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited".

He said Mr Binga's call-up papers said he had to report for duty at the Second South African Infantry Battalion based in Walvis Bay.

As Walvis Bay is classified part of South Africa, his call-up was a clear defiance of Article 4 of the mandate.

The hearing continues today.

# Namibian leaders fear cuts in power

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Stew

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By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Leading members of Namibia's second-tier authorities met secretly in Windhoek yesterday in a desperate bid to forestall imminent legislation aimed at downgrading their powers

The meeting, chaired by the hardline executive member of the white Legislative Assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet, led to the drafting of a letter to the South African Prime Minister

It is understood that the letter

calls urgently on Mr P W Botha to prevent the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, from issuing a proclamation containing strict financial control measures and drastic limitations on the second-tier ethnic authorities

The second tiers at present control the affairs of health, education and works for their respective ethnic groups. It is not known how far South Africa intends going in withdrawing or reducing these controls.

It is learned that Dr van Niekerk has already sent copies of

at least two draft proclamations outlining intended changes to the various authorities

These are believed to have caused consternation to some — notably the whites, Hereros, Owambos and Basters — who regard them as limiting seriously their three-year-old "mini-empires"

One source who attended yesterday's meeting said the proclamations were aimed primarily at strengthening administrative controls

"But I do not think this is going to mean, for example, that ethnically exclusive schools will be thrown open"

Whites-only schooling is regarded as the final domain of apartheid in Namibia. Should this constitutional exclusivity be lifted, it is probable that some provision, such as private schooling, will be left open.

The white authority is believed to be particularly wealthy, and is rumoured to have accumulated about R100 million in its reserve fund over the years

● There were signs yesterday of a growing ideological split within the Multi-Party Conference

Mr de Wet refused today to comment on the letter to Mr Botha. He said he hoped to see the A-G today, and would issue a statement afterwards

"We cannot accept that South Africa intends to unilaterally dismantle the second-tier authorities, or change or reduce their importance"

The Multi-Party Conference's committee on constitutional matters began sitting this week to tackle proposals it has to give to South Africa by March 15

## Nujoma ready to talk to SA on elections

ROME — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has said he is ready to talk to South Africa about ways of implementing the UN Security Council resolution which calls for elections in Namibia

Mr Nujoma, who is in Rome for meetings, said he had information that South African troops were still in Angola

"Swapo would be waiting to see "whether there is sincerity and honesty" in South Africa's stated intention to withdraw its troops from Angola

A South African Embassy spokesman in Rome, commenting on Mr Nujoma's statement, said he thought it would have been futile for South Africa to announce the disengagement, at the behest of the United States, then do nothing about it

Mr Nujoma said the disengagement was a matter between Angola and South Africa and

would not contribute to a solution in Namibia "unless it is a step towards the ceasefire foreseen by Resolution 435"

Swapo was ready to talk to South Africa on ways of implementing elections under the auspices of the UN, Mr Nujoma said in a statement on arrival

In answer to a question, he said he had not received an invitation to talk to US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

While in Italy, Mr Nujoma will meet a number of political leaders, including socialist President Sandro Pertini.

He will sign a "pact of friendship and solidarity" between Swapo and the province of Rome, and will later take part in a ceremony at Livorno with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim — Reuter

● See Page 7, World section



# BLACK AFRICA'S

# NEW LINE ON SA

## ANC, Swapo not invited to crucial meeting

SOWETAN  
Correspondent

8/2/84

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LUSAKA — The latest United States diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa appear to have led to strains between South Africa's black nationalist exiles and the black-governed nations of the region.

Diplomats said the strains became apparent at the two-day annual meeting of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference, a group of nine nations that are working to become economically independent from South Africa.

The meeting brought high-level delegations from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mal-

awi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, plus 67 delegations from Western donor nations and aid agencies.

No representatives from the region's two major guerrilla organizations, the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organisation, were involved in the meeting.

Although the donors pledged about 350 mil-

lion dollars less than the regional group had requested to combat the effects of a severe drought, many Western diplomats said they considered the meeting a success because its communiqué included a statement conciliatory toward South Africa.

The communiqué welcomed "signs of a less aggressive stance from South Africa" and said the parties "re-

cognized that continued international pressure on South Africa was essential to bring these signs to fruition and bring about a process of peaceful change in the region."

The phrase "a less aggressive stance" apparently alluded to South Africa's recent announcement of a military disengagement from Angola and to the continuing talks be-

tween South Africa and Mozambique.

But the ANC strongly disagreed with the communiqué's conciliatory stand towards South Africa.

The ANC also expressed surprise that it and Swapo had not been invited to the annual meeting. It was noted that representatives of the two groups had attended previous meet-

ings South Africa's announcement that it was withdrawing its troops from Angola followed talks between American and Angolan officials in the Cape Verde Islands and a trip to South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique by Chester Crocker, American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

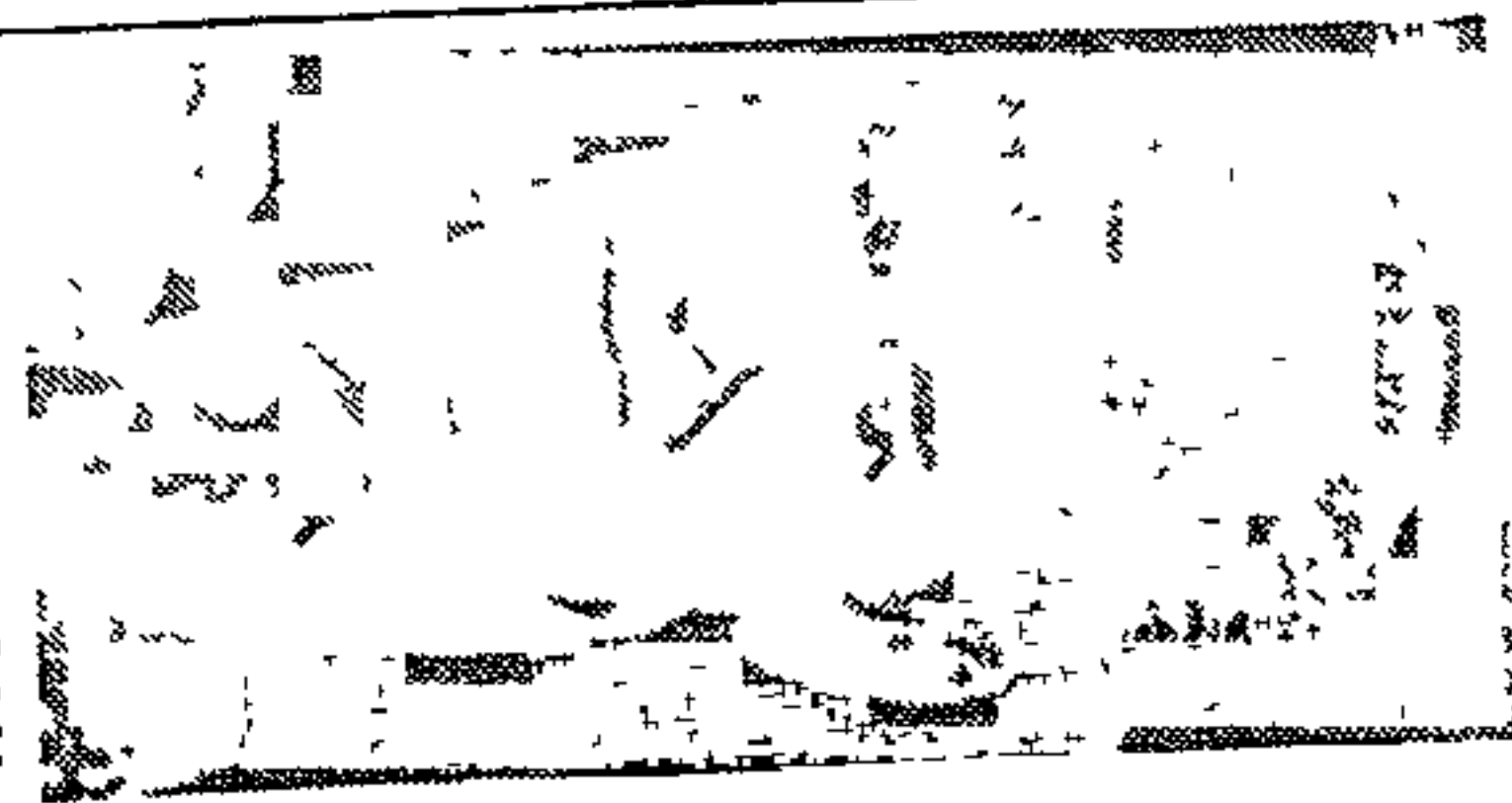
The South African move was seen as a first step towards a settlement of the 17-year-old bush war waged by Swapo over SWA/Namibia.

Representatives of Angola and Mozambique said privately that they had sought to encourage moderation at the Lusaka conference

to support the diplomatic activity which could bring peace to their countries, which have internal rebellions

Even a Zimbabwean official at the conference said signs were hopeful that the new regional negotiations could progress to a settlement of the SWA/Namibian conflict.

"It could mean great things, peace and stability for the whole region," he said



PRESIDENT REAGAN. Constructive engagement

to support the diplomatic activity which could bring peace to their countries, which have internal rebellions

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# A very promising climate — Pik

# Swapo's pledge on ceasefire

ROM  
9/2/84

(22)

Mail Correspondent

ROME.

SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday pledged that his forces would respect a 30-day ceasefire in South West Africa.

And South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday that a ceasefire was "in practice at this moment" in southern Angola amid "a very promising climate" for an extended halt to the bush war.

Speaking at a Press conference in Rome, Mr Nujoma said "We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between Swapo and South Africa to sign a ceasefire"

Otherwise, he said, the people of SWA would continue to resist what he described as oppression and fascism "until Namibia is free and independent" He said he was suspicious of South Africa's motives in calling for the disengagement unilaterally but said Swapo would respect it nevertheless

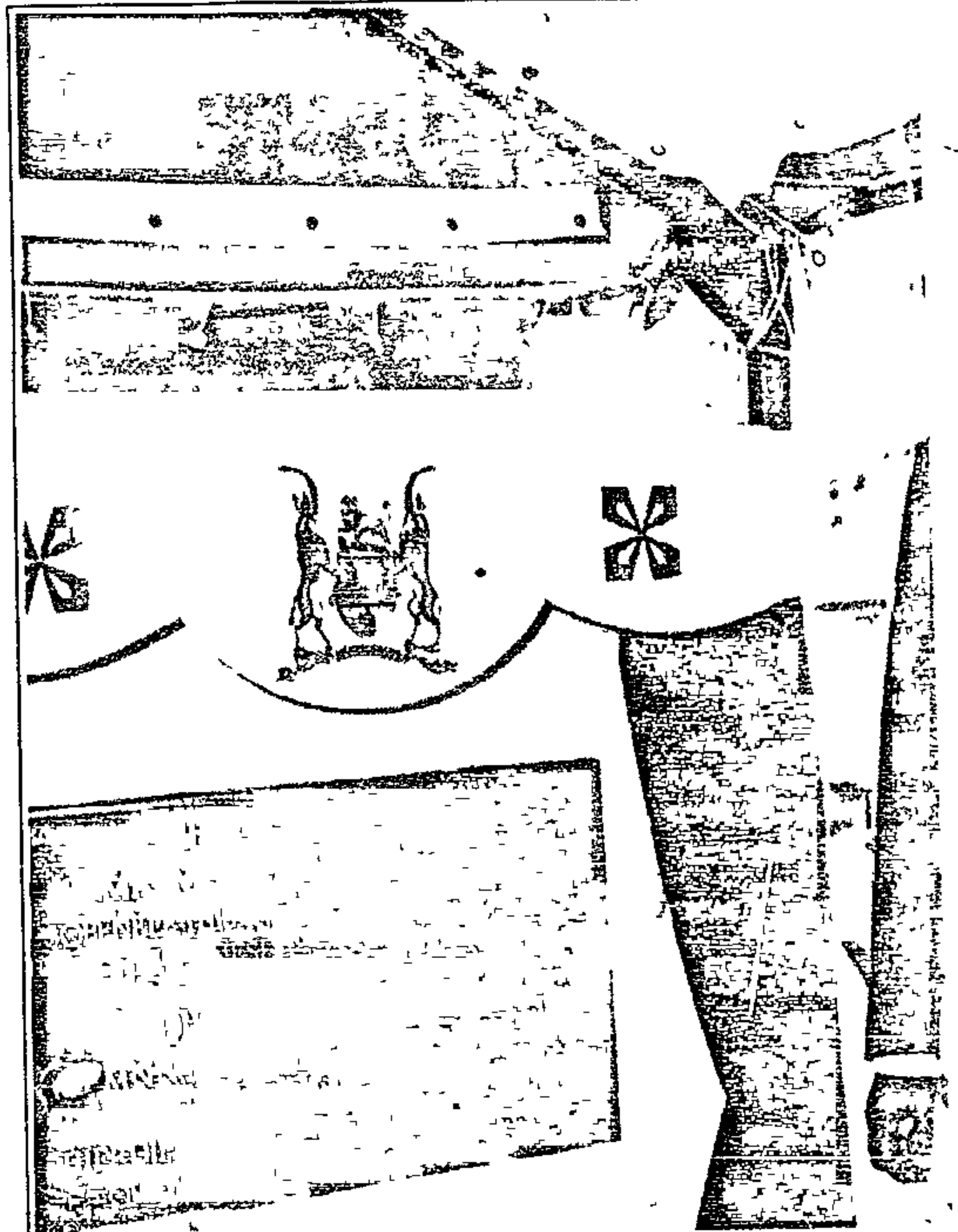
Mr Nujoma said Swapo had called on the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a meeting between South Africa and Swapo to discuss ways of implementing Security Council Resolution 435

He condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa and accused the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, of trying to sabotage the peace process by linking a settlement in SWA to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angol

SWA's independence was inevitable, he said "We have fought for 17 years and we have the stamina, vigour and the determination to fight for another 17 years"

Sapa-AP reports that Mr Pik Botha, who was briefing foreign correspondents in Cape Town, said "Steps are being taken by the South African Government and, I believe, the Angolan Government to put into effect a ceasefire for 30 days and I hope beyond"

Mr Botha told the correspondents "We have in practice at this moment a ceasefire A very promising climate has existed for more than a week"



A relaxed State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, shares a joke with the King while holding the plaque at the official opening of the new, efficient kennels, 1

# US warship blasts rebel positions near Beirut

BEIRUT — The United States warship, New Jersey, blasted gun positions overlooking Beirut yesterday

It has dug in their artillery. The US, Italy and Britain decided in the face of escalating violence

He said he had not when to start the full-scale offensive. The Italian Defer

## tragedy probe

SWAER who deleted a re-dangerous levels of meth- were detected in the Hlo- y a week before a blast people, told a mine inspec- it to "avoid hassles"

## stic evidence

ballistics expert yester- the Rand Supreme Court Malatji's head was possi- level when he was shot head at Protea Security

## rejects PFP plea

burg management chairman, Mr Francois, has rejected a PFP ap- to form a coalition with in the council

## housing sales

obstacles over the sur- houses for sale in black been overcome and sales pick up, the Minister of and Development, Dr said yesterday

## Business Day

## trust troubles

of Unit Trust Com- has admitted that staff prevented his office from important tasks

## hora payout

DRA has increased taxed maintained its dividend

## rights issue

raising R35m to help it joint dump venture with

## ions steady

face of stiff competition, trading profit for the year held steady, but im- asset management lifted profits 7,7% to R9,54m

## Charlie's fault

CHARLES cannot help his for blood sports because brought up like that", says comedian Spike Milligan

## tre tussle still on

the lack of financial sup- the Government and the deadline for implosion,



**THE REGISTRAR** of Unit Trust Companies has admitted that staff shortages prevented his office from performing important tasks.  
— PAGE 1

**Palabora payout**  
PALABORA has increased taxed profit and maintained its dividend.  
— PAGE 2

**Ergo rights issue**  
ERGO intends raising R35m to help finance its joint dump venture with East Dagma  
— PAGE 3

**Haddons steady**  
IN THE face of stiff competition, Haddons' trading profit for the year to December held steady, but improved asset management lifted pre-tax profits 7,7% to R9,54m from R8,86m.  
— PAGE 4

**Not Charlie's fault**  
PRINCE CHARLES cannot help his passion for blood sports because "he was brought up like that", says British comedian Spike Milligan.  
— PAGE 4

**Theatre tussle still on**  
DESPITE the lack of financial support from the Government and the imminent deadline for implosion, the fight to save Johannesburg's Colosseum theatre is still on.  
— PAGE 5

**Conscript's challenge**  
THE case in which a 21-year-old Namibian conscript is challenging the validity of the South West African call-up has "very far-reaching international implications," the judge president of SWA, said yesterday  
— PAGE 5

**Challenger on film**  
CHALLENGER'S astronauts went before the cameras yesterday to star in a panoramic film being shot by colleague Ronald McNair, as their schedule allowed for rest and experiments before the next space walk.  
— PAGE 6

**HOMEFRONT**  
Dr Plet reports on housing  
● See Page 3

**Flair**  
**At home with Sarel**  
TOP rally driver Sarel van der Merwe is one of the best-known personalities in South Africa at the moment. But to his two-year-old daughter, Nicolene, "poppa" is a telephone.  
— PAGE 7

**Sports Mail**  
**SA golfers dominate**  
THE feature of yesterday's play in the first round of the South African Open golf tournament at Houghton

"ment" in southern Angola amid "a very promising climate" for an extended halt to the bush war.

Speaking at a Press conference in Rome, Mr Nujoma said "We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between Swapo and South Africa to sign a ceasefire."

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Mr Botha told the correspondents "We have in practice at this moment a ceasefire. A very promising climate has existed for more than a week"

He said South Africa would continue to insist on the removal of Cuban soldiers from Angola as part of an overall SWA peace settlement

"The American Government fully agrees with this" and there were a number of important African leaders who wanted the Cubans out.

Mr Botha also said he believed South Africa and Mozambique were nearing an agreement on mutual security problems and he expected the two countries to also agree on a means of mutually monitoring any security agreement between them

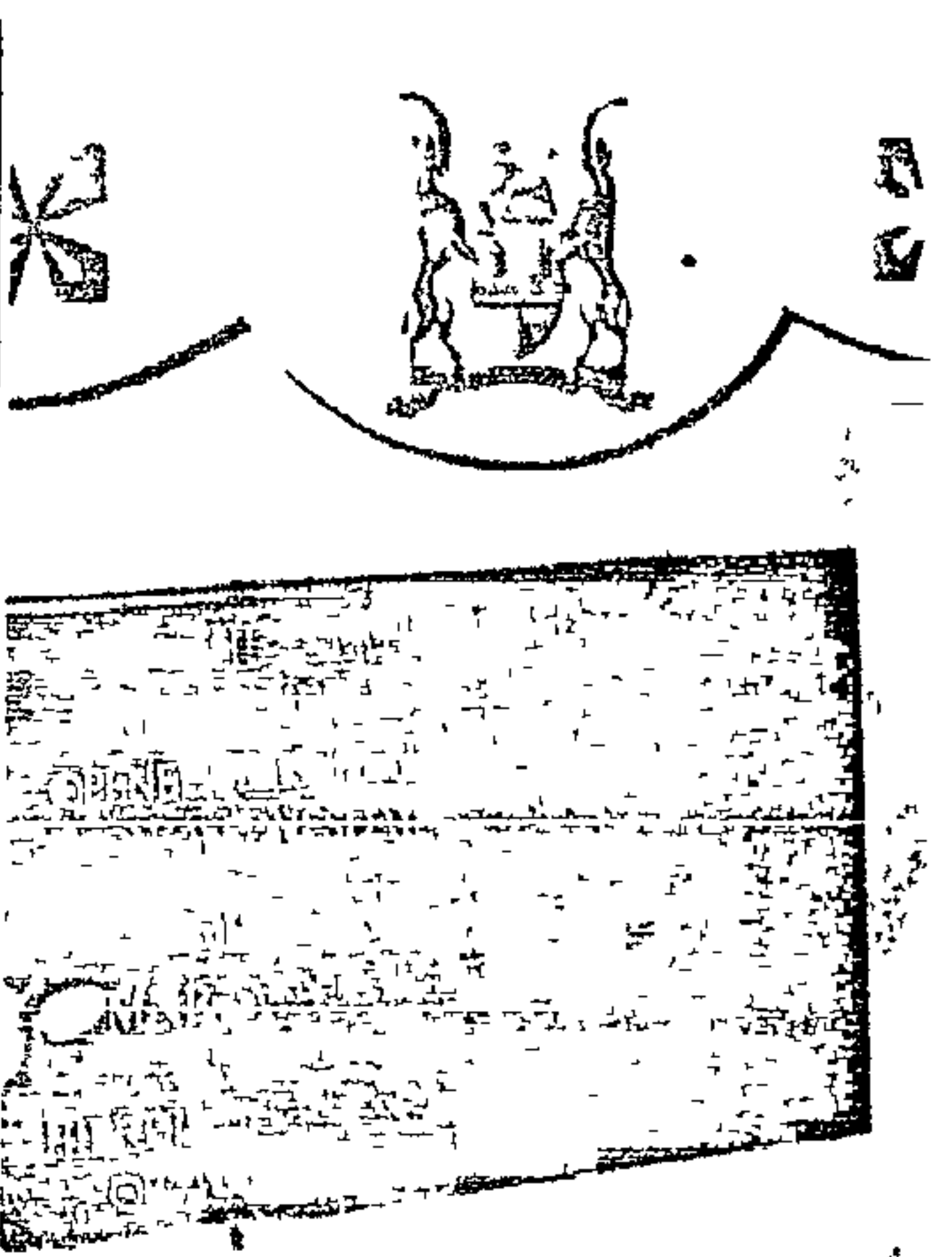
Last week, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament that South Africa was disengaging its forces in southern Angola as the first step towards a ceasefire with Swapo

His announcement followed talks with Dr Crocker on ways of speeding an independence settlement for SWA

Meanwhile, top SA Government officials said yesterday they could not confirm reports that Mozambique had expelled Mr Joe Slovo, communist commander of the banned African National Congress, to meet South African conditions for a peace agreement between the two countries

However, they said the ANC's "military presence" in Mozambique must be removed as part of a settlement

The ANC said this week it had no information Mr Slovo had been expelled but acknowledged South Africa was demanding Mozambique alter the ANC's presence in the former Port guese colony



A relaxed State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, holding the plaque at the official opening of the...

# US warship blasts positions near Beirut

BEIRUT — The United States warship, New Jersey, blasted gun positions overlooking Beirut yesterday as the Israeli Cabinet met in the afternoon in emergency session to discuss the withdrawal of US Marines

The Lebanese Army battled Muslim militias in and around the city while foreign peacekeeping troops began to pull out.

In Jerusalem the Israeli Cabinet, under the title of the "Ministerial Defence Committee" met to discuss US President Ronald Reagan's decision to withdraw the Marines from Beirut and the deteriorating situation in Lebanon

No decisions were taken, and the Cabinet will review developments on Sunday

In effect, this meant Israel would not move for the time being

A US military spokesman, Mr Dennis Brooks, said the New Jersey was firing on targets which had fired on Beirut from Syrian-controlled territory

State television said the ship was pounding positions in the mountains above Beirut, where opposition militias backed by Syr-

ia have dug in their artillery. The US, Italy and Britain decided in the face of escalating violence and political chaos in Lebanon to withdraw the troops they sent to Beirut to protect civilians and support the government of President Amin Gemayel in August, 1982

President Reagan combined his decision to pull back the 1 600 US Marines in Beirut to ships off the coast, with orders to make more use of US naval and air power to back up that part of the Lebanese Army still loyal to the president.

France indicated yesterday it would not be rushed into withdrawing its peacekeeping troops from Beirut, but that it was urgently seeking their replacement by a United Nations force. A decision was likely later yesterday.

The British Embassy said the 115-man British unit moved yesterday morning to a ship offshore

The Marines commander, General James Joy, said 253 men had been flown to a ship yesterday, but said this was part of an existing programme to remove non-essential personnel from the Marine base at Beirut Airport.

# Satellites cost Lloyds R215m

London Bureau  
LONDON — biggest insurer R215-million that have failed. First the elite insured. As a result satellites have...  
Mr Stephen...  
derwriter for...  
premiums...  
In recent...  
from five to...  
**PIECE PORTABLE STEREO RADIO/CASSETTE SYSTEMS**  
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If you have complaints about Mail these with the Mail James McClure's secretary.



CAL TINK 9/2/84 (221)

# SA challenged in SWA court

WINDHOEK — The participation by black SWA/Namibians in South African Defence Force incursions into Angola, such as the recent operation Askari, was illegal, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday

The court is sitting with three judges to hear what has been described in legal circles as the strongest challenge to South Africa's legitimacy in SWA/Namibia since the last World Court of Justice case on the territory held in The Hague in 1971

### League mandate

Mr Eric Binga, 21, of SWA/Namibia is applying to the court to nullify his enlistment for national military service

Counsel for the applicant, Mr Ian Farlam, SC, submitted in support of the application that the mandate given to South Africa on SWA/Namibia by the League of Nations on December 17, 1920 had been terminated in 1966 by resolution 214 of the United Nations General Assembly

The resolution had been ratified by UN Security Council resolution 276 of the same year

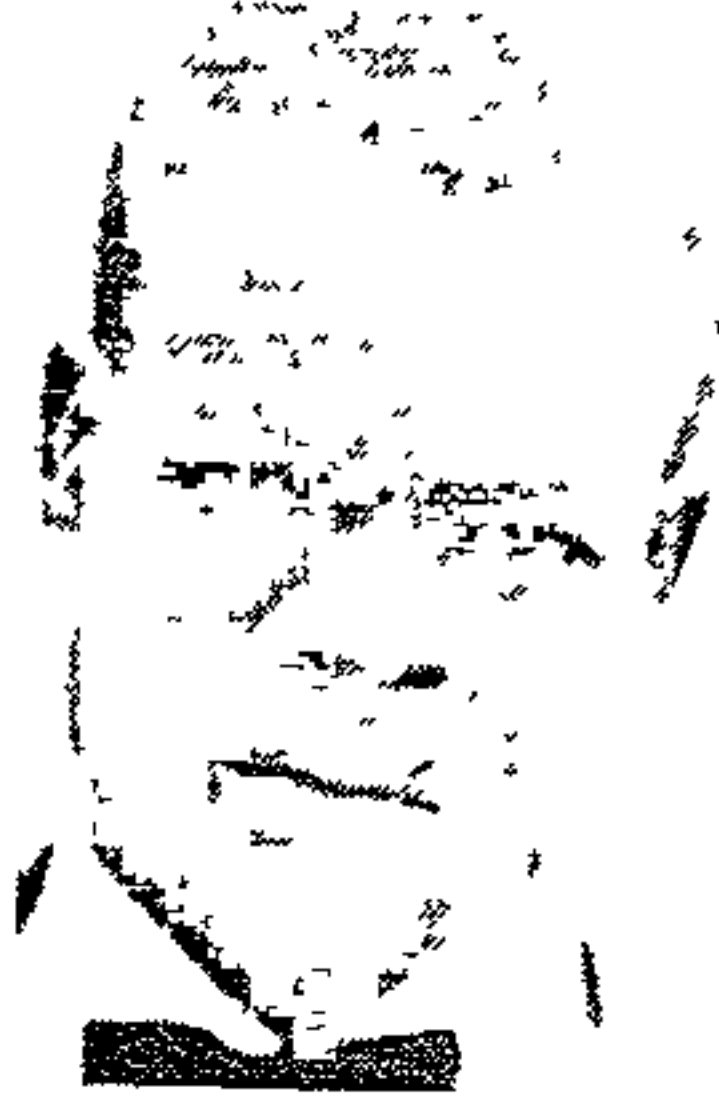
However, even if the court should rule that the mandate still had currency, conscription of black SWA/Namibians in terms of the South African Defence Act would be in violation of article four of the mandate

### 'Natives'

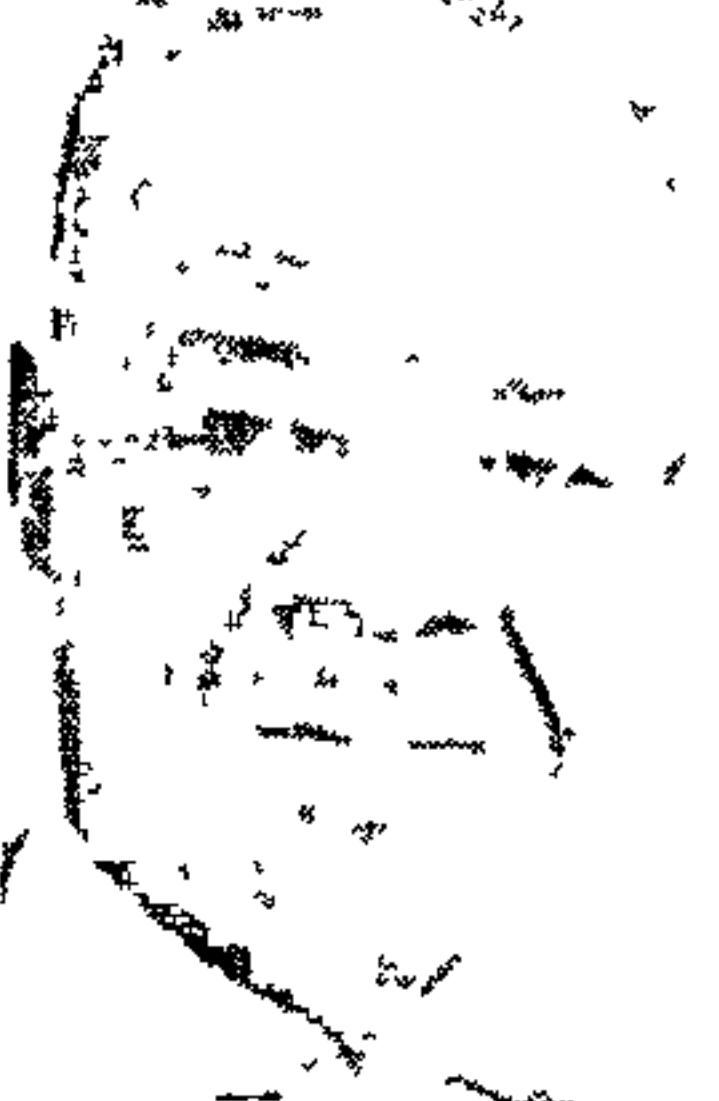
The article stipulated that "military training of the natives, otherwise than for internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited"

The word "native" as used in the mandate clearly meant the indigenous population

Mr Farlam said a proclamation of the South African State



Mr Eric Binga the applicant



Mr Eduard Binga his father

President — proclamation 198 of 1980 — had sought to extend the provisions of the Defence Act, previously restricted to whites in SWA/Namibia, to include blacks in the territory for enlistment

In South Africa itself, blacks could not be conscripted for military service in terms of the present law

The terms of the Defence Act were all-embracing and included enlistment for military service "in the defence of the Republic", which could be inside South Africa, or in any country outside its borders, wherever the State President deemed that South Africa's security interests were being threatened

"That clearly does not restrict military service by the indigenous peoples to the local defence

of the territory, as prescribed by the mandate," Mr Farlam said

"To compel a local inhabitant to participate in operations in Angola, such as Askari, would clearly be in conflict with the mandate"

### Brother

Mr Farlam said earlier that South Africa's power of government in SWA/Namibia derived from the mandate and was subject to the restrictions of the mandate

Mr Binga said in a sworn statement in support of the application that he was a member of Swapo and could not join a South African-controlled army

His eldest brother, Mr Ismael Binga, was a member of Swapo's military wing in Angola, and he found it unacceptable that the two brothers should fight each other in the war

The application is being heard by the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Berker, sitting with Mr Justice Mouton and Mr Justice Strydom

Mr Farlam asked for the application to succeed with costs against the respondents who are the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, the South African Minister of Defence and the SADF Exemption Board's chairman

### Respondents

Counsel for the Exemption Board, Mr J P Roux, SC, said the applicant had failed to show adequate cause why the mandate should be assumed invalidated

In any event, "the court is not in a position to pass judgment on acts of the South African Parliament or the terms of this mandate", Mr Roux said

The other respondents were not represented

The court adjourned till a date to be determined for a ruling — Sapa



# Nujoma pledge to observe ceasefire

CARE Times  
9/2/84

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Own Correspondent

**ROME.** — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday pledged that his forces would respect a 30-day ceasefire in SWA/Namibia.

Speaking at a press conference in Rome, he said, "We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between Swapo and South Africa to sign a ceasefire"

Otherwise, he said, the people of SWA/Namibia would continue to resist what he described as oppression facism, "until Namibia is free and independent"

He said he was suspicious of South Africa's motives in calling the disengagement unilaterally, but said Swapo would respect it nevertheless

Mr Nujoma said Swapo had called on the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a meeting between South Africa and Swapo to discuss ways of implementing Security Council resolution 435

## Cubans

Mr Nujoma condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa and accused the United States Government of supplying South Africa with the technology for nuclear weapons

He accused US envoy Dr Chester Crocker of trying to sabotage the peace process, by linking a settlement in SWA/Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

Mr Nujoma said he stuck by his description of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "internationalist assistance" and indicated that after independence Namibia would feel free to choose its own friends

## 'Inevitable'

He said that after independence Swapo would be prepared to guarantee the lives and property of all Namibian citizens, including the white minority

Namibian independence was inevitable, he said "We have fought for 17 years and we have the stamina, vigour and determination to fight for another 17 years"

The press conference was hosted by the Italian Institute for Relations with the Countries of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East

● Labour MPs in sanctions bid, page 2

# Call-up challenge is test case

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The case in which a 21-year-old black South West African conscript is challenging the validity of his call-up has "very far-reaching international implications", the Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice Hans Berker, said yesterday.

He said this during the application by Mr Erick Bunga and his father Eduard to have Mr Erick Bunga's military call-up set aside. Counsel for Mr Bunga have argued that because South Africa's mandate over South West Africa has been terminated by the UN, South Africa is no longer legally entitled to pass laws for the territory.

Mr Justice Berker, assisted by Mr Justice Chris Mouton and Mr Justice Johan Strydom, yesterday adjourned the hearing indefinitely for judgment.

It is expected that judgment will only be passed in a month or two.

Mr Justice Berker stressed that the issues involved were so weighty, and had such vast ramifications, that the court could not come to a hasty decision.

The hearing is the first serious legal test of South Africa's occupation of South West Africa in over 10 years, and lawyers here see it as a "landmark test case" which could have profound international implications.

Mr Ian Farlam, for Mr Bunga, argued yesterday that should the court find that the

mandate still applied, then Mr Bunga had been called up in contravention of Article 4 of the mandate.

This article states: "The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited."

But, Mr Farlam argued, Mr Bunga had been called up to serve in the Second South African Infantry Battalion at Walvis Bay, classified part of South Africa, and this was a clear contravention of the article.

In addition, the SADF Act, in terms of which conscription for people in South West Africa had been introduced, "goes far beyond the local defence of the country", encompassing as it does the defence of the Republic of South Africa.

The recent Operation Askari into Angola had proved that blacks from South West Africa were being used in cross-border operations, and the Defence Act itself stated that national servicemen could serve beyond the borders of South Africa if the authorities deemed this necessary to safeguard the Republic.

Mr P Roux, appearing for the South West Africa Territory Force Exemption Board, argued yesterday that it had not been proved that the UN had revoked the South African mandate over South West Africa.

He also said Mr Farlam's argument meant that the Supreme Court itself was invalid, and therefore had no authority to adjudicate the case.



Monday 9/2/84 (8) (221) (9/18)

# Angola ceasefire now 'in practice'

CAPE TOWN—A ceasefire was 'in practice at this moment' in southern Angola amid 'a very promising climate' for an extended halt to the bush war, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

Mr Botha, who was briefing foreign correspondents here, said 'Steps are being taken by the South African Government and, I believe, the Angolan Government to put into effect a ceasefire for 30 days and I hope beyond'

Mr Botha told the correspondents 'We have in practice at this moment a ceasefire. A very promising climate has existed for more than a week'

South Africa would continue to insist on the removal of Cuban soldiers from Angola as part of an overall South West African peace settlement

'The American Government fully agrees with this and there are a considerable number of important African leaders who want them out'

At the same time a Mercury Correspondent reported from Rome that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma yesterday pledged that his forces would respect a 30-day ceasefire in South West Africa on conditions

Speaking at a Press conference he said 'We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between Swapo and South Africa to sign a ceasefire'

He was suspicious of South Africa's motives in calling the disengagement unilaterally but said Swapo would respect it nevertheless

## Mozambique

Mr Nujoma said Swapo had called on the UN Secretary General to convene a meeting between South Africa and Swapo to discuss ways of implementing Security Council Resolution 435

In Cape Town Mr Botha said he believed South Africa and Mozambique were nearing an agreement on mutual security problems and he expected the two countries to agree on a means of mutually monitoring any security agreement between them

High-level Government officials said yesterday

they could not confirm reports that Mozambique had expelled Joe Slovo, communist commander of the banned African National Congress to meet South African conditions for a peace agreement between the two nations

They said the ANC's 'military presence' in Mozambique would have to be removed as part of a settlement

The ANC said yesterday it had no information Mr Slovo had been expelled but acknowledged South Africa was demanding Mozambique alter the ANC's presence in the former Portuguese colony

On other topics, Government officials said a 'white foreigner' acting for the ANC had carried out the December, 1982 bombing of the Koeberg nuclear power plant

No one had been charged with the sabotage — (Sapa-AP)

## Boxer fined

PRETORIA



THE NAMIBIAN CONFLICT: How it all began — 1

HOW did South Africa become embroiled in the SWA/Namibia war? In two articles Staff Writer HUGH ROBERTON traces the course of the fighting from the first fateful exchange of gunfire 18 years ago to the South African withdrawal from Angola which is now under way

1966 — the first shots are fired

ARGUS 9/2/84

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WHEN South Africa's long and inconclusive war in SWA/Namibia began, the border between Ovamboland and Angola was five strands of barbed wire, sagging in parts where tribesmen had established crossing points, its full length patrolled by a mere 40 policemen

There was not a troopie within 1 000 kilometres in September, 1965, when 10 Swapo insurgents infiltrated the peaceful territory and boldly set up a training camp in the heart of Ovamboland. They were the first guerrillas to enter SWA/Namibia and although they had been well trained in communist and African countries, they were unarmed.

It was only in March, 1966, that the police patrol learned of their presence — from suspicious Ovambo elders — and made the first arrests. Eight were captured, two fled back over the barbed wire border into Angola and disappeared into the confusion that was then Portugal's colonial war in West Africa.

There was official silence about the incident for almost six months, setting the pattern of secrecy which was later to characterise the war.

Dawn interception

From their prisoners the police learned that there were other Swapo bands grouping inside Angola and on August 26, 1966, they intercepted one such group at dawn. In the ensuing gunfight, the first exchange of fire in what was to become the Border War, two Swapo insurgents were shot dead and one later died of his wounds. Eight were captured and six disappeared into the dense bush.

The South African public was informed later that day in a brief statement in Parliament by the then Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr John Vorster. It was the first public disclosure that hostilities had begun on the border.

"I want to make it clear that we have to deal here with an advance guard and it cannot be excluded that more of such groups will try to cross our borders," Mr Vorster said. "I say this because I want to be realistic and not because I want to create panic."

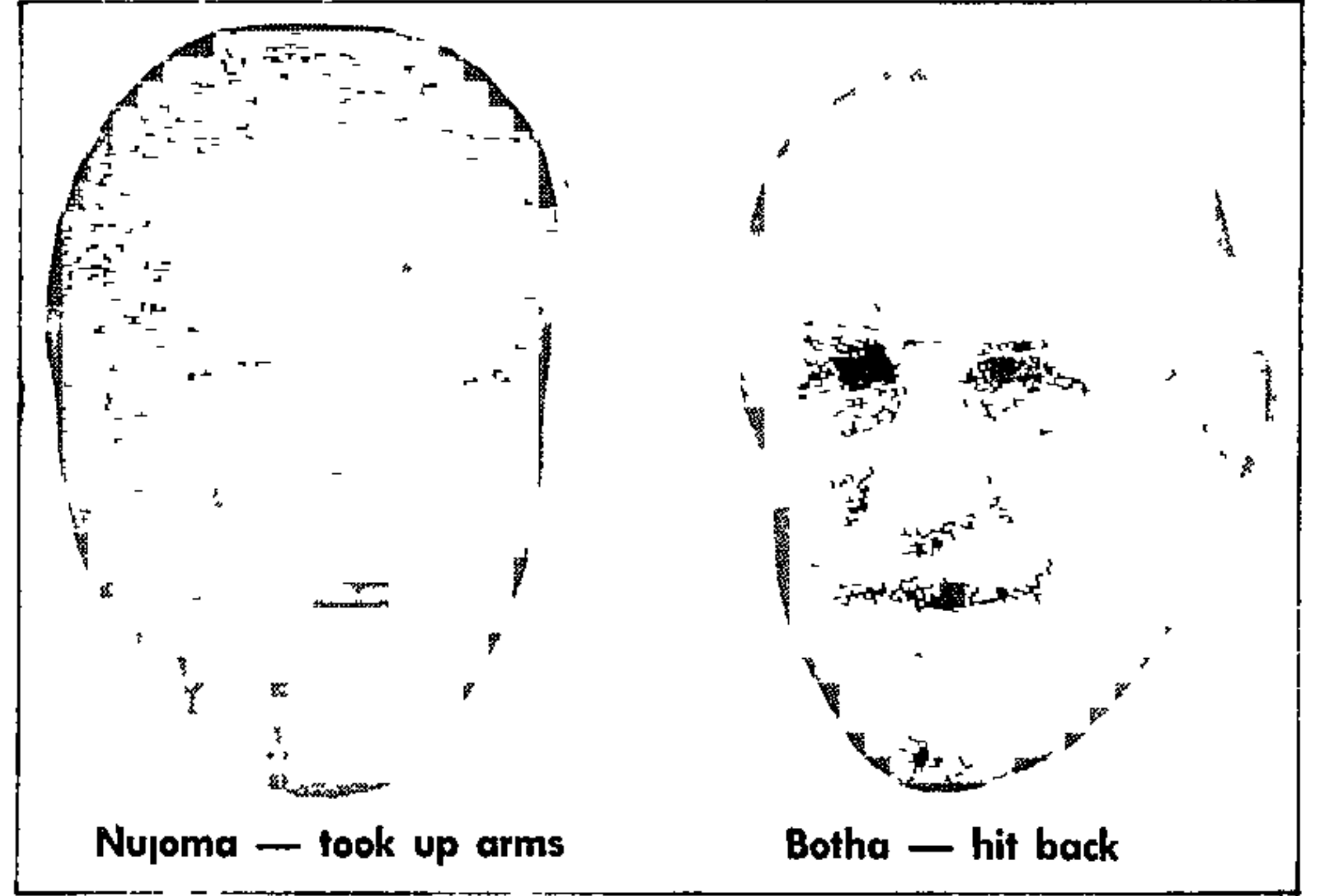
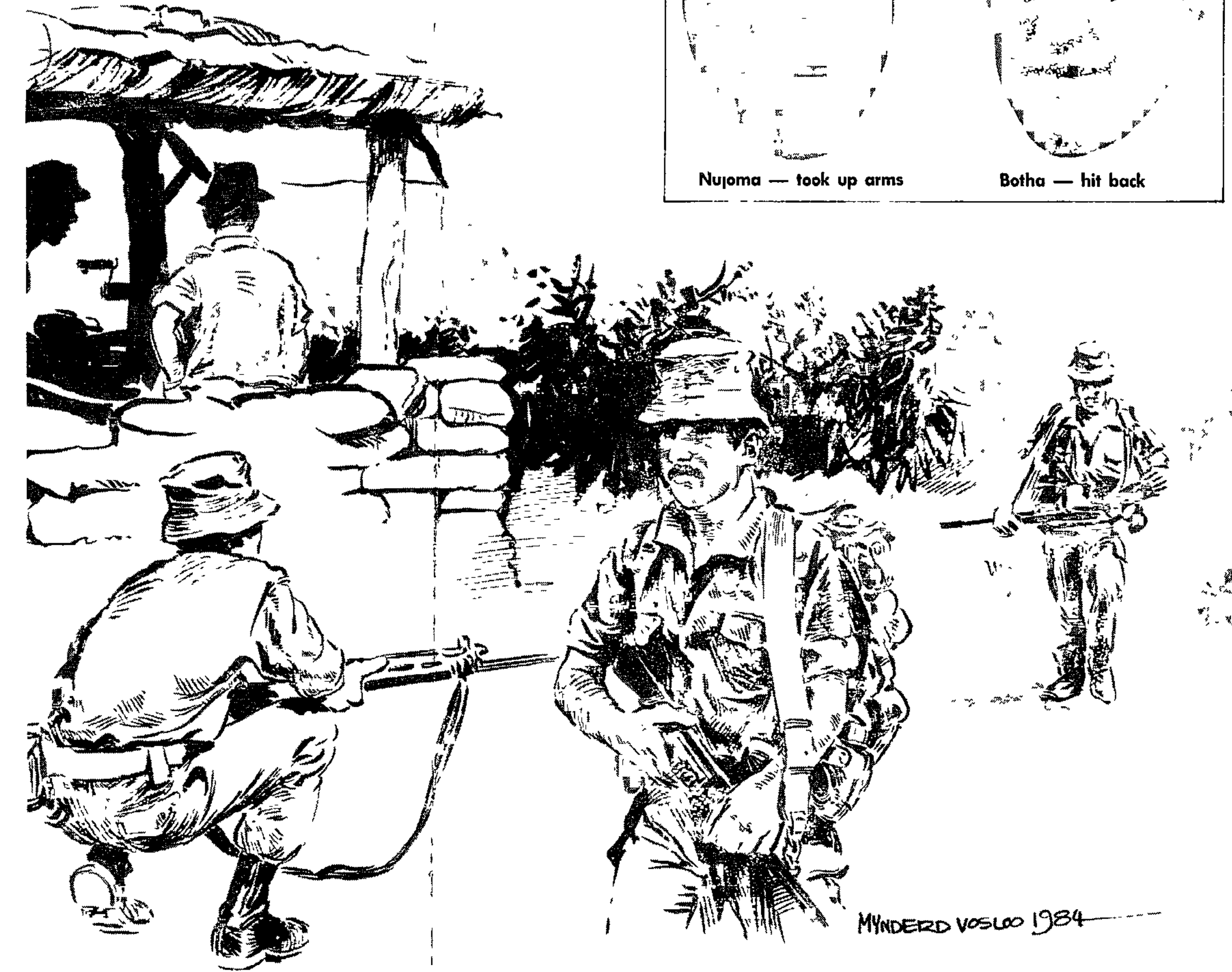
Equanimity

Far from panic which Mr Vorster feared might arise, white South Africa greeted the news with remarkable equanimity. Swapo insurgents, declared a confident report in The Argus, "could not possibly achieve more than brief notoriety before being caught, killed or forced to flee in confusion".

The first group of armed insurgents were a motley bunch indeed, having been trained in more than eight different countries and equipped with machine guns, automatic pistols and — to the delight of some newspaper cartoonists — assegais and bows and arrows.

Weeks before their arrival, on June 18, 1966, when the World Court in The Hague rejected the complaint by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa's handling of its League of Nations mandate over SWA/Namibia, Swapo had given a blunt warning that it was bent on violence.

While white South Africans



jubilantly greeted the court's verdict — reached by the deciding vote of its president, Sir Percy Spender of Australia — a Swapo spokesman in Dar-es-Salaam declared that it left Swapo with no alternative but "to rise in arms and bring about our liberation".

The fact was that Swapo had long before embarked upon such a course. Aside from the unarmed infiltration in March, 1965 (details of which were only made known publicly the following September) about 900 people had left SWA/Namibia from as early as January, 1963, to undergo military training abroad.

Nevertheless, the World Court judgment gave tremendous impetus to Swapo's military wing. According to Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, there were three major reasons why his organisation decided to take up arms — the South African Government's insistence on enforcing its race policies — including its Bantustan policy

— on SWA/Namibia and the concomitant impression that it was bent upon incorporation, its refusal even to discuss the independence of the territory at that stage, and the World Court's ruling which, though it did not deal with the legality of South Africa's presence in the territory, nevertheless was widely seen in South Africa as signifying that SWA/Namibia was South African territory.

A presumed Swapo guerrilla was shot dead in late September, 1966. But it was on September 27 that the second exchange of gunfire took place in Ovamboland. It occurred at lunchtime when the homes of two white officials of the Department of Bantu Affairs at Oshikango were set alight. A black guard was shot in the stomach and seriously injured but the guerrillas fled when their gunfire was returned.

By then, according to the then Deputy Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr S L Muller, up to 230 Swap insur-

gents were thought to be active in Ovamboland, but there was still not a troopie in sight. The "unrest", as it was called, still was entirely a police affair.

Early in December, 1966 seven Swapo guerrillas attacked an isolated farmstead North of Groofofontein. The owner, Mr P J Breedt, a 40-year-old giant weighing some 103 kilos, was shot in the legs and became the first white casualty of the fighting. His wife and two small children witnessed the attack but were unharmed. A huge manhunt began and five of the gang were later captured.

In the early months of 1967 police issued terse statements of encounters with guerrillas throughout Northern SWA/Namibia, and especially along the Caprivi Strip, and by September 18, 1967, the first of many Swapo trials began in Pretoria when 37 men appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

Up to this stage the security problem on the border had been the strict preserve of the police. But the first faint rumblings of a military interest in what was happening began to be heard in April, 1968, when Mr P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, warned that countries inciting guerrilla warfare might provoke South Africa into "hitting back hard for the sake of self-respect and peace".

On July 5, 1968, Mr Botha (unaccountably speaking for the police) denounced as "obvious propaganda" a Swapo claim that it had made successful attacks on strategic points in the Caprivi Strip around Katimo Mulilo. The police, he declared, had reported no such actions.

But a few weeks later, Mr S L Muller, by then Minister of Police, addressing a National Party meeting at Wolseley, declared that the main terrorist activity in SWA/Namibia was taking place around Katimo Mulilo and that Swapo was moving from village to village

in an effort to organise an insurrection.

Though the two men were later to become bitter political adversaries — they remain so today — there was no firm public indication of Cabinet disagreement on the conduct of the SWA/Namibia anti-insurgency campaign, though Mr Botha clearly had more than a casual interest in what the police were doing.

By November, 1968, Mr Muller was able to announce that 56 terrorists had been captured by the police in the Caprivi Strip in a single week. The Border War was well under way, but still there was not a troopie in sight.

TOMORROW The sudden and secret decision to change from police to military action on the border, the ascendancy of Mr P W Botha as the man in charge of the South African war effort, the escalation of conflict and major raids into Angola.



# US is optimistic of peace

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States is optimistic about the prospects for a broadening peace in Southern Africa as a result of recent developments

These include the response to South Africa's Angolan disengagement initiative and the improvement in relations between Pretoria and Maputo

This optimism emerged clearly from a briefing yesterday by a senior State Department official

"We see a clear receptivity in the region to the message we have been arguing for the past three years," the official said, strongly suggesting that the Reagan Administration's constructive engagement policy in Southern Africa was working

"We see a positive mood, a positive climate. We see no-one rejecting anything and no-one asking us to leave

"What we have seen in recent weeks is pretty clear evidence that the agenda we have defined (for Southern Africa) is relevant to the region," the official said

He cited the improvement in Mozambican-South African relations and the acceptance "on all sides" of Pretoria's disengagement initiative

He referred also to "the mood of co-existence" developing between South Africa and Lesotho and between South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana

"We are at a very fragile point in the evolution of Southern Africa's history," he said "It may turn out to be a historic point but it's much too early to make such predictions"



Dr Chester Crocker

Many things could go wrong, he said, and many questions had still to be answered and suspicions bridged

"We are simply pointing out that a process appears to be under way that has real potential"

The official spoke shortly after the return to Washington of the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, after meetings with leaders in South Africa and the Frontline states

## THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Dr Crocker yesterday met the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, presumably to brief him on latest developments and possibly to get his support for US efforts

*Star*  
10/2/84  
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"We have produced basically a broad political understanding that things are moving in the right direction," the official said "We feel it would be useful in the near future to move to more specific understandings

"We are seeing a situation in the region in which for the first time in some years people are saying at the same time 'Let's explore the road to peace'

"It's a road that has to be built. People are starting in different directions and they have to see if they can meet up in the middle"

Over the past three years, the official said, the US had been working to define an agenda for resolution of conflicts and to make peaceful change possible — and to define its own role as that of an honest broker

The official said that, following on South Africa's disengagement in Angola, there might be other meetings soon, either between the US and Angola or between South Africa and Angola, or contacts between Swapo and South Africa or the internal parties in Namibia

In answer to a question, the official indicated that the South African disengagement offer related to troops allegedly stationed in southern Angola for some time. He indicated that some troops were still in Angola but said "the disengagement process is under way"

Regarding the insistence by South Africa and the US that a Namibian settlement be linked to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola, he said there was no suggestion that they withdraw "before anything else happens"

# SWA: UK

## envoy sees 'process'

Staff Reporter

BRITAIN'S Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Ewen Fergusson, believes that a process of education has started in this country which could finally put a settlement in SWA/Namibia on the cards.

Speaking at a combined Institute of International Affairs and Institute of Citizenship meeting in the City, he said he had come to realize that a settlement would be on the cards only when a move in South African public opinion became apparent to those in power.

"I think, from studying the English and Afrikaans press, that the process of education has started."

### Final steps

Mr Fergusson added that if this country were to take the final major steps towards a settlement in SWA/Namibia, it would make for far easier Anglo-South African relationships.

Mr Fergusson said there was a constant in relationships between Britain and South Africa. There had been a recent change of government, but not a change of political complexion. The increased Conservative majority had led to exaggerated expectations among a number of people that this would lead to a significant change in policy towards South Africa.

South Africans had to realize that the new government faced the same public opinion and sentiments as its predecessor. Attitudes towards South Africa were not the prerogative of the "loony left" but were spread across the population as a whole.

In his strongly Conservative constituency, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe received numerous letters questioning the extent of British relationships with South Africa.

The new British Government also faced the same international

pressures and in the general shape of things on a day-by-day basis South African issues did not take priority. No matter how important an issue was in South Africa, it had to take its place in the list of priorities facing the British Government.

It should also be recognized, Mr Fergusson said, that direct British involvement in the sub-continent had diminished significantly since this country and the former High Commission territories had become independent. Added to this was the more prominent role being played in Southern Africa by the Reagan administration, which had also affected the British Government's day-by-day working relationship with the South African Government.

However, Mr Fergusson added, he had made it one of his priorities to restore high-level contact between the two governments and this had resulted in visits to this country by Sir Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, and in Mr Pik Botha's meeting his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe. Several significant visitors were to follow in the first half of this year.

### 'Paradox'

The point of dialogue between countries was not necessarily that it led to problem-solving, but rather identified points of difference which would lead to a better understanding. The paradox was that closer relationships did not necessarily lead to warmer relationships.

When in fact there was a move to closer relationships, this provoked reactions elsewhere which were opposite. Britain's aim was to have a balanced relationship with South Africa, but balance from London was not the same as balance viewed from Pretoria.

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# MPC rift snag to SWA solution

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — As international excitement mounts about the possibility of peace and a settlement in SWA/Namibia, internal political parties yesterday reopened old rivalries, seriously threatening the possibility of the formation of a South African-backed, anti-Swapo front

Three of the six member parties of the Multiparty Conference (MPC), which observers see as becoming a possible anti-Swapo front, were signatories yesterday to a statement which directly challenges the role and status of the MPC

But leaders of all three parties took hasty steps yesterday afternoon to patch up the damage and avoid a split in the MPC

## 'Usurp MPC'

In some of the dramatic developments in the capital yesterday

● A group of seven ethnic parties involved in the 10 ethnic governments of Namibia and calling themselves the Conference of Representative Authorities, attempted to usurp the role and function of the MPC

● In a statement released by the conference, they said they, "as the only chosen leaders, accepted the challenge of taking part in bringing into being a responsible and representative government system for South West Africa"

● Three of the parties involved in the statement are also members of the MPC, and party leaders yesterday took hasty steps to repair the damage they saw as having been done by the conference statement

The three parties are the Damara Raad, the National Party and the Rehoboth Liberation Front

## Ceasefire

The mini-crisis in the ranks of the territory's 40-odd political parties comes hours after Swapo conditionally accepted South Africa's offer of a ceasefire, and after the Foreign Min-

ister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town that the ceasefire was already "in practice"

Mr Botha's statements in Parliament on Tuesday that the MPC had accepted the "challenge" of working towards an acceptable system of government were widely interpreted as indicating South African support for the MPC as a possible anti-Swapo election front

But it is clear other minor political parties have now decided they have been left out in the cold and are trying to muscle in on the act.

In attempts to rectify the damage yesterday, Mr Justus Garoëb, leader of the Damara Raad, and whose party took part in the counter-MPC statement, attacked the ethnic authorities

## 'No solution'

In an unusually strong statement, he said "The ethnic authorities are no solution for the national question"

He said the ethnic governments, as the Damara Raad had learnt through "expensive experience" as a legislative authority in the Damara Authority, were "the breeding grounds of discrimination"

The leader of the National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, issued a simultaneous statement which although it steered clear of attacking any party, made it clear he favoured the MPC above the Conference

The Rehoboth Liberation Front yesterday also sought to save the MPC, saying their participation in the Conference of Representative Authorities was merely for the discussion of financial and administrative matters

Political observers here said yesterday that they saw the statement issued by the ethnic authorities as being a deliberate attempt to undermine the MPC because the ethnic governments believed the MPC would recommend that the whole system of ethnic governments be scrapped

# Council secrets pour out

Staff Reporter

THE intimate secrets of Cape Town's city councillors are out of the teapot.

After 39 years of serving tea while employed by the City Council, Mrs Constance Paddock has memorized the councillors' tastes down to the last drop of milk and grain of sugar

Mrs Paddock yesterday poured out her knowledge of the councillors' whims and fancies

"A cup of boiling milk with a dash of tea was the order of Mr Bill Peters, a former chairman of the Executive Committee A drop too much and he would send it back grumbling that this just wasn't his cup of tea," said Mrs Paddock

## Disaster struck

"The Mayor won't touch coffee, although the Mayoress is quite happy to drink both

"My only disaster occurred when Mr Emil Riese was enthusiastically addressing a committee meeting one day As I handed him his cup he made a sweeping gesture with his arm That was the end of the tea

The first cup of tea she poured while in the employ of the council was in September, 1944 at the Kalk Bay tea room

"We were run off our feet at weekends but people were so friendly then — I even met my husband there over a cuppa" said Mrs Paddock.

# UK SA t

From IAN

LONDON — 1 lion by Cons MPs against opposition to land rugby to Africa in May continued to s; terday

By mid-after MP's had sig Springbok f John Carlisle' mentary pro' and "many — lieved to inci rent cabinet had privately their support

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Mr Carlisle Sports Minis Macfarlane, made "very statements ment against

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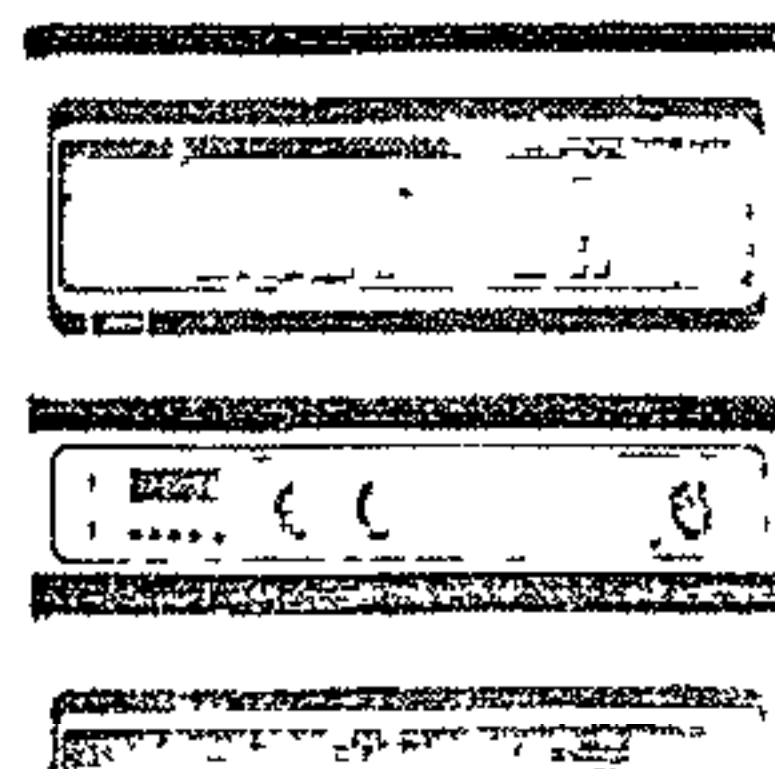
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# BUILT-IN APPLIANCES FROM AEG WESTERN GER

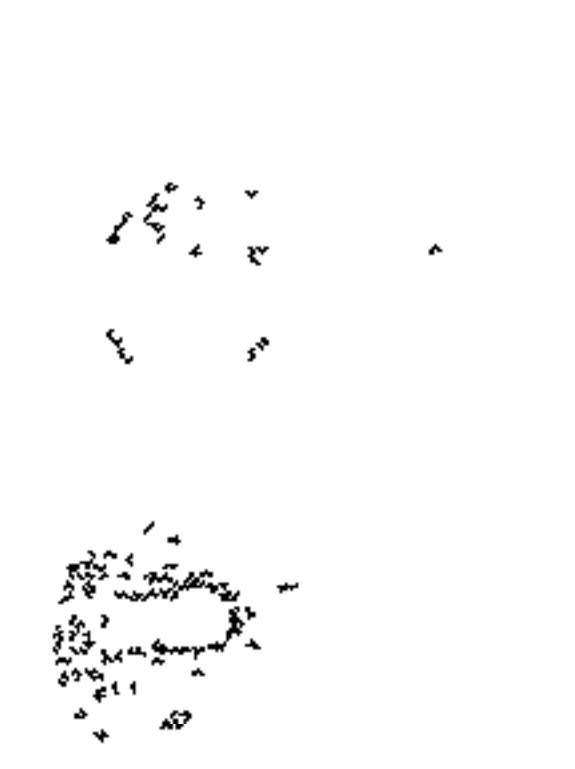
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## THE NAMIBIAN CONFLICT: How it all began — 2

IN the second and final article on how South Africa became embroiled in the border war, staff writer HUGH ROBERTSON traces the fateful decision to use troops and later the decision to invade Angola

ARCS 10/2/84

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# Prelude to invasion

THE momentous transition from the use of police to the use of troops in the SWA/Namibia border war was a slow and tortuous business which the South African Government accomplished slowly and with its familiar secrecy

It was a prelude to a dramatic escalation in the conflict and it placed the SADF in a position which facilitated the later invasion of Angola

The first clear signal of the change went unnoticed at the time. It came in Parliament on February 14, 1974, when the then Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced drastic extensions to military training, which he said were aimed at providing the additional manpower needed to meet threats to South Africa's borders

## Police coping

There was no major perceptible threat to any of the country's borders at the time. The only significant threat was in SWA/Namibia where the South African Police were still confronting Swapo on their own. In those days, however, the Government still believed it could act as it pleased in the territory and that for all practical purposes SWA/Namibia was an extension of South Africa

This attitude — a not insignificant cause of Swapo's belated emergence — was enunciated in 1971 after the World Court gave its second ruling on the territory. In a 13-2 vote, the court found that South Africa's continued presence in SWA/Namibia was illegal

The South African Government's response was to reject

the court's opinion as having been politically motivated, to declare that it did not regard the opinion as binding, and to speed up application of its homelands policy in the territory

A few weeks after announcing changes in the length of military service, Mr Botha warned that South Africa faced a protracted low-intensity war, but he did not specify where

## Switch over

Then, at a public meeting in Glencoe in March, 1974, Mr Botha had this to say in answer to a question about the longer term of military service "At a certain stage in terrorist warfare one must still use police. It is always a difficult question to know when to switch over from the police to military action."

But when newspapers deduced that this meant the Government was preparing to replace police then stationed in Rhodesia and along the borders with a military force, the deduction was bluntly denied by an SADF spokesman

Finally on June 4, 1974, the fateful transition from police to troops was publicly disclosed. The announcement came from Mr Botha himself during a visit to the SWA/Namibian border where troop detachments had been in place for some months

"We are here because we stand by the right of South Africa to decide its own future," declared Mr Botha, reinforcing the international view that the South African Government in-

tended going to war if necessary to hold onto SWA/Namibia

The next month Lieutenant Frederick J Zeele, 22, of Alberton, became the first SADF casualty of the Border War. He was buried in Alberton three days before the public was told of his death in Ovamboland

In August, 1974, the then State President, Mr Jim Fouché, announced during the opening of Parliament that the "unpredictable world situation" required the Government to speed up plans to meet the possible escalation of the low-intensity war against South Africa

This was followed by a R700-million defence budget, then nearly 17 percent of the total national budget, and by a further 36 percent rise in defence spending the following year. In 1975 the defence budget was close to the R1 000-million mark

## Press curbs

Deaths on the border began to increase suddenly in November, 1975. South Africa's "secret" invasion of Angola was underway. But the South African public was kept in the dark, even though newspapers throughout the world were reporting on the invasion and in spite of meetings at the United Nations to denounce the South African action

It was an absurd situation, made worse by the SADF insisting — through Mr Botha himself — that South African newspapers observe a prohibition on the publication even of



Dr Hilgard Muller . . . pooh-poohed invasion report

reports from Angola that had already been published in foreign newspapers

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time, Dr Hilgard Muller, attempted during a visit to London to pooh-pooh reports of what was happening. He told a Press conference that dispatches by British journalists about South African soldiers and equipment seen many miles inside Angola were purely speculative and that to allow their reproduction in the South African Press "could serve no purpose and might cause worry"

The pretence was embellished by Mr Botha. He said on

November 20 in a brief statement that South Africa's security forces on the border were being strengthened as the war in the North between Angolan guerrilla movements heated up and he emphasised that there was nothing unusual about this

By November 27, the South African death toll had reached 11 in a single month. Announcements of the deaths were unaccountably delayed. These statements said merely that they had died in the border "operational area"

By the time the public admission was made that South Africa was indeed deep inside Angola, there was already pressure from some Western countries for a South African withdrawal

## Swapo protected

The intensity of the border conflict remained high after the Angolan invasion was called off, with Swapo taking advantage of the protection of MPLA and Cuban units which had been sent into the South in an attempt to defeat Unita

At the same time, there were persistent reports abroad that South Africa was assisting Unita in its war against the MPLA. The reports have been officially denied by South African Government spokesmen, though the Reagan administration and other Western governments have openly declared that they believe them to be true

Between the South African raid on Swapo's base at Cas-

singa in May, 1978, and mid-1982, about 5 500 members of Swapo had been killed in the Border War. The South African death toll was minute by comparison

In September, 1979, with South Africa's agreement, the UN Security Council unanimously passed its watershed Resolution 435 which today remains the chief instrument whereby all nations — South Africa included — propose giving independence to SWA/Namibia

## Cuban link

The document makes no mention of Cuban troops in Angola, although they were there in large numbers when South Africa accepted the provisions of the resolution

Implementation of Resolution 435 has been held up by subsequent South African and American insistence that it be linked to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola — something the Angolan government has said it cannot countenance while its own security is being threatened by Unita

But South Africa's agreement to withdraw from Angola suggests that if Unita was receiving South African assistance, it is now very much more on its own than it used to be. This could make easier a Cuban withdrawal, the eventual implementation of Resolution 435, and an end to the Border War

(Concluded)



(221) FM 10/2/84

which makes provision for 11 top-heavy ethnic second-tier governments, will save all that much money. Some cutbacks can be effected in the budgets of the legislative assemblies and fulltime executive committee members. But there will still have to be some form of administration in remote areas like Caprivi, Kavango, Owambo and Kaokoveld.

On the revenue side, the picture looks bleaker than ever. Agriculture will probably go deeper into the red, and nothing worth mentioning will come from the fishing industry for some years. The mines at

Oamites and Matchless are closing down, while Tsumeb Corporation's copper mine at Tsumeb is struggling for survival. CDM's tax contribution dropped from R150m in 1981 to R40m last year. And while the diamond price is slowly picking up, London's Central Selling Organisation has vast stocks that must be sold first.

The only mining hope is Rössing Uranium. Rössing is paying tax for the first time now, and informed speculation puts its contribution in the region of R25m.

"The ratio between own revenue and expenditure is totally out of proportion," says

Jones. He does point out that a developing country, such as Namibia, normally needs foreign aid to survive. But if that aid is not forthcoming, now and after independence, the economic consequences will be "disastrous".

A settlement, of course, could make all the difference — as Jones is the first to admit. He adds the traditional rider, however, that it has to be "a peaceful, recognised settlement that leads to stability and trust and foreign investment".

But for the first time in several years, such a settlement seems to be on the cards.

## NAMIBIA

# Implementing peace

Optimism can generate its own momentum. After so many false starts, it is understandable that there should be some scepticism over the new peace initiatives in southern Africa. However, as the *FM* stated last week, informed diplomatic sources are convinced that Pretoria is determined to shed the Namibian burden. And if SA continues to demonstrate its *bona fides* in the matter, the other parties will be under considerable pressure to keep their end of the bargain.

Full details of the Namibia deal between Washington and Pretoria are still not known. But developments since PM P W Botha's historic speech in Parliament last week make it clear that it is an ambitious, extensive package deal — involving almost the whole subcontinent. Indications are that a regional political realignment, with potentially major economic consequences, could lie ahead.

There is, for example, Mozambique's reported intention to expel an ANC leader, Joe Slovo, and other leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, the armed wing of the African National Congress). Such a move was tentatively predicted a few weeks ago when Pretoria and Maputo began to work out a fresh, constructive relationship. Its actual occurrence suggests that SA, operating from a position of power, is thinking in terms of a general defusing of regional tensions.

The benefits for SA's enemies of such a development could be considerable. The cautious yet friendly statement from the Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), welcoming SA's "less aggressive stance" in the region, is a further regional peace signal. The frontline States are looking ahead to the prospects for development, outside the cramped ambit of the SADCC, that could flow from Namibian independence and Western economic assistance for the region.

Swapo, for its part, has not embarked on its annual rainy season infiltration of the northern Namibian farmlands. While the degree of control which the movement's leadership can exercise over its fighters in the field may be tenuous, there have been no recent large-scale clashes. For its part, SA gives every evidence of being willing to allow the creation of non-ethnic government structures in Namibia. This could assist the local politicians in forging a credible administration which would draw support away from Swapo in the run-up to elections.

The Cuban issue remains a thorny one. But there are signs that SA and the US might be prepared to compromise slightly on their precondition of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola prior to the implementation

A solution of the Namibian problem appeared closer this week as the disengagement of SA forces from southern Angola began in earnest. A factor behind recent developments is the economic burden of the territory, and its border war, on SA. But Namibians are nervous about the nature of the settlement with which they will have to live.

of the seven-month settlement plan. Such a compromise — possibly involving a reduction of Cuban troops, though not fullscale withdrawal at this stage — could well be thrashed out at the meeting which, it is believed, will be held next week between SA, Angola, and the US.

The massive financial burden the Namibian economy and the war on its borders is putting on SA's own economy seems to have had a direct bearing on PM Botha's decision to quit Namibia.

And, to accelerate matters, there was the powerful bargaining presence of US Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. With the US presidential elections just around the corner, the Reagan administration needs some sort of foreign policy success after damaging failures in Central America and the Middle East.

The high cost of holding on to Namibia is already being used by Pretoria to present

an acceptable argument for Namibian independence to its conservative white voters. These are always quick to leap in with "sell-out" charges. But farmers in particular — many of whom will have to rely on government for soft loans or aid in order to survive the continuing ravages of drought — will find it difficult to counter this persuasive budgetary consideration.

Meanwhile, certain major developments are taking place on the ground. The "disengagement" of SA troops from southern Angola got under way with a visit to the war area by Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and five of his generals. Viljoen was quick to point out that the military are not unhappy with the new policy, and will ensure "100% compliance with the political directive."

But, as Foreign Minister P W Botha pointed out in a TV interview, suspicions on both sides are still running high. In certain military circles, for instance, a final big offensive by Swapo before a possible ceasefire is not discounted. However, given the recent damage to its infrastructure in Operation Askari, it must be open to question whether Swapo can mount such an offensive — the political benefits of which would be at risk if there were further military reverses. P W Botha has stressed that SA will be monitoring the region's security very closely indeed throughout the "disengagement" period.

The war against Swapo started in August 1966, and although it has been a war of low intensity, has nonetheless turned out to be one of the most expensive ever fought in Africa. The *FM* was told that with Operation Askari in December — which cost "many millions" — the R500m mark for the cost of the war in 1983 was topped and went to almost R1,5m a day.

It is almost equally expensive to keep the Namibian economy running. It cost the SA taxpayer in the region of R560m for the 1983-84 budget. R241m as a direct grant, a R70m loss by the SA Transport Services for their operations in the territory, and a R250m grant for customs and excise.

According to Namibia's Secretary for Finance, Johan Jones, it will be "extremely difficult" to balance the next budget if SA cuts its contribution, as the Prime Minister has threatened to do. He points out that the last budget totalled over R1 billion.

Since then civil servants — of which Namibia has no shortage — have received a salary increase of 12,5%. And although the rains have come, farmers will need some time to recover from the effects of the severe drought. They will need aid to revitalise their lands, and that could cost anything in the region of R37m.

Jones does not think that a scrapping of the controversial Proclamation AG 8,



Finance Secretary Jones . . . aid is essential



**Italians**  
*Mercury*  
**send** 10/2/84  
**supplies** (221)  
**to Swapo**

LONDON—A ship carrying 7 000 tons of food and non-military equipment for Swapo and the ANC is due to leave an Italian port tomorrow, headed for Luanda, Maputo and Dar-es-Salaam.

It will sail from Livorno after a ceremony attended by Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Details of the aid cargo were disclosed by Swapo's office in London yesterday. It has been gathered during the past two years by the Italian Committee of Solidarity with the People of southern Africa.

The cost of carrying the cargo aboard the Rea Silvia would be met by the Italian Government, Swapo said.

It includes 2 500 tons of food, medical supplies, ambulances, trucks and prefabricated medical centres and workshops —  
(Sapa)

www  
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**ONE MUST ADMIRE** Dr Chester Crocker for the sheer doggedness with which he has pursued a settlement in South West Africa since his appointment three years ago as U S Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

At times, like the present, he has made it almost a single-handed crusade. He deserves a Purple Heart

Dr Crocker, of course, has a personal stake in a settlement. He is the chief standard-bearer of the Reagan Administration's policy of 'constructive engagement' with the South African Government. If the South West African peace talks fail 'constructive engagement' goes down the plug hole with it, or almost. So does Dr Crocker's reputation.

There is a wider dimension, though, to the pursuit of peace in South West, namely the Reagan Administration's search for a major foreign-policy success, now made more urgent by the debacle in the Lebanon.

The administration

still wants to work its passage back into the international community.

Also, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, South West Africa is an encumbrance. It costs lives and money. It seems, too, that for the first time the disquiet

### Stanley Uys LONDON BUREAU

had looked upon Angola as a likely area where the communist tide could be rolled back — by securing the withdrawal of Cuban troops and drawing this marxist state into the Western orbit.

But stalemate has followed stalemate and now it is election year in the United States and the time has come for action. It appears that Dr Crocker whispered in Pretoria's ear that it would be in South Africa's interests to make another all-out attempt at a settlement, and that Pretoria got the message.

On the surface, Pretoria has good reason to respond to Dr Crocker's advice. It recognises a friend in Washington when it sees one and it does not want to exchange the present warm relationship for a chilly one.

It does not want to expose itself and its Western friends, either, to the pressure for economic sanctions at the United Nations.

South Africa, after all,

that has existed among whites in South Africa privately over the call-up for service in the operational area is beginning to manifest itself publicly.

These are all solid reasons why South Africa should 'want out' of South West Africa, and this is the way Mr Botha is presenting it.

Having good reasons to seek a settlement is one thing, the method of achieving it is another. A 'window of opportunity' had to be created and, apparently under American pressure, South Africa offered 'disengagement' from Angola.

### Many things expected

From this starting-point many things are expected to follow, but whether in fact they will follow is still to be seen. Dr Crocker is juggling half a dozen different balls in the air and he has to drop only one for the whole initiative to collapse — once again.

Mr Botha (or rather the two Bothas — South Africa is now a Bothacracy) has come out of the initial manoeuvres with a good public-relations image.

Here in London it is widely accepted (although not by the exile or anti-apartheid move-

# Swapo deeply suspicious of S A bona fides

Lesotho and Mozambique on the other.

There is potentially a conflict of interests here between the liberation movements, like Swapo and the ANC, which are committed to armed struggle, and the front-line states, which would dearly like to see peace and stability restored to the southern Africa region.

The extent to which the front-line states can distance themselves from Swapo and the ANC is the unanswered question of the day.

Swapo and the ANC are confident there is a limit beyond which even the most hard-pressed front-line state will not dare to go, for two reasons mainly: first, in the African ethos blacks owe each other solidarity, secondly, as Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has pointed out, concessions against liberation movements is a slippery path — that Pretoria could take any black country that enters into the game right into a vassal-like relationship.

On the other hand

Pretoria, and the West, admittedly have a lot to offer Angola, for example, has suffered grievously as a result of destabilisation. It claims that South Africa and Unita between them have cost it R12 500 million, deprived more than 100 000 people of their property and homes in southern Angola and forced the Government to spend increasing amounts on defence.

Angola would heave a huge sigh of relief if this destabilisation were to cease. It could then send the Cubans home

'shop' Swapo and act solely in its own interests. But its major concern is with Unita.

In recent talks, I understand, Unita has not been a subject of discussion. Yet Unita's role is crucial. If Angola sends the Cubans home and South Africa continues to support Unita (either from the south or more circuitously through Kinshasa), the MPLA government in Luanda could be in military and political peril.

### Cast-iron guarantee

It appears unlikely, therefore, that Angola will fall in with the peace plan unless it can receive cast-iron guarantees on Unita's future and since South Africa denies that it sustains Unita, who is going to give these guarantees?

The other outside possibility is that the Reagan Administration will offer diplomatic recognition to Angola in return for the withdrawal of part of the total Cuban force, which the Americans estimate at between 23 000 and 25 000, thus excluding a South West Africa settlement from the calculations altogether.

Even partial withdrawal of the Cubans could give President Reagan a kind of foreign-policy success, but then he would forfeit the formidable bargaining counter of diplomatic recognition. The idea seems a little far-fetched.

Swapo said this week that it has an open mind on the Crocker peace plan, but it is deeply suspicious of South Africa's bona fides, for the following reasons:

South Africa has still

present state of disarray? The MPC is seen by Swapo as no more than a scratch team hastily assembled to undertake some kind of internal initiative.

Swapo is prepared to negotiate with the Administrator-General, provided it is assured that he exercises full negotiating authority on behalf of Pretoria, and it does not mind whether 'puppets' like the MPC attend the negotiations or not.

But it asks itself why,

if the aims of resolution 435 are to be achieved, the negotiations should be conducted through the A-G and not under the prescribed UN formula.

Swapo does not believe that the only obstacle in the way of a peace settlement, as South Africa sees it, is the continued presence of Cubans in Angola.

Swapo believes that even if the Cubans are withdrawn South Africa will still be left with its basic problem of whether to allow independence elections to be held which might bring Swapo to office in Windhoek.

Swapo does not accept that Pretoria is resigned to seeing Mr Sam Nujoma take over in Windhoek because it thinks it can control him through economic and military pressure. Swapo thinks this concept is too sophisticated for the occasion and that, anyway, it runs counter to South Africa's policy of destabilising among its neighbours precisely the kind of régime Swapo could establish.

Finally, Swapo believes that South Africa



ment, of course) that Pretoria genuinely wants to get rid of the South West Africa albatross Swapo, by contrast, has a fuzzy image

Swapo's problem is that, apart from its London office, it has an elusive, vague persona. It is not geared to stating its case quickly and clearly. Pretoria scores off it all the time in the public-relations arena. So round one goes to Pretoria

## Only the beginning

But this is only the beginning. Dr Crocker has to secure the agreement of Angola, the front-line states and Swapo before the peace plan can be taken further.

Swapo, one senses, suspects that Dr Crocker is scheming behind its back with Angola and the front-line states to try to drive a wedge between it and them, in the way Pretoria has been trying to drive a wedge between the ANC on one side and

— it has said repeatedly it is prepared to do so if its security can be guaranteed. It would then be granted US diplomatic recognition and the gates would be opened for Western aid and trade.

Under those circumstances Angola would be drawn more into the Western orbit, and the influence of Soviet and other Eastern bloc advisers in the country would be reduced.

Angola, however, is

suspicious of South Africa's intentions, as are the front-line states and Swapo. The front-line states' view has been summed up by President Kaunda of Zambia who, while admitting that he is suspicious, says Dr Crocker's peace plan should be given a try. Angola's President José dos Santos concurs.

One or two outside possibilities exist which should be considered. One is that Angola will

not withdrawn all its troops from southern Angola — almost as if it does not expect the peace plan to succeed.

has much wider ambitions — to see the formation of a 'national government' in Angola.

## Provision for ceasefire

Security Council resolution 435 makes full provision for a ceasefire and independence elections. Swapo asks why South Africa ignores this resolution and offers instead only a limited and unsupervised 'disengagement'?

Is South Africa genuinely getting rid of South West Africa or is it simply transferring negotiating authority to the Administrator-General and the Multi Party Conference to take the heat off Pretoria?

Why is it necessary to create a new administration out of the MPC and write a new constitution (as the MPC says it is doing) if a peace settlement, with independence elections, is in the offing?

Is it conceivable that independence elections will be held with the internal parties in their

that would include Unita, and that, in turn, would deny both Swapo and the ANC facilities in that country.

Even the destruction of Swapo militarily, as some Swapo sources see it, would not prevent Swapo from succeeding politically in independence elections held in South West Africa. For this reason, these sources believe, South Africa will not agree to independence elections, and instead is moving towards an internal dispensation of one kind or another that will exclude Swapo from becoming the majority party in South West.

EDITORIAL comment in this issue by J O McMillan, M C Matson, A G Fishley, N G Elliott and B W Parkes. Political headlines and sub-editing by R J MacMillan, contents bill by R Hawkins, cartoon by P Lessing, all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban

# SWA parties reopen

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK.** — As international excitement mounts over the possibility of peace and a settlement in South West Africa, internal political parties yesterday re-opened old rivalries, seriously threatening the possibility of the formation of a South African-backed anti-Swapo front.

Three of the six member parties of the Multi Party Conference (MPC), which observers see as becoming a possible anti-Swapo front, were signatories yesterday to a statement which directly challenges the role and status of the MPC.

But leaders of all three parties took hasty steps yesterday afternoon to patch up the damage and avoid a split in the MPC.

Observers have been predicting that the fragile alliance of the MPC, which includes diverse ideological groupings like the National Party on the far Right and the Da-

Rom 10/2/84  
Some old rivalries

marara Raad on the Left, cannot survive because of the differences.

In some of the dramatic developments in Windhoek yesterday.

● A group of seven ethnic parties involved in the 10 ethnic governments of SWA, and calling themselves the Conference of Representative Authorities, attempted to usurp the role and function of the MPC.

● In a statement released by the conference, they said they, "as the only chosen leaders, accept the challenge of taking part in bringing into being a responsible and representative government system for South West Africa."

● Three of the parties involved in the statement are also members of the MPC, and party leaders yesterday took hasty steps to repair the damage they saw as having been done by the conference statement.

The three parties are the Damara Raad, the Rehoboth Liberation Front,

action Front.

The mini-crisis in the ranks of the territory's 40-odd political parties comes hours after Swapo conditionally accepted South Africa's offer of a ceasefire, and after the Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha said in Cape Town the ceasefire was already "in practice."

The statement of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament last Tuesday that the MPC had accepted the "challenge" of working towards an acceptable system of government was widely interpreted as indicating South African support for the MPC as a possible anti-Swapo front.

But it is clear other minor political parties have now decided they have been left out in the cold, and are trying to muscle in on the act.

In attempts to rectify the damage yesterday, Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damara Raad, which took part in the counter-MPC statement, slammed the ethnic authorities

In an unusually strong statement, he said, "The ethnic authorities are no solution for the national question."

The leader of the National Party, Mr Kose Pretorius, issued a simultaneous statement which, although it steered clear of attacking any party involved in the dispute, made it clear he favoured the MPC above the conference.

The Rehoboth Liberation Front yesterday also sought to salvage the MPC, saying their participation in the Conference of Representative Authorities was merely for the discussion of financial and administrative matters.

Referring to the "unfortunate" (gewraakte) statement, the Liberation Front said: "We assure the MPC of our loyalty, and we shall be vigilant against any actions which could lead to misinterpretation and thus damage this body."



# MPC unity threatened by ethnicity dispute

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Three hastily compiled public statements by key members of Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) yesterday seemed to have temporarily papered over the cracks which have begun to threaten the unity of the political grouping.

The differences within the MPC revolve around the maintenance or abolition of institutionalised ethnicity, as manifested in the territory's second-tier authorities.

The public statements followed the involvement of three MPC parties — the Damara Council, the SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Liberation Front — in a hush-hush meeting of second-tier representatives who desperately want to retain all their current powers over ethnic affairs.

Mr Jannie de Wet, hardliner conservative within the SWA National Party, chaired the second-tier meeting. When the seven second-tier representatives

adjourned they had decided to petition the Administrator-General and the Prime Minister to let them retain most of their powers.

Most of their concern was over copies of two draft proclamations which Administrator-General Dr Wilhe van Niekerk had sent them.

The legislation proposed amendments to the interim constitution, which provides for second-tier ethnic control over health, welfare, pensions, finances, education and cultural affairs.

More specifically, they were worried about a proposed clause in the amendments which would allow second-tiers to relinquish control over specific second-tier functions and also allow the Administrator-General to withdraw functions if he felt they were not being adequately administered.

The proposed amendment follows the Thirion Commission into government corruption and mismanagement which found that several cases existed of inefficient second-tier management.

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# Koevoet strength

1 000

men

Political Staff

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The special police counter-insurgency force Koevoet, operating on the SWA/Namibian border, had a strength of 1 000 men, of whom 200 were South Africans and the rest members of the SWA police, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on a private member's motion by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) calling on the government to take more active steps to combat crime, Mr Le Grange said police on border duty carried out normal police work

He was responding to an earlier request by Mr Schwarz that police on counter-insurgency duty on the border be brought home to combat crime in the cities

Mr Le Grange said only about 1 000 policemen were used for patrolling all the country's borders and at the same time investigating and combating crime in those areas.

In the operational areas, there were nine or 10 police bases where policemen also carried out police duties for which military personnel were not trained. This was done at the request of the Defence Force.

Koevoet was originally established at the request of the SADF to be the "eyes and ears" of the military. It had now developed into a "strong military machine".

The unit was headed by a senior South African policeman. There were between 750 and 800 "local men" in the unit who underwent a three-month basic training period and were paid by the SWA Administration



Post Focus

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SEVENTEEN years ago a ragtag army of barefoot guerrilla fighters began what seemed at the time a futile mission — the military defeat of South Africa

Today, the military defeat of South Africa by guerrillas of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), looks just as impossible

But the fighting is costing South Africa R2 million a day, almost 100 lives and scores of wounded a year, and the threat of full-scale war against the Peoples Republic of Angola has been looming larger every day

Now at last, for the first time in 17 years, a tentative ceasefire has been declared and accepted by both Swapo and South Africa, and the possibilities for an eventual settlement of the "Namibian question" are gaining momentum daily

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, first announced the "disengagement" of South African troops in Angola in Parliament on January 31

In the week that followed, conflicting reports came from various parts of the world as the globe-trotting Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, evidently found difficulty in making up his mind as to the sincerity of the South African offer

Not since 1978, when the hopeful advance guard of a United Nations independence monitoring force arrived in Windhoek, has there been such excitement about the imminent possibility of a solution to the SWA/Namibian problem. A Special Correspondent reports: from Windhoek on the latest developments:

# Hopes are raised for peace in SWA

ceasefire, provided it led to direct talks with Pretoria on SWA/Namibian independence

Nobody is over-optimistic at this stage. To be so would probably, in the end, just lead to another disappointment. But veteran political observers in Windhoek are like drug addicts these days, scanning international Press reports and statements from various quarters for the slightest nuance which could indicate "movement"

"Something big is brewing. I can feel it in my bones. There has never been this much excitement in the air before," one veteran who has observed the SWA/Namibian scene for 20 years said this week

The situation at the moment defies academic analysis. The SWA/Namibian dispute has grown from being a minor international problem into a complex global tussle

At the latest count, the dispute involved — besides the United Nations, Swapo and South Africa — Angola, the anti-Government Unita

movement, Cuba, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, and to a lesser extent, Zaïre, Israel, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, not to forget the other frontline states, although their role is less important

A simplified scenario of the present-day, 1984-mod-el SWA/Namibian dispute looks something like this

South Africa, which in terms of international law has been occupying SWA/Namibia illegally since its mandate was terminated in 1966, wants out

SWA/Namibia is costing it too much in terms of financial drain, lives, international disfavour and growing internal criticism of its delay in granting independence

It would also like to see a friendly government installed in Angola, or at least a watered-down MPLA, as well as a moderate government in SWA/Namibia — or a harnessing Swapo — and assurances from the international community that

they will not allow SWA/Namibia to become the new springboard for attacks against South Africa

Informed sources in Cape Town and Pretoria say there is a split in the State Security Council — the "hidden Cabinet" — on the SWA/Namibian issue

The military men want to hang on to SWA/Namibia. They say it serves as a buffer zone in the war against anti-apartheid guerrillas, as a training ground for its soldiers and as a testing ground for its burgeoning arms industry

The diplomats, the men from the Foreign Ministry, are the ones saying "Let's get out", and so a two-pronged strategy seems to have been adopted

The first prong is that of effectively neutralising Swapo and Angola. The second is that of building up an effective political front inside SWA/Namibia as a counter to the probability of a Swapo election victory

Angola is already almost on its knees militarily and economically. Even the most rabid pro-MPLA ob-

servers are convinced the Unita rebels with South African backing, have wrought major havoc on large sections of the country

Repeated South African raids into Angola, combined with Unita actions, are costing Angola about R8 billion a year

Angola is ready to negotiate, just as Mozambique has been forced to negotiate, and it seems the United States will provide the carrot to offset the stick of South African-Unita military action

US diplomatic recognition of the MPLA regime and massive US aid to Luanda have been reliably quoted as being the going exchange rate for forcing Swapo, the MPLA talking to Unita and a phased withdrawal of the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops and technical advisers based in Angola

On the other side of the coin is the establishment of a, luke-warmly pro-South African, anti-Swapo front inside SWA/Namibia

To achieve this purpose, South Africa has seized on a highly unlikely combination of political parties which satisfies virtually every shade of political and ideological colouring

This grouping is the six-member Multi-Party Conference (MPC), praised in Parliament by the Prime Minister as having "accepted the challenge" of working towards a political constitutional solution to the territory's multiple problems.

Making up the MPC are the right-wing white National Party, the left-wing black nationalist Damarara Raad, Swapo-Democrats and South West Africa National Union, the fiercely traditionalist Rehoboth Liberation Front and the middle-of-the-road 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

It is clear South Africa hopes this grouping will emerge as a strong enough force inside SWA/Namibia to offer a relatively influential counter to Swapo

Meanwhile, conditions inside SWA/Namibia con-

time to deteriorate

The north of the country has become all but ungovernable because of the festering guerrilla war, the south is paralysed by drought and starvation, and the top-heavy system of 10 ethnic governments introduced by South Africa in 1980 has proved to be a financial and political disaster

The governments have been found by a commission of inquiry led by Mr Justice Thriller to be almost universally corrupt, inefficient and massive squanderers of money

This all amounts to a ripe harvest time for those who have long sought independence at any cost. A bit more prodding in the right quarters and Angola, Swapo, South Africa and the United States — the principle actors in one of Africa's longest-running epics — could just be nudged into taking the final step towards independence for SWA/Namibia and a measure of peace in Southern Africa



ONE MUST admire Dr Chester Crocker for the sheer doggedness with which he has pursued a settlement in Namibia since his appointment as United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs three years ago.

At times like the present, he has made it almost a single-handed crusade. He deserves a Purple Heart.

Dr Crocker, of course, has a personal stake in a settlement.

He is the chief standard bearer of the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African Government.

If the Namibia peace talks fail, "constructive engagement" goes down the plug hole with it, or almost.

So does Dr Crocker's reputation.

There is a wider dimension though to the pursuit of peace in Namibia, namely the Reagan Administration's search for a major foreign policy success, now made more urgent by the debacle in Lebanon.

The Administration had looked upon Angola as a likely area where the communist tide could be rolled back — by securing the withdrawal of Cuban troops and drawing this Marxist state into the Western orbit.

But stalemate has followed stalemate and now it is election year in the United States and the time has come for action.

It appears that Dr Crocker whispered in Pretoria's ear that it would be in South Africa's interests to make another all-out attempt at a settlement, and that Pretoria got the message.

On the surface, Pretoria has good reason to respond to Dr Crocker's advice.

It recognises a friend in Washington when it sees one and it does not want to exchange the present warm relationship for a chilly one.

It does not want to expose itself and its Western friends either to the pressure for economic sanctions at the United Nations.

South Africa, after all, still wants to work its passage back into the international community.

Also, as the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, has pointed out, Namibia is an encumbrance. It costs lives and money.

It seems, too, that for the first time the disquiet that has existed among whites in South Africa privately over the call-up for service in the "operational area" is beginning to manifest itself publicly.

These are all solid reasons why South Africa should "want out" of Namibia, and this is the way Mr Botha is presenting it.

Having good reasons to seek a settlement is one thing. The method of achieving it is another.

A "window of opportunity" had to be created and, apparently under American pressure, South Africa offered "disengagement" from Angola.

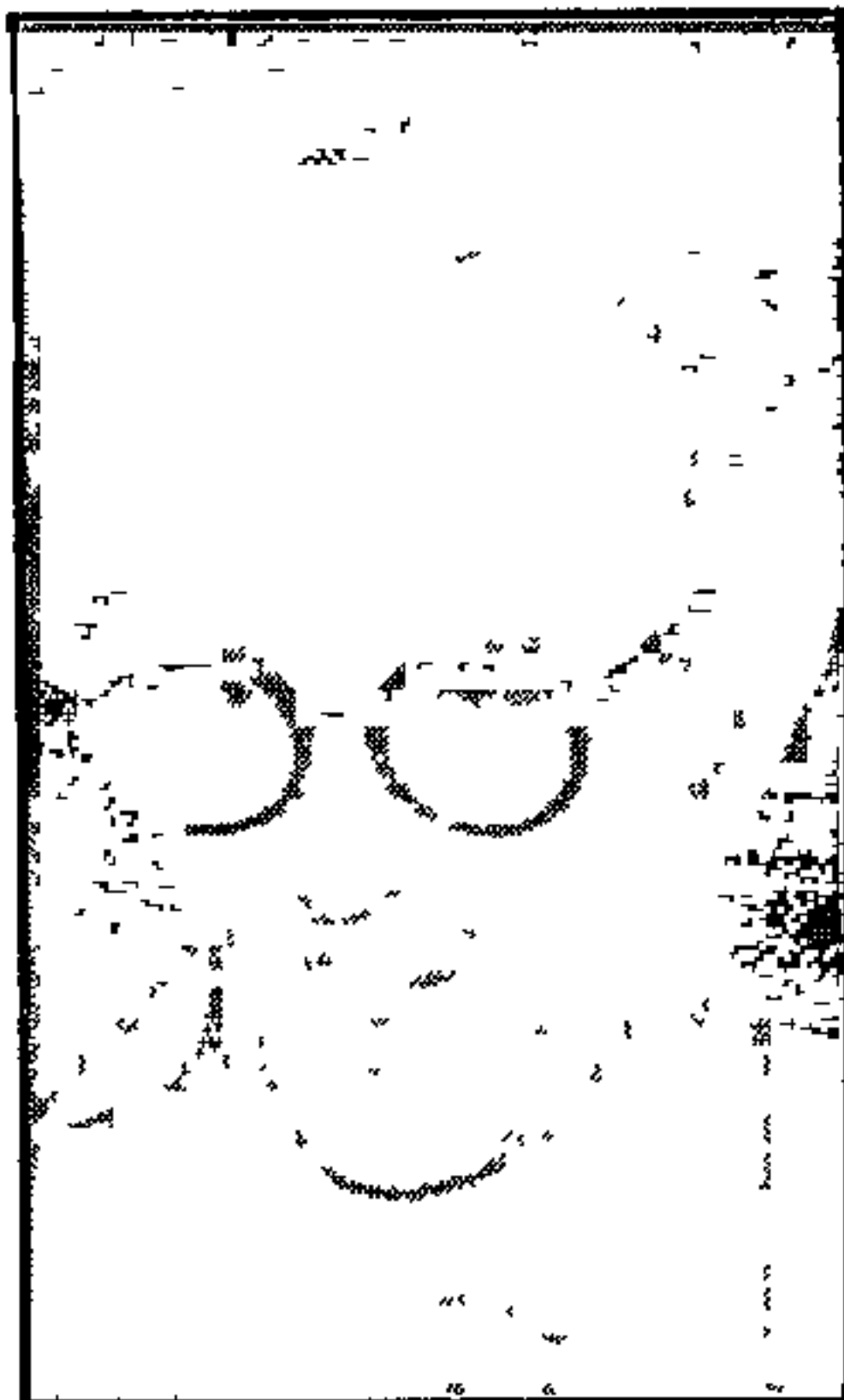
From this starting point many things are expected to follow, but whether in fact they will follow is still to be seen.

Dr Crocker is juggling half a dozen different balls in the air at the same time, and he only has to drop one for the whole initiative to collapse yet again.

Mr Botha (or rather the two Bothas — South Africa has become a Bothacracy) has come out of the initial manoeuvres with a good

# So much staked on SWA peace

## STANLEY UYS in London



Dr CHESTER CROCKER  
deserves a Purple Heart

public relations image

Here in London it is widely accepted, although not by the exile or anti-apartheid movement of course, that Pretoria genuinely wants to get rid of the Namibia albatross Swapo, by contrast, has a fuzzy image.

Swapo's problem is that, apart from its London office, it has an elusive, vague persona.

It is not geared to stating its case quickly and clearly. Pretoria scores off it all the time in the public relations arena. So round one goes to Pretoria.

But this is only the beginning. Dr Crocker has to secure the agreement of Angola, the Frontline states and Swapo before the peace plan can be taken further.

Swapo, one senses, suspects that Dr Crocker is scheming behind its back with Angola and the Frontline states to try to drive a wedge between it and them, in the way Pretoria has been trying to drive a wedge between the ANC on one side and Lesotho and Mozambique on the other.

There is potentially a conflict of interests here between the liberation movements like Swapo and the ANC, which are committed to armed struggle, and the Frontline states, which would dearly like to see peace and stability restored to the Southern Africa region.

The extent to which the Frontline states, under serious military and economic destabilisation by South Africa, can distance themselves from Swapo and the ANC is the unanswered question of the day.

Swapo and the ANC are confident there is a limit beyond which even the most hard-pressed Frontline state will not dare to go for two reasons mainly.

● First, in the African ethos, blacks owe each other solidarity; ● Second, as Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has pointed out, concessions

against liberation movements is a slippery path — that Pretoria could take any black country that enters into the game right into a vassal-like relationship.

On the other hand, Pretoria, and the West, admittedly have a lot to offer.

Angola, for example, has suffered grievously as a result of destabilisation.

It claims that South Africa and Unita between them have cost it R12 500 million, deprived more than 100 000 people of their property and homes in southern Angola and forced the government to spend increasing amounts on defence.

Angola would heave a huge sigh of relief if this destabilisation were to cease.

It could then send the Cubans home — it has said repeatedly it is prepared to do so if its security can be guaranteed.

It would then be granted United States diplomatic recognition and the gates would be opened for Western aid and trade.

Under those circumstances Angola would be drawn more into the Western orbit and the influence of Soviet and other Eastern bloc advisers in the country would be reduced.

Angola, however, is suspicious of South Africa's intentions, as are the Frontline states and Swapo.

The Frontline states' view has been summed up by President Kaunda of Zambia who, while admitting that he is suspicious, says Dr Crocker's peace plan should be given a try. Angola's President Jose Dos Santos agrees.

One or two outside possibilities exist which should be considered. One is that Angola will "shop" Swapo and act solely in its own interests.

But its major concern is with Unita. In recent talks, I understand, Unita has not been a subject of discussion.

Yet Unita's role is crucial. If Angola sends the Cubans home, and South Africa continues to support Unita (either from the south or more circuitously through Kinshasa), the MPLA government in Luanda could be in military and political peril.

It appears unlikely, therefore, that Angola will fall in with the peace plan unless it can receive cast-iron guarantees on Unita's future. And since South Africa denies that it sustains Unita, who is going to give these guarantees?

The other outside possibility is that the Reagan Administration will offer diplomatic recognition to Angola in return for the withdrawal of part of the total Cuban force, which the Americans estimate at between 23 000 and 25 000, thus excluding a Namibia settlement from the calculations altogether.

Even partial withdrawal of the Cubans could give President Reagan a kind of foreign policy success, but then he would forfeit the

formidable bargaining counter of diplomatic recognition.

The idea seems a little far fetched.

Swapo said this week that it has an open mind on the Crocker peace plan, but it is deeply suspicious of South Africa's bona fides, for the following reasons:

● South Africa has still not withdrawn all its troops from southern Angola — almost as if it does not expect the peace plan to succeed.

● Security Council Resolution 435 makes full provision for a ceasefire and independence elections. Swapo asks why South Africa ignores this resolution and offers instead only a limited and unsupervised "disengagement".

● Is South Africa genuinely getting rid of Namibia or is it simply transferring negotiating authority to the Administrator-General and the Multiparty Conference to take the heat off Pretoria?

● Why is it necessary to create a new administration out of the MPC and write a new constitution (as the MPC says it is doing) if a peace settlement, with independence elections, is in the offing?

● Is it conceivable that independence elections will be held with the internal parties in their present state of disarray? The MPC is seen by Swapo as no more than a scratch team hastily assembled to undertake some kind of internal initiative.

● Swapo is prepared to negotiate with the Administrator-General, provided it is assured that he exercises full negotiating authority on behalf of Pretoria, and it does not mind whether "puppets" like the MPC attend the negotiations or not.

But it asks itself why, if the aims of Resolution 435 are to be achieved, the negotiations should be conducted through the Administrator-General and not under the prescribed United Nations formula?

Swapo does not believe that the only obstacle in the way of a peace settlement, as South Africa sees it, is the continued presence of Cubans in Angola.

Swapo believes that even if the Cubans are withdrawn, South Africa will still be left with its basic problem of whether to allow independence elections to be held which might bring Swapo to office in Windhoek.

Swapo does not accept that Pretoria is resigned to seeing Mr Sam Nujoma take over in Windhoek because it thinks it can control him through economic and military pressure.

Swapo thinks this concept is too sophisticated for the occasion and that anyway it runs counter to South Africa's alleged policy of destabilising its neighbours.

Finally, Swapo believes that South Africa has much wider ambitions — to see the formation of a "national government" in Angola that would include Unita, and that, in turn, would deny both Swapo and the ANC facilities in that country.

Even the destruction of Swapo militarily, as some Swapo sources see it, would not prevent Swapo from succeeding politically in independence elections held in Namibia.

For this reason, these sources believe, South Africa will not agree to independence elections, and instead is moving towards an internal dispensation of one kind or another which will exclude Swapo from becoming the majority party in Namibia.



# Swapo envoy to meet Crocker today

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Swapo follows up its pledge to honour Angolan disengagement with consultations today in Washington — but it is stressing that the pledge does not extend to its activities in SWA

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Swapo permanent observer at the United Nations, said he foresaw "no problem" with disengagement on Swapo's part, so long as it was a step towards a general ceasefire tied to a go-ahead for UN-supervised independence in the territory

The disengagement process could help solve the "practical problem" of the situation in Angola, he suggested, but was not to be confused with an overall settlement

Today the Swapo envoy will see the US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, key American negotiator

On Thursday Dr Crocker met the UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and his South West Africa independence specialist Mr Maarti Ahtisaari

Emerging from UN head-

quarters, Dr Crocker called the situation "promising".

In a separate discussion between South African and UN officials, the South Africans were given an assurance that the UN would not involve itself in the negotiations at this stage

Mr Ahtisaari is scheduled to resume his duties with the Finnish Government next week and plans no initiatives of his own, a UN official said

The focus now is expected to be on Lusaka, where Swapo is said to be pressing harder for direct talks with South Africa, which in turn is pressing to open direct communications with the Angolans

No solution anywhere near as fast is projected, but if a full ceasefire was implemented at the end of the current 30-day disengagement, then elections as envisioned under the settlement plan would be possible within eight months

As proposed in 1979, the step-by-step settlement process would be triggered by South Africa and Swapo agreeing in writing to a specific hour and date for a ceasefire

221 Dispatch  
13/2/82

# Swapo urged to take part in conference

WINDHOEK — The President of Gabon, Mr Omar Bongo, has appealed to Swapo to participate in the multi-party conference (NPC) on the future of South West Africa

In a news statement obtained here, Mr Bongo said South Africa's disengagement of forces in Southern Angola was "a vital first step to resolve the civil conflict in Angola and to bring Namibia to independence"

"I therefore call on Swapo to honour the ceasefire and not to abuse the delicate military desengagement process"

Mr Bongo said he also appealed to Swapo "to seek representation in the multi-party conference in Windhoek so that all Namibian patriots might decide jointly about a peaceful and orderly future for their country"

Political representatives at the privately in-

itiated MPC have said they would welcome a Swapo delegation to the conference, but Swapo has rejected participation in the MPC

Instead, the movement said, it would abide by the trial truce of 30 days provided South Africa agreed to negotiate with Swapo on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435

The MPC, which reconvenes today for a third plenary session, is attended by representatives of the Damara Raad, the Rehoboth Liberation Front, the SWA National Party, the SWA National Union, the Swapo-Democrats and the 11-member parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Among the major topics to be discussed this week is the possibility of assuming direct control of the government of South West Africa in the period before independence — SAPA



# Angolans weary of war Put blame on Swapo

ANGOLANS 13/2/84

(221)



McCandless uses the manned manoeuvring unit as challenger during the shuttle's eight-day space misadventure. The shuttle sailed home from space on Saturday to a redoubtable the flawless first shuttle landing in Florida.

## 1 to arrive in Reunion

men being freed at 10 am on Friday, according to reports

South Africa's consul-general in Reunion, Mr Johan Marx, has met the Air Madagascar flights to St Denis's Gillot airport with special instructions to either renew their passports or issue emergency travel documents to the men

After Mr Marx yesterday personally checked all disembarking passengers from an Air Madagascar Boeing 747 and received assurances from Reunion immigration authorities, he told waiting reporters from South Africa's main newspaper groups the men were not on the flight

He could give no explanation for their failure to be on the

second flight to fly from Tananarive to St Denis since their release

Mr Marx confirmed that the fines for the men's release had been paid to the Madagascar authorities

Mr Wight and Mr Marais, son of former United Party MP, Mr Dave Marais sen, were sentenced to five years in jail after making an unauthorised landing in Madagascar in January 1977

They were given an extra two years and fined for their dramatic escape attempt with the help of a French mercenary, Mr Eddie Lappemen. The American diamond dealer who was with them was released two years ago for good behaviour

**Argus Foreign Service**  
WASHINGTON — Clear evidence has emerged that the people of Angola, weary of a war they cannot afford, are venting their anger against Swapo as the cause of their woes

This frustration, underlined by severe economic problems in Angola, has forced the MPLA regime to come to terms with South Africa

The evidence, which has just come to hand in Washington, shows that the bitterness against Swapo, which is blamed for bringing the war to Angola, goes back as far as February last year, and probably before that

It is contained in a memorandum which was one of thousands of documents captured by US forces when they ousted the communist regime in Grenada and threw Cuban forces off the island

The Americans are releasing the documents in batches after analysing them

### "Comrade Rojas"

The memorandum was written by a Grenadian official named as Comrade Don Rojas. It describes a visit to Angola a year ago, when he conferred with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge

In a section devoted to observations of life in Luanda, Rojas wrote "There were unmistakable signs in the capital that the country is on a war footing and in the grip of serious economic difficulties. There is a nightly curfew at 11 pm

"From a large, modern city built by the Portuguese in the late 50s and 60s, Luanda today is relatively underpopulated and in a state of physical deterioration

"Closed and abandoned shops, stores and apartment buildings are the norm rather than the exception. Consumer items are scarce and expensive

"Essential public services such as water and sanitation are provided at very low levels. In the hotel where we stayed, for example, we went without water for functional usage for three-and-a-half days"

Rojas said it cost seven American dollars to buy a pack of cigarettes

Apart from the struggle against South Africa, Rojas reported, the Angolans were wrestling with a "dismal socio-economic legacy" left by the Portuguese when they left after the 1975 MPLA victory

"The masses move around in a listless manner," he noted. "One gets the impression that they are tired of war

"Although the MPLA remains popular and in firm control of most of the country (except those provinces in the south and east occupied by racist South Africa and its Unita puppet bandits) we were told by the Swapo comrades that more and more the less-conscious elements among the Angolan masses are blaming Swapo for their problems

### Immense pressure

"Such sentiments, coupled with the negative impact of the world capitalist crisis and the necessity to divert economic resources away from social development into the war effort, are putting immense pressure on the MPLA"

Rojas concluded that this pressure had made the MPLA willing to hold talks with South Africa on the Cape Verde Islands

The country had a 95 percent illiteracy rate, and "2 000 industrial enterprises shut down overnight because no trained Angolan cadres are available to operate them"

Ninety percent of the 6.5-million Angolans had no access to health care

### Wife 'murdered, dismembered'

HOBART (Tasmania) — An Australian scientist was accused today of killing his wife, cutting up her body and flushing pieces down a toilet

Mr Rory Thompson, 41, appearing in the Hobart Criminal Court, pleaded not guilty to murdering his wife last September

The prosecution said Mr Thompson tried to dispose of the body by cutting it up and flushing it down a toilet. Parts were found in drains and the rest was unearthed from nearby hills

The trial continues — Sapa-Reuters

# Disengagement on schedule

221 By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African military disengagement from Angola is expected to be completed by Wednesday, it has been learnt

The successful completion of the manoeuvre would, according to sources, set the scene for trilateral talks between SA, Angola and the US on how to extend the "hands-off" situation into a more permanent and formal ceasefire

It is also understood that an announcement in this regard could be made this week

13/2/84  
But if the present unofficial state of ceasefire appears to be moving towards a potentially more constructive phase, it is also becoming more dangerous

Once the disengagement is deemed to have been completed, any movement by Swapo Angola or the Cuban troops might be regarded by South Africa as a breach of undertaking and according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, might lead to a serious military re-engagement

It is clear to military observers that any future military action in southern Ango-

la by South Africa would entail far heavier commitment than was the case in the recent operation Askari

It is still unclear exactly what the disengagement entails, but sources close to the negotiating process say that Angola and America are clear about the extent to which South Africa should have "disengaged" by February 15

It is also understood that should Angola wish to re-occupy those areas which have been outside its control since August 1981, when South Africa launched Operation Protea, it would have to consult with America



SWA <sup>22 Nov</sup>  
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ON VISIT

WINDHOEK — A five-man team from the SWA/Namibian Agricultural Union (Swalu) leaves for Zimbabwe on invitation for a five-day visit

Public relations officer for the SWA/Namibian delegation, Mr Gys Reitz, said the invitation had been extended by the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union.

He said the Swalu delegation would make contact and build up relations with their Zimbabwean counterparts, as well as studying the state of agriculture in independent Zimbabwe

Those in the delegation are the president, Mr Johnny Kirsten, Swalu director, Mr Hennie Snyman, the vice chairman of the Meat Producers' Association, Mr Paul Smit, and Swalu public relations officer, Mr Reitz. — SAPA

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Clear evidence has emerged that Angolans, weary of a war they cannot afford, are venting their anger against Swapo as the cause of their woes

This frustration, underlined by severe economic problems in Angola, has forced the MPLA regime to come to terms with South Africa

The evidence which has just come to hand in Washington shows that the bitterness against Swapo — which is blamed for bringing the war to Angola — goes back at least as far as last February

It is contained in a memorandum — one of thousands of documents captured by US forces when they ousted the communist regime in Grenada

The Americans are releasing the documents after analysing them

The memorandum was written by a Grenadian official named as Comrade Don Rojas. It describes a visit to Angola a year ago, during which he spoke to the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge

# Anti-Swapo feeling pressured Angola into talks with SA

221 87  
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In a section devoted to observations of life in Luanda, Mr Rojas wrote "There were unmistakable signs in the capital that the country is on a war footing and in the grips of serious economic difficulties. There is a nightly curfew

"From a large modern city Luanda today is relatively underpopulated and in a state of physical deterioration

"Closed and abandoned shops and apartment buildings are the norm. Consumer items are very scarce and very expensive

"Essential public services, such as water and sanitation, are provided at very low levels."

"The masses move around in a listless manner," he noted "One gets the impression they are tired of war

"We were told by the Swapo comrades that more and more

the less conscious elements among the Angolan masses are blaming Swapo for their problems

"Such sentiments, coupled with the negative impact of the world capitalist crisis and the necessity to divert economic resources away from social development into the war effort, are putting immense pressure on the MPLA"

Mr Rojas concluded that these pressures had made the MPLA willing to hold talks with South Africa on the Cape Verde islands "Such are the grim consequences of unceasing imperialist destabilisation of the Angolan revolutionary process," he wrote.

The country also faced a 95 percent illiteracy rate, and "2 000 industrial enterprises shut down overnight because no trained Angolan cadres (are) available to operate them"



# Miner deleted gas report he <sup>(22)</sup> <sup>stay</sup> <sup>15/2/84</sup> did not believe

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter  
VRYHEID — A report of methane gas made a week before a fatal explosion at Hlobane Colliery on December 12 last year was scored out by the mine captain in charge of the section because he did not believe it and thought the miner was using gas as an excuse for poor production

Mr P E Swanepoel, the mine captain, said this today in evidence before the inquest and inquiry into the causes of the explosion at Hlobane which killed 68 people

The September 5 report of deadly methane gas of four percent in section five of the mine was made by Mr T J Bezuidenhout (23), who was in charge of that shift. He was later killed in the explosion

Mr Swanepoel told the court he believed the report to be false because

● The gas finding was reported in the production record book and not in the fire-

man's report book — designated specifically for gas findings

● Together with the underground manager he had checked the section on the morning of September 6 and found no trace of gas

● Contrary to regulations, he was not informed of the gas findings by the shift boss nor was he telephoned on the night of September 5

He therefore scored out the report after telling the underground manager it was false, he said

In response to cross questioning by Mr Denis Kuy SC, Mr Swanepoel admitted that at the time he deleted the report he was not 100 percent sure it was false. He also scored it out before speaking to Mr Bezuidenhout or the shift boss on duty the previous night

According to Mr Swanepoel, Mr Bezuidenhout, when challenged about the report

had "had very little to say", but mentioned he was sorry

Advocate T Barnard, for the State Isn't it strange that no gas was found in this section before September 12?

Mr Swanepoel It is strange

The court heard earlier in evidence that subsequent to the explosion and up to now there had been 39 findings of "reportable" — above two percent — methane gas

Questions on the infringement regulations regarding blasting were disallowed by chief magistrate Mr N J Reinders after Mr Swanepoel had admitted that in at least three places in the section where the blast occurred procedures had not been followed

Objections to the questions were raised by Mr P W A Strydom, representing Iscor, the owner of the mine, and Mr B Dunn, who was appearing on behalf of Mr Swanepoel.

The inquest and inquiry continues

# Three-corner ceasefire talks imminent

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — There is a growing belief in Western diplomatic circles that a meeting between South Africa, Angola and the United States is imminent. The meeting, to discuss a ceasefire in Namibia, is expected to be held in Lusaka.

It is believed the Americans have told the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, that significant progress has been made in the arrangements for the discussions.

If and when the discussions take place they could open the door to the internationally accepted Namibian independence which the US and its major European allies have been seeking for so long.

The foundations for the tripartite discussions were laid during intense international diplomatic activity over the past three months.

This activity led to the "disengagement" of South African forces from southern Angola at the beginning of this month — in effect a unilateral ceasefire for a trial period of a month.

While officials will not comment on the situation, it is clear that the US is still hard at work to ensure that Swapo does not "exploit" the current situation, and that the momentum generated by the ceasefire leads to further discussions between the South Africans and the Angolans.

At these discussions a formal, permanent ceasefire would be discussed — and possibly even arranged.

It is understood that a senior American official met Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, in Rome earlier this month and that this meeting contributed to Mr Nujoma's more conciliatory line.

There are also suggestions that US officials are engaged in discussions with the Angolans.

Lusaka has been mentioned as a likely venue for the tripartite discussions.

Reuter reports from Lisbon that the rebel Unita movement said in a statement that no ceasefire in Angola could be effective without its participation.

Unita said the Marxist-led government in Luanda was incapable of taking decisions on war and peace or of effectively honouring any agreement that might emerge.

## SA-Swapo meeting on, say sources

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

Delegations from South Africa, Angola and the United States will meet in Lusaka tomorrow for several days of talks on a peace settlement in southern Africa, the US Embassy said in a statement in Johannesburg today.

"The immediate subject will be maintaining the South African 'disengagement' of its forces from Southern Angola," it said.

The US delegation will be led by Mr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

A secret meeting between a South African representative and Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma will take place at the same time as the trilateral talks between South Africa, Angola and America, according to diplomatic sources.

The direct meeting between South Africa and Swapo is the latest move in the frenzy of diplomatic activity this week aimed at extracting a ceasefire from the initial withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola. — The Star's Political Correspondent.



# Grim facts boost peace prospects

Defence Reporter

IF delegations from Angola, South Africa and possibly Swapo sit down at the conference table in Lusaka today, it will mean that grim reality has finally triumphed over Southern Africa's long-standing divisions

For various reasons, the SWA/Namibian border war's participants — and their allies — have never had a stronger motivation to settle than at this moment.

If that motivation is strong enough, it means that the border war is finally nearing completion of the classic military second phase and is about to enter the third and final phase — political negotiation

Among the reasons which can be discerned are

● **Financial problems** The direct and indirect costs of the border war are beginning to bite

At present spending levels, South Africa can probably afford the purely military costs of a border war for an indefinite period without drastically increasing defence spending or reducing the SADF's general efficiency

However, purely military spending — which has been estimated at about R700-million a year — does not make up the lion's share of South African funds being pumped into SWA/Namibia at a time when economic prospects are cloudy

The Republic's total expenditure on the territory runs to about R1 700-million a year, and till the country becomes independent under a recognized government, this expenditure cannot decrease and is more likely to go up

Angola's situation is infinitely more desperate

The economy is in ruins and has no hope of recovery while most of the revenue from its Cabinda oil-fields

and its north-eastern diamond fields has to be diverted to fighting a war against the Unita insurgents, paying for the 28 000 or so Cuban troops that keep it in power and replacing the enormous amounts of weapons and equipment carried off in South African pre-emptive attacks

● **Hunger** Thanks to drought, warfare, lack of capital and mismanagement, not only Angola but other nations are beginning to go hungry

In the case of Angola, an aggravating factor is that the south is now a battleground where the government forces not only contend with ever more aggressive Unita operations but are also increasingly drawn into fighting with SWA/Namibian-based intruders striking at Swapo bases

● **Swapo weakness** From South Africa's point of view, this is a good time to start talking — the best it has had since the war began in earnest in 1976

Thanks to a long grinding-down process which culminated in Operation Askari, Swapo is at a low ebb materially and spiritually — so much so that it has indicated it is willing to open talks with Pretoria

A contributing factor might be that Swapo still remains basically an Ovambo tribal organization and has not gathered mass support from other groups

● **Pressure from allies** Allies on both sides are proving troublesome. Russia has expressed its growing unease about the effects of the border war on its client, Angola, and South Africa's temporary working partner, the United States, wants convincing signs of a settlement to help in its presidential election campaign

At the same time, the US is believed to be exerting pressure on Angola, which is very keen to establish diplomatic and trade relations

## US joins in ceasefire negotiations

# Angola, SA start talks on SWA

RAM 16/2/84

Political Correspondent

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CAPE TOWN.

**TALKS** between South Africa, Angola and the United States will get under way in Lusaka today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed yesterday.

The talks are the latest move by the three countries to move towards a cessation of hostilities on the South West Africa border.

In a brief statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, the Minister said the talks would focus largely on the cessation of hostilities in the border area and Angola and on steps that may be needed to ensure a restraint of hostilities.

There are prospects that the talks will also cover the wider problems of the region.

The South African delegation will consist of Mr Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hans van Dalen, the Director-General of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard, the SA Ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, the Chief of the Army, General Jantjie Geldenhuys, and the Administrator-General for South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will head the US delegation.

The talks follow the announcement of a disengagement by South Africa by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, during the no-confidence debate at the end of last month.

Mr Botha said at the time the possibility of tripartite talks could not be ruled out.

His statement followed a weekend of talks between a South African delegation and Dr Crocker. Subsequent to the talks, Dr Crocker left for consultations with the Frontline states.

Meanwhile IAN HOBBS reports from London the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujomo arrived in London last night to start a series of high level meetings and a potentially brittle confrontation with the Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe tomorrow.

It is understood the Swapo leader is concerned Britain is not actively enough supporting its declared backing for a SWA settlement on the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Some Swapo sources feel Britain is "sitting on the fence".

They accuse Britain of contributing to the delays in positive progress to a settlement through a passive attitude to the US determination to link Cuban withdrawal from Angola to a settlement.

Mr Nujomo's visit is described as private and his talks with Sir Geoffrey will be a "mutually beneficial exchange of views".

He will start his three-day stay meeting Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader today and is also expected to meet Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, and senior Trade Union Congress officials including the secretary-general, Mr Len Murray.

At the weekend he will fly to Canada where he is expected to meet leading politicians, possibly including the Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau.

He is expected to urge Canada to revitalise its backing for Resolution 435 as a member of the original, but now virtually defunct, "big five" peace group of Britain, the US, France, Canada and West Germany.

Mr Nujomo, who met the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson in Paris on Monday for "positive talks", was expected to travel to Bonn for talks with the German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher.

He had an open invitation to meet Mr Genscher, who has shown consistent sympathy for Swapo, but has not taken it up.



From Neil Lurssen, Washington and Brendan Nicholson, Lusaka

South Africa and the United States have eased their initial demands on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a prerequisite for Namibian independence, according to diplomatic sources.

The sources say the modified condition, delivered to Lusaka in recent weeks by America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, may allow the negotiators — from South Africa, the US and Angola — at today's talks in Lusaka to find common ground on the Cuban issue.

The diplomats said the Gov-

# SA, US compromise on Cuban issue, reports say

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Staw

ernment of President Eduardo dos Santos was becoming increasingly weary of paying out close to R100 million a year to "hire" its Cuban protectors.

They said strong efforts had been made to persuade Luanda that Unita was in Angola to stay and must be considered seriously in any settlement plan.

But, the sources said, Pretoria would have to satisfy Angola

that it would not militarily strengthen Unita once part or all of the roughly 25 000 Cuban troops in Angola were withdrawn.

US officials say their Government is willing, if asked, to join an international panel of observers to monitor South Africa's military disengagement from southern Angola.

But both South Africa and An-

gola would have to agree to American participation — probably a handful of military and civilian US officers.

Officials taking part in the talks include the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Dr Crocker and Angolan Interior Minister Mr Alexandre Rodrigues.

Diplomats say the negotiators will concentrate first on com-

pleting the disengagement of troops in Angola and will then try to move towards a Namibian settlement. They stressed the talks were still "delicately poised".

But a senior official confirmed American willingness to join a monitoring commission.

In a major foreign policy speech in Boston, US, last night, the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, said that having defined the agenda for peace in Angola and having set up as a catalyst, the US was helping a step-by-step process that could — he emphasised — "could" — lead to further progress.

# Malaria in SWA

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## nearly epidemic

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WINDHOEK — The advent of the rainy season in the SWA war zones has seen a dramatic drop in the number of cases of bubonic plague recorded — but at the same time malaria is on the verge of reaching epidemic proportions

“Several” cases of national servicemen in the war zones suffering from cerebral malaria have been recorded in the past few weeks, military spokesmen confirmed earlier this week

Forty confirmed cases have been treated at the military hospital in Pretoria, but some of these were from camps in the Eastern Transvaal, where the disease is also endemic

Dr A Hitzeroth, head of environmental health for SWA, said yesterday it was “natural” that the

military would fly its cases to Pretoria from the Ovambo and Kavan go war zones as “they have daily flights to and fro”

“Malaria is a notifiable disease, but we get so many cases, particularly in the Ovambo area that it is hardly possible to document them all,” he said yesterday

Doctors at Oshakati hospital said this week they were treating up to 10 cases of cerebral malaria a week, with non-cerebral malaria cases merely being dosed and discharged, as bed-space shortages do not allow for fuller treatment

Dr Hitzeroth warned yesterday that tourists travelling north of Tsumeb and to the Etosha Pan must take anti-malaria tablets

But the good news from his department is that the rainy season, which has caused the increase in malaria cases, has helped to control the rise in bubonic plague cases, which threatened to reach epidemic proportions last year

There were only 30 cases of plague with one death in January this year, compared to 105 and one death in September last year he said — DDC



# SWA malaria epidemic scare

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — The advent of the rainy season in the SWA/Namibia war zones has seen a dramatic drop in the number of cases of bubonic plague recorded — but at the same time, malaria is on the verge of reaching epidemic proportions

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Dr Hitzeroth warned yesterday that tourists travelling north of Tsumeb and to the Etosha Pan must take anti-malaria tablets or else face the risk of contracting cerebral malaria, which could be fatal.

But the good news from his department is that the rainy season, which has caused the increase in malaria cases, has helped to control the rise in bubonic plague, which threatened to reach epidemic proportions last year

## First rains

There were only 30 cases of plague with one death in January this year, against 105 and one death in September last year

The drop in plague cases can clearly be seen with the advent of the first rains in late October last year.

October saw 87 cases treated with one death, November 45 cases and three deaths, December 28 cases and three deaths, and January 30 cases

The total figure of bubonic plague cases for the period March 1983 to January 1984 were 548 with 14 deaths

Dr Hitzeroth ascribed the drop in cases in part to the fact that with good rains falling in Ovambo, rats bearing plague-infested fleas no longer needed to scavenge in the area of the Ovambo squatter camps

He said that while malaria, particularly cerebral malaria “which is the nasty one”, had not yet reached epidemic proportions, this danger did exist, and his department was monitoring the situation.

# Joint SA, Angolan boody to oversee ceasefire

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa and Angola agreed in Lusaka yesterday to establish a joint commission to monitor the disengagement process in the war zone in southern Angola, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, announced on his return last night.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Botha described the talks as "very successful" and his own mood as hopeful.

The first meeting of the joint commission to monitor the disengagement — and to investigate alleged breaches of it — was held in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Botha told local and foreign newsmen in a bus which served as a makeshift conference room.

The United States could participate in the joint commission at the joint invitation of South Africa and Angola, whose participation would be on a basis of parity, a buoyant Mr Botha said.

## SA troops out

The meeting in Lusaka was a sequel to bilateral talks last month between the US and Angola, and later between the US and South Africa.

Mr Botha last night equated the "disengagement process" which began on January 31 with a ceasefire, and officially confirmed for

the first time that disengagement meant withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

In response to a specific query, Mr Botha affirmed that a timetable had been set for the complete withdrawal of South African soldiers from southern Angola.

He declined, however, to disclose the target date for completion of the withdrawal.

South Africa's withdrawal would be accompanied by an Angolan reassertion of its sovereignty over the evacuated territory, but Angola would not allow its Cuban or Swapo allies into the reoccupied territory, Mr Botha added.

He rejected firmly and emphatically reports that the US was no longer insisting on withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for implementation of the United Nations peace plan for SWA/Namibia.

It would furthermore be contradictory for South Africa to agree to reduce its military

strength in South West Africa to 1 500 soldiers and to confine them to two bases if Cuba were allowed to retain its full fighting force in Angola across the border, Mr Botha added.

He politely sidestepped a question on whether the Angolan rebel movement Unita figured in the talks.

## Angolan minister

Mr Botha headed the South Africa delegation to Lusaka. He was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the South African Ambassador to the US, Mr Brand Fourie.

The US team was led by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Angolan delegation was under Mr Alexander Rodrigues, the Angolan Minister of Interior, who figured prominently in previous bilateral meetings between South Africa and Angola.

## JOHN BATTERSBY

reports from London that the British Government has given its full backing to the tri-party talks.

A Foreign Office statement welcomed the meeting unreservedly and expressed confidence that it would "cement disengagement and also lead to progress on other broader issues."

## 'Importance'

"We attach importance to the South African disengagement of its forces from Angola as a necessary step towards a Namibian settlement," it said.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, met Mr Malcolm Rifkind, British Minister of State in the Foreign Office, yesterday and was due to meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today.

Mr Nujoma is expected to discuss the possibility of direct talks with South Africa.

Mr Botha's  
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# The struggle will continue — Swapo chief

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma said here yesterday that the Namibian "struggle" would continue until South Africa negotiated a cease-fire directly with Swapo and agreed to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

Mr Nujoma made that point repeatedly after talks with British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe and with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office in charge of Africa and the Middle East, and Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock.

He was questioned extensively on the implications of the discussions in Lusaka this week between Angolan, South African and American government representatives

## Don't jump for joy yet, warns prof

By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

South Africans should not be carried away with the euphoria of any possible peace settlement in Angola, says Professor Dirk Kunert, head of the department of international relations at Wits University.

"The Soviets are obviously quite willing to see a temporary peace in this part of the world so that their client states can settle down and consolidate.

"In the long term evolving Soviet policy will not change in this region, and South Africa will not have created a more stable environment for itself or the region."

Professor Kunert was reacting to news this week that a ceasefire in the Angolan war was finally on the cards, following talks in Lusaka between the governments of the United States, South Africa and Angola.

"South Africans are deluding themselves if they think they have come out of the cold, it suits Soviet policy to give countries like Angola and Mozambique a breathing space. Those embattled regimes desperately need time before they can feel ready to advance their cause again. South Africans should be fully aware of this"

Professor Kunert said another aspect to consider in the latest southern African peace initiative was that President Reagan was keen to pull off a foreign policy success before his reelection in November.

Southern Africa provided his best opportunity to demonstrate some progress, particularly in settling the decades-old Namibian problem.

The danger for South Africa was that this latest initiative was just the latest in a series of delusions which raised expectations. When those expectations were disappointed, there was the possibility that the South Africans would become demoralised and disappointed.

He said that if these possible repercussions had not been considered by the authorities, they would have failed in their ultimate task

He said the discussions involved a "disengagement" rather than a cease-fire. That the discussions did not involve Swapo that Swapo was fighting in Namibia and not in Angola and that Swapo would continue the "struggle" until South Africa agreed to the implementation of UN resolution.

"There is no cease fire. The war will not end until there is a cease-fire between South Africa and Swapo. The disengagement is in southern Angola because South Africa occupies that area," Mr Nujoma said.

Swapo was ready to sign a cease-fire — but only if it had been negotiated between South Africa and Swapo and within the framework of UN resolution

Mr Nujoma said he hoped the South African Prime Minister would honour the undertaking he gave in a speech to Parliament on January 30 that disengagement would be followed by the "decolonisation" of Namibia and the implementation of the UN resolution.

Asked whether Swapo would be prepared to negotiate with the Namibian administrator-general, Mr Nujoma said "If the administrator-general has a mandate from the South African Government to talk about the end of colonial domination in Namibia, we will certainly talk to him."

He said the Lusaka talks concerned Angola, not Namibia and that unless they were followed up by the implementation of the UN resolution, the struggle would continue

## Nujoma tells off UK MP

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Conservative MP Nicholas Winterton and Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma clashed here yesterday.

The chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Group on Namibia asked Mr Nujoma when last he visited Namibia and what contact he had had with the internal parties there

Mr Nujoma told him it was none of his business

Mr Winterton then said Mr Nujoma was obviously "not acquainted with the practices of British democracy".

# Namibian war 'will end soon'

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Reports from Peter Honey in Windhoek and John D'Oliveira in London and from Sapa

Indications are that the war in Namibia and southern Angola will soon be over.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said Swapo insurgents would be stopped from using Angolan territory to launch armed raids.

"We can look forward to a total cessation of the guerilla war which has had such tragic consequences for the population of that border area," he said.

In London, however, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, pledged to continue the war regardless of agreements between South Africa and Angola.

Dr van Niekerk told a news conference that it had been agreed at tripartite talks involving South Africa, Angola and America in Lusaka this week that the Luanda government would keep Swapo forces and Cuban troops out of southern Angola.

He described the meeting as "one of the most historic meetings regarding the South West Africa problem".

A closely knit joint monitoring force composed of equal numbers of Angolan and South African personnel would oversee the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola and investigate violations of the disengagement operations.

Dr van Niekerk said the Unita rebel movement had not been discussed.

Asked about the difference between the disengagement and a ceasefire, he replied: "I think the disengagement will lead to a ceasefire."

Incidents involving Swapo insurgents were expected in the first few weeks, but "if they (the monitoring force) do their jobs effectively, there could be and

should be no armed incursions by Swapo into SWA/Namibia".

He said the talks had also included discussions about possible trade co-operation between South Africa and Angola.

Asked about Mr Nujoma's reported comments in London about continuing the war, Dr van Niekerk said: "If Mr Nujoma does not like it, he should complain to the MPLA government" (of Angola).

Swapo was welcome to come and talk to him as soon as it stopped its programme of violence, or it could join the multi-party conference on Namibia's future in Windhoek.

He emphasised that as matters stood now, "the Angolans have decided they themselves will control Swapo".

However, John D'Oliveira reports from London that the British Government has welcomed the decisions taken at the trilateral discussions and said it hoped those would contribute to a Namibian settlement.

A Foreign Office spokesman made this comment within hours of a meeting in London yesterday between the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The Swapo leader this week met the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the man directly concerned with British foreign policy in Africa and the Middle East. He also met the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Neil Kinnock.

It is understood that Mr Rifkind and Sir Geoffrey urged Mr Nujoma to do nothing to upset the delicate balance on which the present peace initiative was based.

More reports on Page 2.

See also the editorial comment on Page 6



By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

**A MEETING** between Swapo and a delegation headed by the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, is on the cards.

This development follows the decision by South Africa and Angola on Thursday to establish a joint commission to monitor the disengagement process in the war zone.

Well-placed observers noted yesterday that a meeting between Swapo and someone in direct contact with the South African Government was one of three objectives set by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, during his visit to South Africa last month.

The first two were implementation of South Africa's disengagement offer, originally made in December, followed by talks between South Africa, Angola and the US.

The first objective was fulfilled on January 31 and the second with the meeting in Lusaka on Thursday between South Africa, Angola and the US.

At a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival from Lusaka, Mr Botha reiterated that South Africa had no objection to a meeting between Swapo and a delegation led by Dr Van Niekerk.

Swapo, which initially referred derisively to Dr Van Niekerk as South Africa's "colonial governor," has since moderated its tone and a meeting between Swapo and a South African representative is now a strong probability.

According to reports from Lusaka, a Swapo-SA meeting was one of the issues discussed at Thursday's talks, although no mention was made of it in the official communi-

que released on the talks.

No further details were available yesterday on the composition of the joint commission, except that South Africa and Angola will be represented equally on it and that the US can participate at their joint invitation.

The commission had its first meeting in Lusaka on Thursday. The date for a second meeting is understood not to have been agreed on yet, but it is expected to take place "soon," probably in Angola.

According to Lisbon-based reports yesterday, Angola is opposed to the participation of the US on the commission.

At Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Botha hinted that establishment of peace in the Angola-SWA region could be followed by a peace initiative in a different sector of the sub-continent.

Mr Botha declined to elaborate but his comment sparked speculation that a fresh round of talks between South Africa and Mozambique is imminent.

According to STANLEY UYS in London, Mr Nujoma once again poured cold water on the Lusaka disengagement talks when he told a Press conference in London yesterday that the disengagement was purely between South Africa and Angola and did not involve either Swapo or SWA.

He indicated that he knew less about the Lusaka talks than the Press, and he disclosed that no plans had been made for him to meet either South African officials or the SWA A-G or US negotiators on his return to Africa. He would have to wait and see what developed.

Mr Nujoma said he wanted to make it "categorically clear" that in the absence of a SWA settlement negotiated in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, Swapo would "continue to resist South African suppression regardless of the cost in lives."

"There is no ceasefire," Mr Nujoma said. "There has been an offer of disengagement of forces in southern Angola, not in Namibia."

"Our hope is that there will be a ceasefire as envisaged under Resolution 435. Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire. We put this in black and white and we stand by it."

Mr Nujoma said he would be prepared to talk to the SWA A-G.

According to JOHN MATISON in Washington, South Africa has frozen its troop pullback with 1 000 soldiers still in southern Angola, charging that between 200 and 500 Swapo insurgents are moving south inside Angola towards the border with SWA.

That new roadblock to a disengagement of troops was the item at the top of the agenda for Thursday's talks in Lusaka, according to US sources.

But the US sources emphasised they believe this latest allegation can be handled without scuttling the delicate process of disengaging forces.

Meanwhile the SWA A-G said in Windhoek yesterday the Angolan Government would "discipline" Swapo into stopping its military activities in the bush war, TONY WEAVER reports.

Briefing journalists on his return from the Lusaka talks, the A-G said "The Angolans have undertaken to see to it themselves that Swapo will stop their guerrilla war."

And the internal SWA political leaders were yesterday unanimous in their welcoming of the disengagement announcement, and expressed the hope this could lead to a "lasting peace."

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# SWAPO on the cards

# SA, Nujoma have 'no objections' to summit

Mr Andreás Shipanga, leader of Swapo-Democrats, labelled the announcement a "historic achievement in this Southern African region."

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said he was "watching developments with great interest" and welcomed the development that "South Africa and Angola have evidently persuaded Swapo to halt their hostilities."

# Swapo applies to hold a rally

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The vice-president of Swapo, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, will address a public rally in Windhoek on March 11 — if magisterial permission is granted.

This will be the first Swapo rally held inside South-West Africa in almost six years, if the application is successful.

The most recent public demonstration of Swapo inside SWA was an illegal demonstration staged in Windhoek's Zam Street in August last year during the visit to the territory of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In terms of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act of 1982, all meetings at which more than 20 people are present have to be cleared by a magistrate.

When an organisation applies for permission to hold a meeting, they must submit a copy of their constitution with their application.

Although Swapo is a legal organisation in SWA, their constitution is banned.

When the Act was introduced, it was widely seen as a direct ban on Swapo meetings, as the Act specifies that no meetings may be held by organisations which wish to change the system of government "by violence, or intimidation or by forcible means".

Besides Pastor Witbooi, the meeting will be addressed by Mr Niko Bessinger, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Joshua Hoëbeeb, and Mr Martin Kapewasha, a former Robben Island prisoner.

Observers in Windhoek said yesterday that if the application was successful, and the pattern of previous Swapo rallies was followed, a crowd of well over 10 000 could be expected to turn up.



# Swapo: Angola to act, says AG

CAPE TOWN

18/2/84

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From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — The Angolan Government would “discipline” Swapo into stopping their military activities in the SWA/Namibian bush war, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Briefing journalists on his return from tripartite talks between South Africa, Angola and the United States in Lusaka on Thursday, Dr Van Niekerk said. “The Angolans have undertaken to see to it themselves that Swapo will stop their guerilla war”

He added later that the MPLA government would “discipline Swapo”, when asked about reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had rejected the formation of a joint South African and Angolan “disengagement-monitoring commission”, on the grounds that Swapo was fighting its war in SWA/Namibia and not in Angola.

This is the first public indication that intensive behind-the-scenes diplomatic efforts by the US to press Angola into forcing Swapo into an acceptance of a

ceasefire in the 17-year-old bush war have paid off

Dr Van Niekerk referred to the “disciplining of Swapo” as being an “imposed ceasefire”

He expressed the hope that “we can look at a complete cessation of the guerilla war with its tragic consequences for the people of the territory”

During his briefing, which was largely “off the record” and not for publication, Dr Van Niekerk said that although talks between Angola and South Africa had not embraced the issue of a Cuban presence in Angola, South Africa and the US still saw their withdrawal as a prerequisite for SWA/Namibian independence

However, indicating what could be a softening of the South African-US line on Cuban link-

age, Dr Van Niekerk referred only to the withdrawal of “combat troops”, distinguishing them from Cuban civilian personnel.

Calling the Lusaka talks “one of the most historic gatherings in the past few years with regard to the SWA/Namibia problem”, Dr Van Niekerk said they had been “friendly and constructive”

The “facts” of the bush war were that “the Angolans have undertaken to keep Swapo and the Cuban combat troops out of the south of Angola”

“If Mr Nujoma does not like that, he must talk to the MPLA government”

He said he thought the “disengagement will lead to a ceasefire” and “any political solution must follow after peace, there must be peace before a political solution”

## US presence ,

The disengagement-monitoring force, composed of Angolan and South African military personnel and a handful of Americans, would be based in “the southern part of Angola as soon as possible”, he said

They would be “a joint force, as they will always be together”

Dr Van Niekerk denied reports that he had met “anyone from Swapo in Lusaka” and added that “the subject of Unita was not discussed”

● Nujoma rejects ‘disengagement’, page 2

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Saturday, February 18, 1984 \*

# Nujoma rejects 'disengagement'

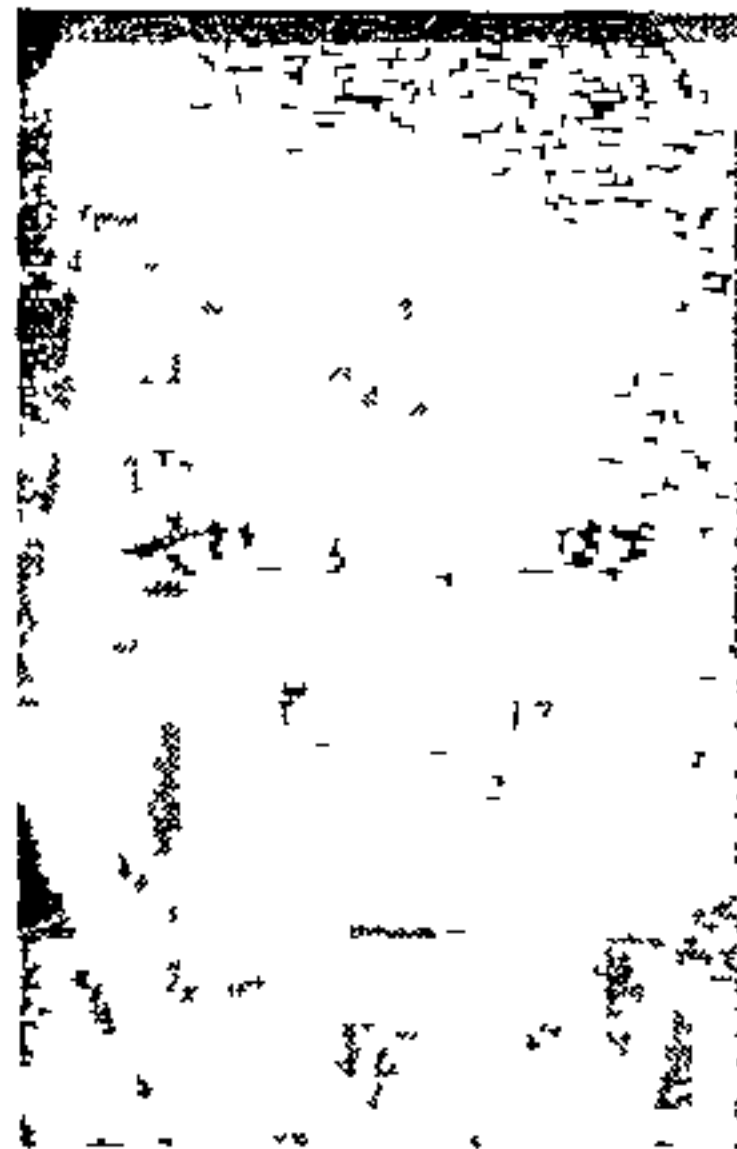
From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, poured cold water on the "disengagement" talks in Lusaka when he told a press conference here yesterday that the "disengagement" was purely between South Africa and Angola and did not involve either Swapo or Namibia

He indicated that he knew less about the Lusaka talks than the press, and disclosed that no plans had been made for him to meet either South African officials or the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia or United States negotiators on his return to Africa

Mr Nujoma said he wanted to make it "categorically clear" that in the absence of a SWA/Namibia settlement negotiated in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, Swapo would "continue to resist South African suppression, regardless of the cost in lives"

"There is no ceasefire," he said "There has been an offer of disengagement of forces in Southern Angola, not in Namibia Our hope is that there will be a



Mr Sam Nujoma

ceasefire as envisaged under Resolution 435 Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire

"Swapo has made it clear to the UN Secretary-General that he should convene a meeting between Swapo and South Africa specifically for the purpose of discussing the ceasefire to put an end to the war

"We learn from the press that the South African Prime Minister, addressing Parliament on January 30, said disengagement would be followed by the decolonization of Namibia We hope he will honour that statement"

Mr Nujoma said he did not regard the Lusaka "disengagement" talks as unnecessary or irrelevant, but they did not affect Swapo's struggle for the independence of SWA/Namibia

Swapo was ready to negotiate its own ceasefire for SWA/Namibia with South Africa, but only under Resolution 435, he said

Mr Nujoma said he would be prepared to talk to the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk

"We will not dictate to the Botha regime who should be its spokesman," he said

Mr Nujoma said he did not dispute Angola's

right to enter into "disengagement" talks with South Africa, and added that Angola had not asked Swapo to "discontinue its presence" in Angola

Some observers detected in this remark by Mr Nujoma some anxiety on Swapo's part that, like Mozambique, Angola may be forced by the military and economic destabilization of its country into entering into an agreement with South Africa that would be detrimental to Swapo's interests Mr Nujoma, however, did not dwell on the subject

Mr Nujoma said he was in Britain to secure the Thatcher government's support for a peace settlement in Namibia under Resolution 435 The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had promised this support, he said

Swapo wanted the British Government to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, "but you know the position of the British Conservative Government on sanctions — they own South Africa"

## 'Bantustans'

Mr Nujoma lashed out at the Reagan administration, accusing it of being pro-South Africa and anti-Swapo He also said the Reagan administration had "misused" the five-member Western contact group, which was "finished"

Questioned about the South African Government's failure to decide yet which electoral system to adopt for SWA/Namibia's independence elections, Mr Nujoma said this was a potentially problematic issue

He envisaged no difficulties if the elections were "free and fair", and "hoped the UN will not supervise elections based on "Bantustan electoral systems"



## ANGOLA MAY REMOVE CUBANS TO KEEP UNITA OFF ITS BACK



Savimbi

By PATRICK BULGER,  
Argus Africa  
News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Peace talks involving South Africa and Angola will deeply affect the civil war being waged in Angola between the MPLA government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita rebels led by Jonas Savimbi.

In public both leaders have been conspicuously taciturn about how the 'internal' war fits into the greater scenario.

The talks appear to have concentrated on South Africa's military threat, the Cuban troop issue, Swapo and ultimately perhaps a Namibian settlement.

This is significant. The MPLA has always maintained Unita is a mere arm of the South African military.

By cooling its rhetoric on the Unita/South Africa issue, the MPLA may

# How will peace talks affect the civil war?

W/E ARGUS 18/2/84

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Dos Santos

be revising its priorities and making two points.

Firstly, that the chances of escalating conflict in southern Angola are greater than Pretoria itself cares to admit, and secondly that it believes South Africa can be persuaded to withdraw its support from Unita and dramatically diminish the movement's military effectiveness.

This could be accompanied by a gradual withdrawal of the estimated 25 000 Cubans now propping up the MPLA.

### Tragedy

The story of the Angolan civil war is an old one laced with the caprice, absurdities and tragedy that characterise much of Africa's post-colonial experience.

The MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) is the oldest of the nationalist movements. It was formed in the harbour capital of Luanda in 1956 by a physician and poet Dr Agostinho Neto.

Spontaneous ghetto uprisings swelled its membership although its claims to being a mass movement have never been quite true and its followers have been largely confined to the intelligentsia, workers, radical Portuguese and the Kimbundu tribe which makes up about 22 percent of the population.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a stonemason's son who later studied as a petroleum engineer in Russia, was 14 years old when the MPLA was formed but in his late teens he became prominent as a successful organiser of student groups formed to back the movement.

A continuing Portuguese crackdown forced Dos Santos and the MPLA leaders into Leopoldville in the then Con-

go Republic in 1962 where they regrouped and prepared for armed struggle.

At about the same time another nationalist, Holden Roberto, was forming the FNLA and an "Angolan government-in-exile".

Jonas Savimbi — now 49 years old, Swiss educated and first involved in politics in 1961 — was appointed foreign minister in the "government".

Realising the FNLA's "tribal limitations" and that it was becoming a pawn in the hands of the United States Government, Savimbi resigned in 1964 and formed Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in 1966.

Meanwhile, the MPLA had been forced out of Leopoldville into exile in Congo/Brazzaville from where it launched its war with Portuguese garrisons through the Cabinda enclave in northern Angola in 1968.

Savimbi in the meantime had struck an agreement with the Portuguese secret police (PIDE) who offered to give his movement conditional sanctuary in Angola as a means of countering the MPLA.

It was a convenient, if somewhat devious arrangement and, together with Zambian aid, helped Unita consolidate itself as a powerful force. But it was one of a series of

moves that was to taint Savimbi and lessen his credence as a "genuine" Angolan nationalist.

It was not solely the efforts of the nationalist movements that paved the way for decolonisation. The Portuguese coup of 1974 was the catalyst, when the new government committed itself to an independent Angola and asked the rival movements to form a tripartite government. A shaky peace ensued before war broke out yet again.

Countering the South African invasion of late 1975 — an invasion aimed primarily at consolidating Unita — the MPLA, by this time

strengthened by Cuban troops, captured Luanda and began receiving massive military aid from the Soviet Union.

Of the three separate governments formed, the MPLA government received the widest recognition and continuing military offensives soon had Unita and, to a greater extent, the FNLA in disarray.

### Trump card

The Angolan war was all but over but Savimbi, survivor, opportunist, pragmatist and strategist, had still not played his trump card — South African assistance.

Although this is widely thought to be substantial, Savimbi has a wide circle of friends, among them conservative African states like Zaire, Morocco and possibly Zambia, and Arab nations including Saudi Arabia.

Dos Santos became president in 1979 and the country has been locked in a fierce war since.

Analysts believe that if Savimbi and his estimated 35 000 troops can hold their own without South African help for at least two years, Unita may well have a part to play in a future Angolan government.

Certainly he is more than a South African puppet and Dos Santos is grudgingly coming to realise this. A deteriorating Angola may swell Unita support while the Ovimbundu people who comprise 35 percent of the population remain staunch supporters.

But with South Africa keen to solve the Namibia problem and with increasing signs of a rapprochement between Marxist Angola and key Western states, notably France and to a lesser extent the US, Savimbi may be forced to play out his days as the rebel leader he portrays so well.

## Promising step

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The ceasefire agreement signed in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola is seen here as the most promising move towards a settlement in Namibia since the Geneva conference in 1981.

But like the Geneva talks, which failed after much initial optimism, the Angolan accord is recognised as fragile and vulnerable from several aspects.

While the Angolan government has undertaken to see that Swapo respects the ceasefire, its ability to keep the Swapo insurgents under control is uncertain.

Likewise, there is uncertainty about the intentions of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, which has the capacity to break the ceasefire and has warned that there can be no lasting ceasefire in Southern Africa without Unita's participation.

Also unknown — outside of official circles, anyway — is what attitude is being adopted by the Soviet Union, which has powerful influence over the MPLA government in Luanda.

The Soviets have a direct interest in keeping in Angola the Cuban troops who are regarded as Moscow's surrogates in the country.

There are growing indications, however, that both the United States and South Africa have retreated somewhat from their original insistence that the Cubans be withdrawn as part of an independence settlement in Namibia.

Western officials have suggested that a compromise might be reached under which the eventual removal of the Cubans would be guaranteed by Angola.

State Department officials in Washington

have kept close-mouthed about the ceasefire agreement while their colleagues were still in Lusaka tying up some loose ends.

But it has been made clear that if the US agrees to assign Americans to the ceasefire monitoring commission to be set up by South Africa and Angola only a small number, probably fewer than a dozen, would be involved.

And they would not take part in active patrolling but would be limited to a headquarters role.

The assignment of Americans to the ceasefire monitoring force is a sensitive issue in the US, where opposition to any kind of foreign military involvement has remained strong since the Vietnam war.

# Swapo meeting will flout law

221  
Star  
20/2/84

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo intends to hold its biggest political rally in Namibia in six years and this is likely to cause a confrontation with the territory's South African administration

In terms of a two-year-old law passed by the now defunct Ministers' Council, Swapo — or any organisation supporting, or sympathetic to, violent change of the status quo — is liable for prosecution if it holds a meeting of more than 20 people

Since 1978, when Security Police launched an extensive crackdown on the organisation, Swapo has been working underground and none of its important leaders has addressed any major public gatherings for the past four years

But, this time, the popular Nama leader and Swapo's vice-president, Mr Hendrik Witbooi, intends to address the meeting

Mr Nico Bessinger, regarded by many as one of Swapo's more eloquent figures, is also scheduled to speak.



# More Portuguese in Luanda to train Swapo and Fapla

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2/2/84

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Star

By Stephen McQuillan

Another group of hand-picked Portuguese mercenaries has arrived in Luanda to train Swapo guerrillas and Angolan troops, sources in Johannesburg say.

The group, which left Lisbon on February 10, boasted to about 70 the number of crack, former officers of the Portuguese colonial forces now training Fapla and Swapo troops around Luanda.

About 40 mercenaries left Portugal during November and December.

Sources close to the FNLA guerrilla organisation said between 20 and 30 left Lisbon for Luanda after being recruited by a clandestine organisation based

in Lisbon and headed by Admiral Rosa Coutinho — the "Red Admiral of Angola".

The sources believe Admiral Coutinho — former high commissioner of pre-independence Angola — is acting on orders from Soviet masters.

One of the men in the latest group to leave Lisbon is believed to be a former major and a very experienced helicopter pilot.

The former major followed the same pattern as other recruits. He was left-wing and had good friends in all Communist Party circles.

The FNLA claims the recruit-

ing organisation is code-named Vespa or Wasp in English.

"There is no doubt at all that this recruitment is connected with the Soviets," said one source.

The decision to recruit the Portuguese was taken partly because of Soviet and Cuban difficulty in bridging a psychological gap between themselves and Angolan troops, the FNLA believes.

Observers have suggested Cuban and Fapla troops were unable to work together successfully. It was reported in 1979 that they fought each other in Malanje for two or three hours.

# Angola confirms SA troop pullback

Cape Times 23/2/84 (22)

**LISBON.** — Angola has confirmed that South African troops occupying part of its territory are withdrawing, the state-run Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

"The aggressive activities of the South African Army have ceased and they have begun withdrawing to Namibia," the Angop dispatch, monitored in Lisbon, quoted the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Rodrigues, as saying

He said the withdrawal would be supervised by the joint Angolan-South African commission which will be headquartered in Angolan territory

The agency quoted Colonel Rodrigues as saying on Tuesday that "a symbolic number of American observers, two or three", would

participate in the ceasefire commission

This is a shift from an earlier position when, after trilateral talks in Zambia to seal the truce arrangement last week, Angola said it did not want United States observers because they were not impartial

Colonel Rodrigues said long-standing demands by Washington and Pretoria for the withdrawal from Angola of about 25 000 Cuban troops were not discussed in the latest round of talks

He said Swapo insurgents had pledged not to take advantage of the withdrawal, that "only Angolan forces" would

move into areas left by the South Africans and that Luanda would "restrict" Swapo activities.

He said Angola's acceptance of the truce aimed at encouraging talks between Swapo and South Africa for an independence settlement.

● Angolan rebels yesterday accused the Angolan Government of massacring civilians and said their armed struggle would be intensified.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Unita said 78 men, women and children were massacred in the suburbs of the central city of Huambo on February 15, 16, 19 and 20 and 254 were arrested.

The Unita statement called on negotiators seeking peace in Southern Africa and international humanitarian organizations not to keep silent on such violations of human rights.

● Meanwhile, an advance group of US technical personnel arrived in Windhoek yesterday in preparation for the opening of an American centre to help monitor the disengagement of South African forces in southern Angola.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, confirmed the arrival

## Talks welcomed

● In Harare, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday cautiously welcomed the current dialogue between South Africa and its black neighbours, saying the success of the negotiations would depend on Pretoria's willingness to honour its pledges

● A Lusaka report quotes President Kenneth Kaunda as saying that independent African states looked forward to welcoming South Africa in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) once the Republic proved genuine by removing troops from Angola and granting independence to SWA/Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI



# Urgent talks on threat to peace

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

An urgent meeting of the joint monitoring commission for the South African-Angolan peace agreement has been arranged for tomorrow and one of its top priorities will be to assess the influx of Swapo insurgents into the border area.

Earlier today the fragile peace negotiations with Angola seemed likely to be shattered as South Africa and Unita raised objections to new offensives by Swapo and Cuban-led forces.

In a grim warning on the eve of the 30-day withdrawal period, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Swapo was jeopardising the accord.

But, in a later statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the second meeting of the joint monitoring commission would take place tomorrow in Southern Angola.

## Still holding

This announcement, considered with the disclosure of the South African representatives on the commission, means that the peace is still holding.

South Africa will be represented by Brigadier JM Diepenaar, Commandant WJ le Crerar, Commandant PD Uys and Commandant J Kuhn, all of the SADF, as well as Mr Derek Auret of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Tomorrow's meeting of the commission will also be attended by Mr Dave Steward, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, General J Geldenhuys and Brigadier J Joubert, both of the SADF.

## Threatened

In a statement last night Mr Botha said the peace had been threatened by a newly-gathered force of Swapo insurgents.

While South Africa accepted that 400 Swapo insurgents was headed for the border before the agreement, this force had now grown to 800.

The only party to the tripartite monitoring commission which has not yet named its appointees is Angola.

Three Americans have already been named, including a senior member of the American Embassy in South Africa, Mr Walter Stadler.

Unita, the guerilla movement fighting against the MPLA for control of Angola, yesterday claimed that Luanda had launched a Cuban-led offensive to regain control of the eastern sector.

Unita also warned that it would not co-operate with the countries involved in the tripartite agreement.

Mr Stadler said that any mass infiltration of guerillas into Northern Namibia by Swapo could plunge the Angolan-South African peace efforts into crisis if diplomatic efforts were not started immediately.



By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — America's number two diplomat in South Africa, Mr Walter Stadler, has arrived in Windhoek to co-ordinate the establishment of a disengagement liaison office in the Namibian capital.

As he arrived last night, American technicians from the Pretoria Embassy were installing sophisticated communications equipment which will link the American office in Windhoek directly with the State Department in Washington — the same systems employed in all American diplomatic missions abroad.

But Mr Stadler emphasised that his country did not intend establishing a fully-fledged consulate or embassy in Windhoek until independence.

The life of the Windhoek office would depend on the lifetime of the joint South African-

# US envoy sets up disengagement office in Namibia

Angolan military commission.

The purpose of the liaison office, he added, was to be a base for the small group of Americans who would take part in the proceedings of the joint military commission, set up last week to monitor the disengagement/ceasefire in Southern Angola.

The American representatives would participate actively in the commission only if asked to do so by South Africa and Angola.

"If a bit of a misunderstanding should arise, we will be

Department in Washington, Mr Peter Eicher and Mr William Twaddell, are expected in Windhoek today to complete the liaison team.

Mr Eicher is a member of the American Bureau of International Organisations and is primarily concerned with United Nations affairs.

Mr Twaddell was the American charge d'affaires in Mozambique until June last year. A Portuguese speaker, he is credited with playing a key role in the improvement in American-Mozambican relations.

Mr Stadler said last night that this latest step was "a positive, concrete achievement. Both sides (South Africa and Angola) are far beyond anything they would have thought possible six months ago. Quite frankly we (Americans) would not have believed all this possible a year ago," he declared.

Mr Stadler was accompanied by his private secretary and the American Army attaché in Pretoria, Colonel David Parker, who is expected to be the military expert involved in the joint commission. Meanwhile two senior officials from the American State

# 'Southern Africa at crucial crossroad'

at ending hostility between the two, ideologically opposed states

Mr Machel said peace in Southern Africa required that each state rigorously observe principles of international law against the violation of other states' borders and the use of force or threats in foreign relations.

"Mr Ambassador, you are presenting your credentials at a particularly difficult time in which Southern Africa is at the crossroads between peace and war," the Mozambican leader told Mr Watervlhet.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Machel reaffirmed his government's support for guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) when he received the

# Kenyan (22) Swapo seeks ceasefire pact

## welcomes Swa, with Pretoria, says Nujoma

accords 24/12/84

The Star Bureau

**NAIROBI** — Kenya's best-selling newspaper yesterday welcomed new security accords between South Africa and its black neighbours but said Pretoria's racial policies remained the main threat to peace.

"For the first time there is hope that the region can avoid the major conflagration towards which it has seemed headed in the recent past," the Daily Nation said in an editorial.

But the paper said that, while South Africa's accords with Mozambique and Angola were an important first step towards peace in the region, serious obstacles such as Namibian independence and Pretoria's system of apartheid remained.

"Pretoria must seek peace with its black majority, giving it a meaningful say in the running of the country, thus eliminating the main cause of conflict in Southern Africa," it said.

"The agreements between South Africa and its neighbours must be more than just border arrangements to buy Pretoria time while it pursues its oppressive policies. If that is all that Pretoria expects, then what we are seeing now will be no more than another false start" — Reuter

The Star Bureau

**WASHINGTON** — Swapo is optimistic that South African rule in Namibia is about to end, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma said in Washington yesterday when commenting on the disengagement in Southern Angola.

After a meeting at the US State Department with the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Nujoma confirmed that Swapo would observe the disengagement.

He called on South Africa to end its indecision and to choose one of the two systems proposed for the Namibian independence election — proportional representation or single-member constituencies.

Swapo, he said, was willing to fight the election on either basis.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo hoped the disengagement in Southern Angola would lead to a ceasefire and he indicated that Swapo still wanted South Africa to sign a formal ceasefire agreement.

In the past South Africa has rejected a formal ceasefire agreement with Swapo, apparently because it feels this could be interpreted as a reversal of its refusal to recognise Swapo as having any legal status.



Mr Sam Nujoma still wants South Africa to sign a formal ceasefire agreement

It would also run counter to Pretoria's insistence that any negotiations with Swapo must be conducted by the internal parties in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo welcomed the disengagement provided it led to practical steps — first a ceasefire and then the free and fair elections envisaged UN Security Council Resolution 435.

He said Swapo wanted the seven-month independence process laid down in Resolution 435, beginning with the deployment of the UN monitoring force, to start within months or even weeks.

It was also reported in Washington that the leader of the Angolan delegation to the Lu-

saka meeting, Interior Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, had declared that "current conditions are good for the establishment of an atmosphere of trust which could permit the joint commission to work towards creating the necessary atmosphere for the implementation of Resolution 435".

In a statement broadcast by Radio Luanda, Colonel Kito confirmed that hostilities had ceased and the disengagement had started with the withdrawal of some of the South African forces from Southern Angola.

Like Mr Nujoma, Colonel Kito also envisaged that, after the disengagement, the next step would be negotiations between South Africa and Swapo on a ceasefire.

In return for South Africa withdrawing entirely and ending its support for the Unita rebels, he said, the Angolan Government had agreed to "restrict the actions of Swapo" during the period of the joint military commission's existence "with a view to the implementation of the next phase in the peace process — negotiations between Swapo and South Africa for a ceasefire".

Colonel Kito said the issue of the Cuban troops in Angola had "not yet been considered during the current talks".



# Swapo (221) silent on political <sup>stew</sup> rally bid <sup>24/2/84</sup>

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) has received a reply to an application to hold a political rally in Windhoek next month, but has declined to disclose whether it had been given the go-ahead or not.

"Comment and further details will be given at a later stage," a legal representative said.

The movement applied last Friday to Windhoek's chief magistrate, Mr H W Visser, to convene a meeting on March 11 in terms of the Notification of Meetings Act.

## PERMISSION

The Act stipulates that political organisations have to obtain written permission from the magistrates concerned to hold public meetings. Copies of the parties' constitutions must accompany applications.

In terms of the Meetings Act, political movements which have as their declared objectives the violent overthrow of the existing dispensation are prohibited from holding public meetings.

"Swapo is not a proscribed political organisation in Namibia, but its constitution has been banned.

The planned political meeting will be Swapo's first in more than five years in Namibia. — Sapa



helped to an ambulance after a knife-  
the City centre post office yesterday  
Pictures Peter Stanford

# Angolan ceasefire plan in balance

CAPL TIMES 24/2/84

221

Political Correspondent

**THE South Africa-Angola peace initiative hung in the balance last night as South Africa warned of a Swapo advance which could break the fragile border truce.**

The Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, said 200 Swapo guerillas had already crossed the SWA/Namibian border and 41 had been shot dead this month in Ovambo and West Kavango by security forces

Mr Botha said they were part of an 800-strong Swapo force moving southwards in contravention of the peace "understanding" reached with Angola earlier this month

### Meeting urged

Mr Botha said he had sent messages yesterday to the Angolan and United States governments seeking an urgent meeting of the joint monitoring force due to oversee the "military disengagement" in southern Angola

The month-long disengagement instituted by South Africa on January 31, is aimed at producing a formal ceasefire in southern Angola

Western diplomats have been hoping that this in turn could restore momentum to the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement talks

The whole initiative is now threatened by the developments disclosed

derstanding would be enforced Swapo leaders had been informed at the highest level a day or two before the Lusaka talks that they would have to respect any agreement reached between South Africa and Angola

"Angola would not tolerate Swapo going against this" Mr Botha said he had been told

The Angolan representatives had also told him that Swapo forces had been moving southwards before January 31 in areas which were not at that time under Angolan control Mr Botha had expressed his understanding of this but had stated South Africa would not tolerate the situation and reserved the right to act

He said last night that

his call for an urgent meeting of the joint monitoring commission was made in an effort to secure joint action to reduce distrust between the two sides and to prevent hostilities breaking out again

Mr Botha did not say how the latest development would affect the South African withdrawal from Angola which the Angolan Government confirmed earlier this week was underway

● SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that as Mr Botha made his statement the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emerged from talks with Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant

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## x-wife sees man shot dead

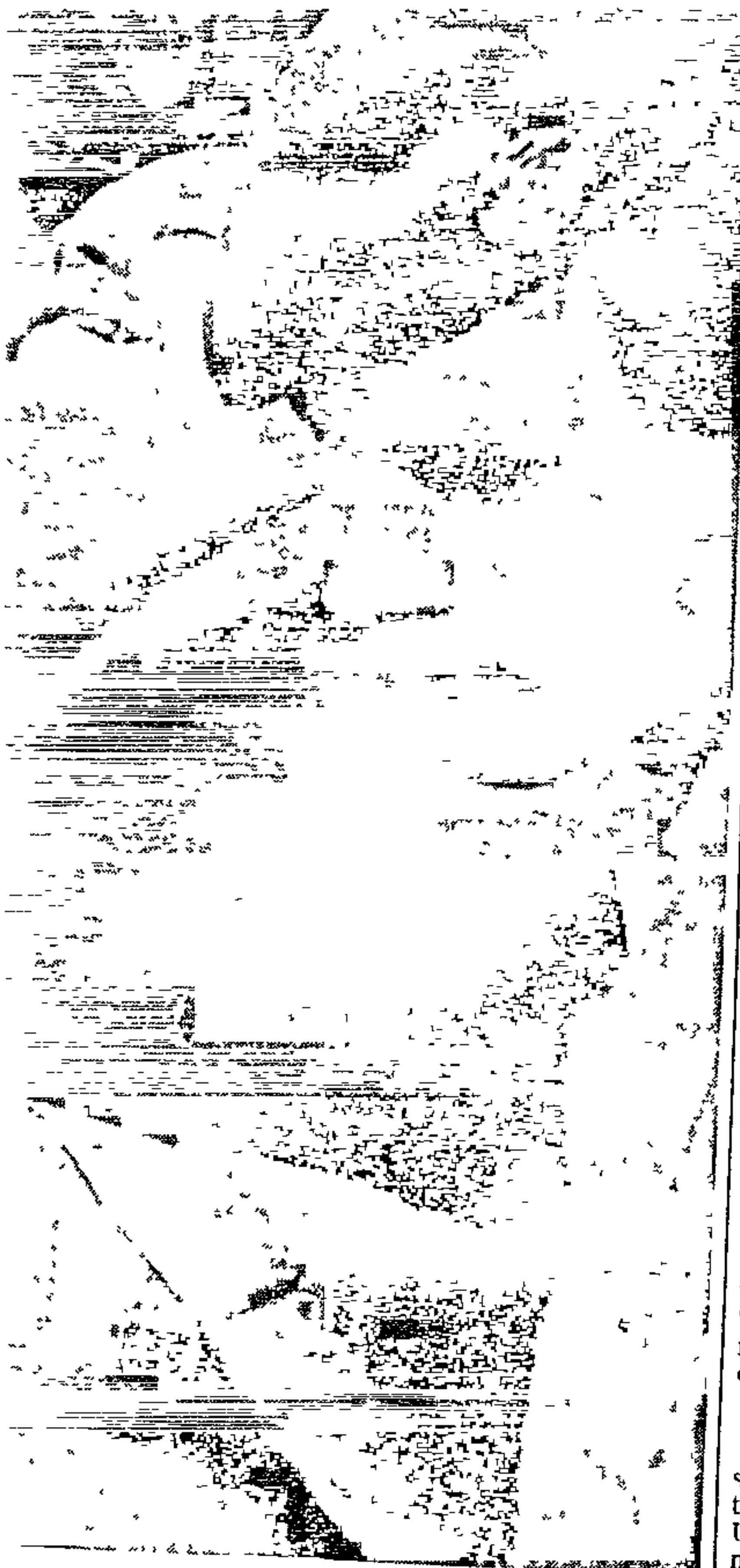
Crime Reporter

MIERWACHT man was shot dead in front of  
orner wife after an argument with another  
on front of Vasco block of flats last night

# Pick

# 'n OFF





is helped to an ambulance after a knife-  
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Pictures Peter Stanford

# plan in balance

Cape Times 24/2/84

Political Correspondent

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Western diplomats have been hoping that this in turn could restore momentum to the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement talks

The whole initiative is now threatened by the developments disclosed in Mr Botha's statement

### SA condition

One of the South African conditions for a continuing truce was that neither Swapo nor Angola should exploit the situation for military advantage

Mr Botha said that at the talks with Angola in Lusaka on February 16 he had told Angola that South Africa knew Swapo forces were moving southwards and that this could scupper the peace understanding

"The Angolans assured me that the un-

derstanding would be enforced Swapo leaders had been informed at the highest level a day or two before the Lusaka talks that they would have to respect any agreement reached between South Africa and Angola

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To page 2

## Ex-wife sees man shot dead

Crime Reporter

RUITERWACHT man was shot dead in front of his former wife after an argument with another man in front of a Vasco block of flats last night

Mr Sarel Johannes du Plessis, 35, of Batavia Road, died from a gunshot wound in the chest. A 22-year-old Vrijzee man handed himself over to the police after the shooting

Several residents in the area rushed into the street when they heard a gunshot and a woman screaming "You've shot him you've shot him"

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said a woman, Mrs Caroline Du Plessis, 35, a mother of four, was walking in Victoria Road about 9pm when her former husband allegedly assaulted her

The 22-year-old man intervened and a shot was fired. Mr Du Plessis fell to the pavement

Mr Herman Swanepoel, who lives nearby, said he fled outside after hearing a shot and saw a man lying on the pavement

Within minutes members of the Metro Rescue arrived and together with police detectives tried to revive the man. He was still alive at that stage but died a few seconds later

Captain Calitz said the 22-year-old man would appear in court soon

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# NAMIBIA

## Swapo's leaders

(221)  
FM 24/2/84

A meeting between senior SA officials, possibly headed by Namibian Administrator General Willie van Niekerk, and the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) could take place in the near future. Few people, however, know much about Swapo's senior leaders — other than from what can be gathered from propaganda and gossip about its controversial president, Sam Nujoma.

The organisation was founded in 1959 when a Namibian worker living in Cape Town, Herman Toivo ja Toivo, and a number of friends formed the Ovambo People's Organisation to look after the interests of Namibian workers in SA. Later, after conflict with the authorities which led to Toivo's being jailed, the organisation's name was changed to Swapo to make it clear that non-Ovambos were also welcome.

The movement's original branch in Windhoek was led by a young Ovambo activist working for the railways — Nujoma.

After the International Court failed, in 1966, to declare SA's occupation of Namibia illegal, Swapo organised the first armed insurgents of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan). The war started on August 26 1966 when police discovered a Plan training camp at Ongulumbashe.

After 23 years, and with considerable aid from Moscow, Swapo has developed a

(221) FM 24/2/84

smooth, sophisticated organisation with a strong intellectual leadership. The man at the top is still Sam Shafushuna Nujoma, the 55-year-old almost uneducated son of an Owambo peasant. The only time his leadership was in real danger was in the early Seventies when Andreas Shipanga challenged him. Shipanga was jailed in Zambia and later quit Swapo.

Nujoma has often embarrassed his supporters by his behavior and wild talk. As a person he is likeable and friendly and his colleagues tend to regard him as a father figure. His name is one to conjure with in Owambo and Katutura township, but it is widely speculated that if Swapo became

the government of Namibia Nujoma would be content with being nominal president — leaving his more intellectually-gifted colleagues to run the country.

The acting vice-president of Swapo is the grandson and namesake of one of Namibia's early heroes, Hendrik Witbooi. The grandfather fought the Germans in the early part of the century, the grandson is a minister of religion, the traditional chief of the Nama people and the most senior Swapo leader in the country. He is soft-spoken and widely respected — but has no real power in Swapo, although the leadership could not afford to alienate him. The position of another Swapo vice-presi-

dent Nathaniel Maxuiriri, is unclear. He has been under house arrest in Walvis Bay since the late Sixties and therefore is prevented from playing any prominent role on the coast and among the old guard, Maxuiriri, a moderate and Christian is highly regarded.

The national chairman of Swapo is David Mereroa, 60-year-old Herero who still owns a successful shop in Katutura. There are suspicions that he holds his position because Swapo wants to prove that it is not an exclusively Ovambo organisation.

The administrative secretary is Moses Garoeb. Despite his Damara origins, Garoeb has worked himself into the top



(22) FM 24/2/84

leadership and is a key figure in the movement's organisational machinery. He is regarded as approachable and not a radical Marxist.

Didipo Hamutenya is the secretary for information and publicity, and is probably the single most powerful man in Swapo after Nujoma. He resembles Zimbabwe president Robert Mugabe in appearance and intellectual capability, and is understood to spend a lot of his time in Harare. He is a highly articulate and a very shrewd politician, as at home among the guerrillas in southern Angola as in the conference halls of the world.

Hamutenya is regarded as a convinced



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**Hamutenya ... effectively the number two man**

Marxist who is nonetheless prepared to be pragmatic. He was educated in the West and in Communist countries and has powerful friends in high places. Some see him playing Prime Minister to Nujoma's nominal Presidency in a future Swapo government. His sister, Lucia Hamutenya, was until recently an internal Swapo leader and is now the assistant secretary for legal affairs.

Lucas Pohamba (49) is a typical Swapo apparatchik. Of Ovambo origin, Pohamba has been a party organiser since 1959. He ran the Zambia office from 1966 to 1970; was then sent to Algeria, and is now secretary for finance. Pohamba is one of the most militant radicals in Swapo and loves going to the bush to visit the guerrillas.

Peter Muesihange, also an Ovambo, is secretary for foreign affairs. Although seen as a leftist, the realities of international politics have apparently dawned on him. He is regarded as an experienced politician, a pragmatist and a member of the organisation's inner circle.

Richard Kapelwa controls Swapo's influential defence portfolio. However, he is a Caprivian — and the defection from Swapo of the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) and most Caprivian guerrillas may have deprived him of his power base. A young Ovambo called Hawala, about whom little is known, is being tipped as Kapelwa's successor.

Another influential leader is the Plan commander, Dimo Hamaambo. He is something of a mystery — even to some of his

Swapo colleagues. What is known about him is that he is regarded as the real hero of the "liberation struggle" who proved his courage as a soldier and general at the so-called Battle of Cassinga against the SADF in April 1978 when thousands of guerrillas, including, it is alleged, women and children were killed. It is not known where he stands politically — but he was trained in Moscow.

John ya Otto is Swapo's secretary for labour. He is not an intellectual, but a respected member of the Ovambo old guard and author of a successful autobiography called *Battlefront Namibia*. His position will probably be important after independence.

Ben Amathila, a highly intelligent academic born in Ovambo, is the secretary for economic affairs. It is a key position, but also a very difficult one as Swapo has never had a particularly clear economic policy and the economy will be the organisation's biggest headache if it wins the independence elections. He is a quiet, approachable man and lectures at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. His wife, Libertine Amathila, is also well known in the organisation and is assistant secretary for health.

Theo-Ben Gurirab is Swapo's representative at the UN and probably the most well known Swapo leader in the West. He is extremely popular at the UN and in African circles, and is regarded as a top intellectual who has through the years succeeded in selling Swapo to moderates in the West. He is a powerful man in Swapo because of his value to the organisation, but it is believed some elements are trying to undermine his position — partially because he is a Damara and partially because he is a moderate who attracts international attention.

Hage Geingob is another intellectual — also from Damara stock. He is apparently a confidante of Nujoma's. He is director of the UN Institute in Lusaka, and has been responsible for training many young Swapo activists. With him at the institute is another influential and charismatic member of the Swapo politburo — Moses Tjutendero. He is one of the very few Herero-speaking leaders in the organisation. Another is Mose Tjiriange, a man who got his doctorate in law from Moscow University, and is now secretary for legal affairs.

And then there is the man who started it all, Herman Toivo ya Toivo. He was sentenced to 20 years on Robben Island in 1968 and is still there. He will be 70 years old on August 22, but according to PFP MP Helen Suzman and Swanu leader Moses Katjuongua, who visited him recently on the island, he is in very good shape physically and psychologically. A Mandela-type figure, he is widely seen as the "father of liberation in Namibia." His address to the Supreme Court before he was sentenced is well known inside and outside the country and has helped to build his image.

His friends of the Sixties remember him as a soft-hearted Christian — but 16 years in jail can change anybody.

CAP. Times 25/2/84

# 'Nats-only' tours to operational area

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Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday sparked what could develop into a major row when he disclosed that only Nationalists were included in groups of members of Parliament and Provincial Councils invited recently to visit the operational area

And opposition MPs claimed later that the visits had taken place in spite of them being told

there was no money for group tours to the border by MPs

In reply to questions in Parliament by Major Ruben Sive, Progressive Federal Party MP for Bezuidenhout, General Malan disclosed that 42 MPs — all of them Nationalists — had visited the operational area at his invitation from November 30 to December 2 last year

He also disclosed that from February 1 to 3 this year a group of 32 MPCs — all of them Na-

tionalists — had been his guests on a similar visit. The MPCs, he said, were "part of a larger group of influential persons who comprised the touring party"

The reasons for both visits according to General Malan were "To enlighten the group on the military situation in South West Africa and the conditions under which the SA Defence Force operates in the operational area, as well as the contribution by means of civic action programmes towards raising the living standards of the local population"

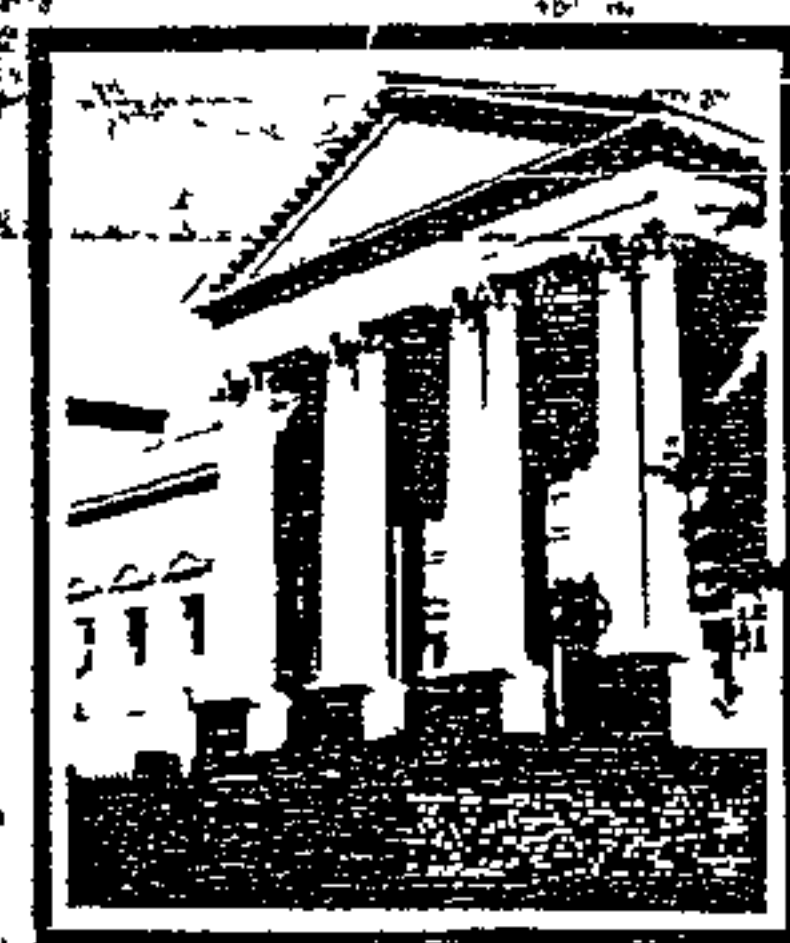
The groups was transported to and from the border in "appropriate SA Air Force aircraft and SA Defence Force vehicles", he said

Asked by Major Sive why only Nationalists were included in the groups, General Malan replied "It is the prerogative of the Minister of Defence to invite people to visit the operational area"

In an angry reaction later, Major Sive said: "I don't think the Minister of Defence realizes that he is no longer running the SADF, but is answerable to the people of South Africa through Parliament."

It was General Malan's duty to see that opposition parties were given equal opportunity to know what was happening in the Defence Force, in the operational area in particular.

"There are courtesies that ministers owe to Parliament and unless the Minister of Defence observes these, he should no longer continue to hold his post," Major Sive said



He said the last time opposition MPs had gone to the border was when a parliamentary group was invited to visit after Operation Protea in 1981

The Conservative Party's defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said in reaction that General Malan's actions and comments reflected the arrogance and uncaring attitude of the Nationalist Government

He said that late last year he and Dr Willie Snyman, the CP MP for Pietersburg, were told that funds for a border trip were not available

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in a statement that he was "shocked" that General Malan had departed from a principle of equal treatment and opportunity for all parties to gather first-hand information and make contact with South Africa forces in the operational area

"This is especially so when we have been advised on inquiry that financial stringencies made a group visit impossible," he said



(221)

# Pledge on prisoners

Sw 29/2/84

WINDHOEK — The privately-initiated Namibian Multi-Party Conference has pledged to negotiate the release of imprisoned Swapo founder Herman Toivo Jatovo and others on Robben Island in South Africa

Addressing a media conference today, session chairman Mr Dirk Mudge read a declaration by the MPC to work for the release of the Swapo founding member and Mr Eliazer Tuhadelem and all other political prisoners.

The leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said nothing should be spared to achieve peace in the territory — Sapa.

(221) ~~221~~ S. Times 26/2/84

# The truth is that we can't afford SWA

BEYOND the diplomatic explanations surrounding the latest SWA-Namibian settlement drive lies a simple reality — South Africa can economically no longer carry the Namibian albatross.

After years of ignoring or downplaying economic realities at home, the truth is hitting with the force of a McEnroe backhand smash — separate development, taken seriously, is fearfully expensive.

And ignoring South Africa's Third World realities for decades has made it even more so.

If the choice has to be made — as Prime Minister P W Botha put it so succinctly three weeks ago — it is South Africa's interests which will come first. Hence the peace initiative.

Not that settlement would immediately release huge amounts of money for domestic consumption. The military machine would cost as much (still relatively modest in terms of GNP), and at least some South African aid to an independent Namibia would continue.

## Flashpoints

But there would be a "peace dividend" serving to relieve some of the enormous pressures on the South African Treasury. And a snap survey of South Africa's domestic economic circumstances shows precisely why there is such a desperate need for that dividend.

A constellation of unfavourable circumstances is massing. The drought, a sluggish gold price, recession, Government budget overshoots, inflation, rural development disasters, urbanisation crises, public service shortages, an unemployment figure hovering around the two-million mark, a near-exhausted tax base and the costs of a new constitution are the stars.

The crunch is now and the immediate flashpoints can be reeled off like a roll of battleground skirmishes.

Rural development has suffered since Verwoerd's days because of ideological constraints. Money was used to buy up consolidation land, much of which, a former Deputy Minister of Land Development disarmingly ad-

By **BRIAN POTTINGER**



mitted, had not contributed to increasing the GNP of the homelands by one half of one percent.

Seminal reports published recently on homeland-development strategies have revealed the skeleton hiding behind the separate-development cloak.

Most recent was a Ciskei report which found that only 20 percent of the economically active population of the state could make a living from farming while creation of industrial jobs sufficient to lap up the unemployment would cost more than the entire annual Ciskei budget.

Partly as a response to this sort of crushing odds has come the Government's regional development policy for rural stabilisation; cross-border development areas, a massive industrial decentralisation scheme and the establishment of a Southern African Development Bank.

The scheme is enormously costly — precisely how expensive in the long run nobody quite seems to know.

## Dazzled

In 1982 there were 777 investment applications involving R2 500-million in pledged capital, many from foreign investors dazzled by the extravagant decentralisation incentives.

In the first nine months of last year there were 816 applications. Last year's incentives budget ran to R230-million. And, with the new claims rolling in, a quantum leap in the State's load is unavoidable.

Then there is the urbanisation crisis. Sombre Community Development reports in

1982 revealed that the housing backlog was more than 400 000 units.

Wiping it out would cost nearly R1 000-million a year; and then it would take five years to accommodate whites, coloureds and Indians and 10 years for blacks.

The crisis was a long time coming and sprang largely from the Government's refusal to match Third World strategies. Belatedly and at infinitely higher cost it has now bowed to the self-evident.

## Expensive

New Government housing strategies revolve round shifting the burden from State shoulders, half a million State housing units are on the market, self-help, site-and-service, core housing and controlled squatting upgrading, once swear words, are now part of the lexicon of the State urban planner.

The informal economic sector — once described in administration board circulars as an "urban menace" — has belatedly sprung to official prominence as a way of handling part of the urban unemployment crisis.

The strategies are those of survival but still they are frightfully expensive given the scale of the crisis.

A third obvious target for the "peace dividend" is education and skills training. Both remain the Achilles heel of economic development in South Africa. Past ideologically inspired failures in the direction of black education and skills training now exact their expensive toll.

The HSRC report on education estimated two years ago that the backlog in black, coloured and Indian school places was 1 583 748 at primary level and 283 851 at secondary level.

The cost to wipe out the backlog — R2 300-million, and that does not even include the enormous costs of equalising training and pay standards.

Recent reports indicate the immediate shortage of skilled personnel is 37 000.

In the past five years State expenditure on black education has jumped astronomically to keep pace with an equally overwhelming increase in the school-going population, but is still running at approximately one-eighth that spent on white pupils.

The results are easily seen. Between 50 and 60 percent of black pupils leave before Std 2. Last year half of the black matriculants failed and only 12 percent won university entrances.

The Government's response has again been to try to shift the burden. Business is more closely involved in training of labour and is even called on through its upgrade programmes to provide black matriculants with the basic educational capacities for competition in the open skills market.

## Stunning

Higher-income groups — predominantly white — will meanwhile be called upon to bear a heavier financial burden when it comes to educating their children.

A fourth pressing economic reality, South African agriculture — traditionally a mainstay of the economy — has been devastated by three years of drought.

By the end of June 1983 the agricultural debt stood at R6 400-million. By the middle of this year the annual interest cost alone will reach a stunning R1 000-million, eat-

ing up 46 percent of farmers' income.

Last year alone the Government paid out R71-million in drought relief. An additional R400-million has been appropriated, and Finance Minister Owen Horwood has warned that emergency assistance to farmers will have to continue for many years to come.

A global sum needed to bail out farmers in the next two years compiled by a Johannesburg consultancy firm was a cool R3 100-million.

## Indispensable

Fifthly, lies the future of third-tier Government. If SWA-Namibia taught anything it revealed the bottomless financial pit which inefficient and unmonitored ethnic authorities can become.

Constitutional planners assure that they are learning by Namibia's mistakes, but the trend still seems in the direction of hosts of smaller ethnic local authorities. The bill will be high.

And, finally, there is the cost of the new constitution. It is not the immediate visible costs — the millions for expanded State accommodation or the approximately R17-million a year on legislators salary packages — but rather the "legitimacy capital" that is needed.

Pretoria by now realises that the mere creation of institutions does not guarantee legitimacy. That must be won by a combination of calibre leadership and hard material gains for the communities.

So coloured and housing and education, social-upliftment programmes, better welfare grants and rural stabilisation in the homelands become not a by-product of the new process but its fuel.

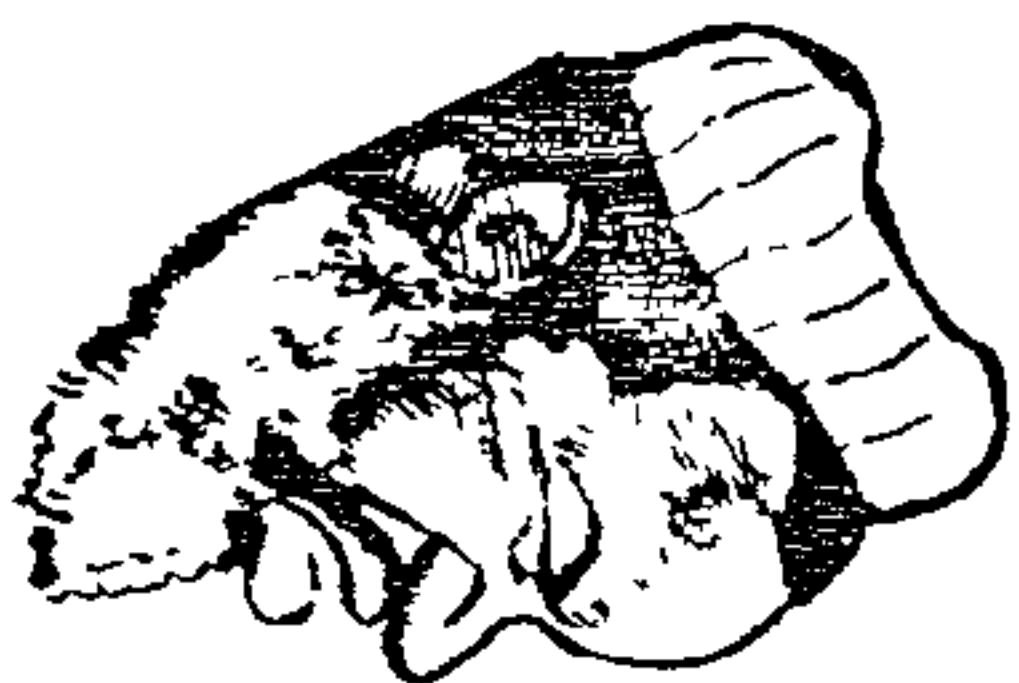
For South Africa a and tougher front is up, not the swaying of the Namibian political military war but the battle to meet immediate domestic expectations at time of economic crisis after years of misdirection.

# Money is needed to pay the huge bills back home



**Go-it-alone Swapo rebels in last-ditch advance on the border could scuttle Angola deal: Crisis meeting to meet new threat**

# PRACITIONER



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**Rolling in Joeys ... the girl who took over from Koo**



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**Andy's**  
**latest**  
**turns**  
**us nude**

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
**OUT-OF-CONTROL** Swapo fighters — probably beyond the reach of their command headquarters — yesterday posed the gravest threat so far to the infant peace agreement forged between Angola and South Africa.

While no one could say with certainty under whose orders they were marching, South African intelligence estimated that as many as 800 insurgents were moving southwards through the bush near the Namibia border.

Yesterday, the newly established South African-Angolan joint monitoring commission met in emergency session to deal with the new threat to peace.

They assembled in Cuvela, the small, battered town in southern Angola which was the scene of a bloody battle between Swapo and security forces only a few weeks ago.

In some Government circles there was speculation that the advancing Swapo units consisted of dissidents who were now operating under direct orders from the Soviet Union bent on scuppering the fragile peace initiatives.





forces only a few weeks ago  
 - In some Government circles there was speculation that the advancing Swapo units consisted of dissidents who were now operating under direct orders from the Soviet Union bent on scuppering the fragile peace initiatives

### Isolated

But other sources said the advancing force may consist of regular Swapo units who had simply become isolated in the vast and empty southern Angola bush, far from their headquarters and unaware of fast-moving events on the diplomatic front

Another possibility is that the Swapo units are on a last-ditch drive to penetrate Namibia so that they can go to ground there before their Angolan sanctuaries are sewn up by the peace accord.

Although pledged not to hamper the South African-Angolan accord, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has made it clear that his forces are prepared to continue waging the war inside Namibia until there is a firm commitment to implement UN resolution 435

A further complicating factor in the delicately balanced situation is the possibility that Unita elements may be trying to take advantage of the South African withdrawal southwards by moving into the vacated terrain

The monitoring commission's second meeting was originally scheduled for March 1, but the new reports of Swapo insurgency — denied by Mr Nujoma — led to yesterday's urgent meeting

### Urgency

Foreign observers remain hopeful because the principal players in the disengagement operation — South Africa and Angola — have both signalled their determination to accept each others bona fides and to continue with the peace initiative

At the breakthrough Lusaka talks 10 days ago, the South African delegation presented precise intelligence maps showing the southward movement of Swapo columns along four main routes.

At that time their strength was estimated at 400 men travelling in groups of various strengths

The South African delegation accepted that the Angolan Government could not be expected to exercise control over Swapo forces which had already moved into the cordon sanitaire which South African special forces have unofficially been maintaining in Southern Angola since 1981

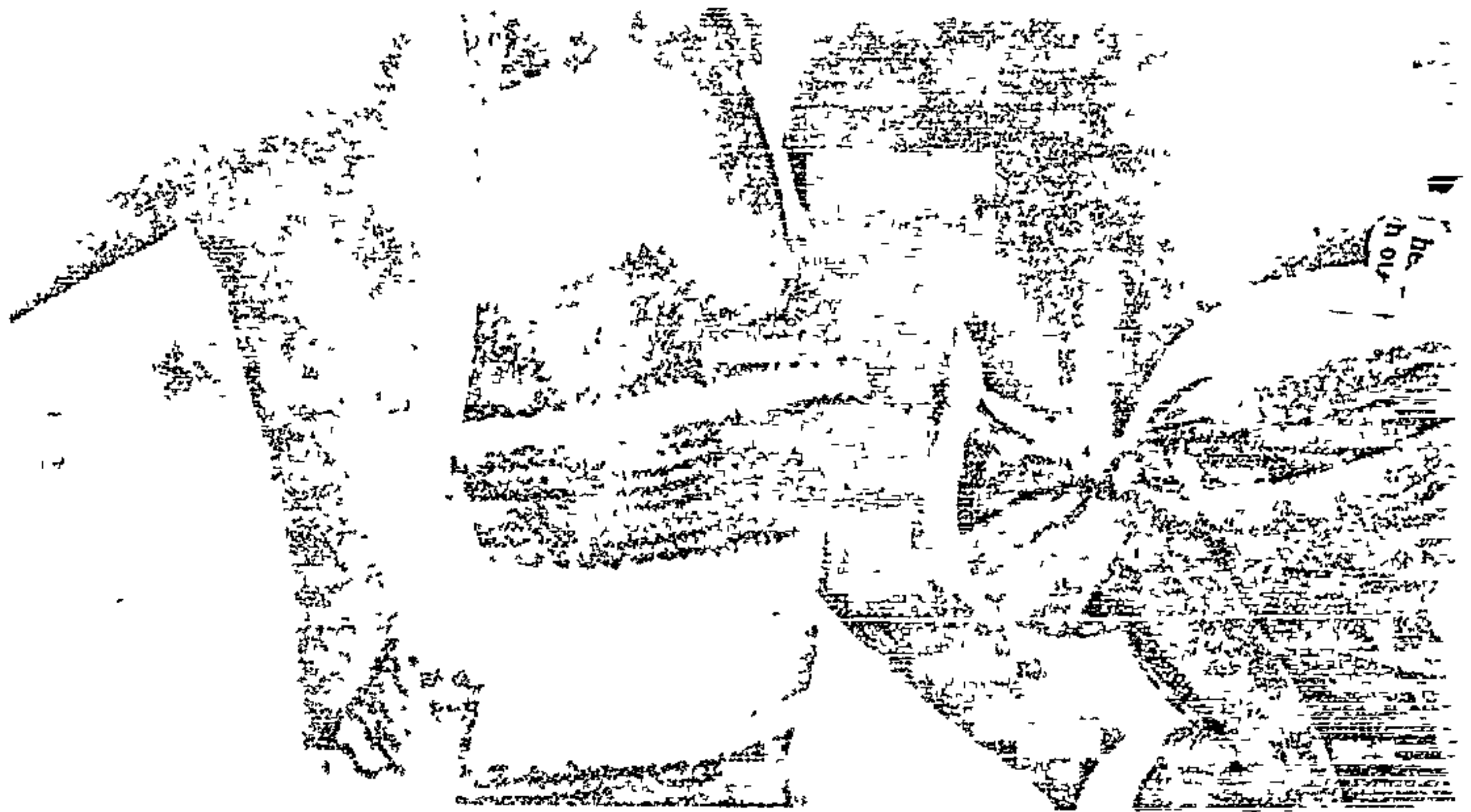
At the same time, say informed sources, it was also tacitly understood by both parties that if Swapo forces were encountered in Southern Angola by disengaging South African security forces, they would be attacked in terms of the understanding that Swapo would be prevented from taking advantage of the disengagement

The latest South African intelligence assessments of the Swapo force — up to 800 men with as many as 200 already inside northern Namibia — have therefore increased the urgency of the disengagement talks

Deep concern exists in Government circles that if the Swapo units succeed in penetrating northern Namibia and in attacking civilian targets, there could be a backlash against the settlement drive

Meanwhile, indications are that the two principal parties are going ahead with the disengagement programme

□ To Page 2

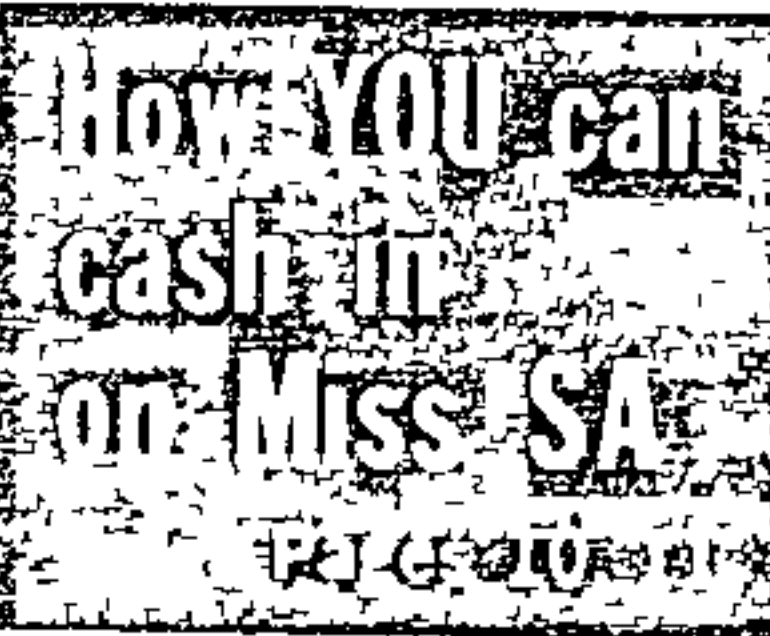


BEAUTY IN CLOSE-UP . . . Celeste Croote, left and Angela Slingerland, two of the Sun Miss SA finalists  
 Picture: HORACE

By DOREEN LEVIN

THERE is a fabulous addition to the list of glittering prizes awaiting Miss South Africa 1984.

She will fly to Hawaii to take part in a spectacular international competition — and be in line to win a cool R250 000 in prizes and modelling contracts!



On March 10 the Sunday Times Miss SA — the latest in a royal line of beauty that includes such stunningly successful stars as Penny Coelen, Annelie Kriel, Vera Johns and the current queen, Sandra de Meyer — will be chosen at a glittering ball in the new Sandton Sun hotel

Almost before she can catch her breath she will be off to the Hawaiian Islands to take part in the Hawaiian Tropic competition, in which prizes worth a quarter of a million rand go to the winner

Add this to her other prizes already valued at over R50 000 and our girl — who will be chosen from 15 finalists — could be worth a staggering R300 000 in cash, gifts and overseas trips

### Kirsten walks a tightrope

By TED PARTRIDGE

PETER KIRSTEN and Western Province will be on a cricketing tightrope this

### SWA peace in the balance

□ From Page 1

which — if no hitches are encountered — would take about five weeks

Various Angolan towns have been identified as meeting places at weekly intervals for the joint monitoring commission

The northernmost point will be Cuvelai, the southernmost one will be Ongiva

Sapa-Associated Press reported from Lisbon yesterday that the Angolan Government had declared that it could not be held responsible, if Swapo fighters were infiltrating SWA/Namibia from its territory because the area was still under the control of South African troops

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted official

sources as saying that it was impossible for Angola to comment on whether or not the reports of guerrilla infiltration were true because its forces had no access to the area

The officials said Angola had in no way broken its peace settlement with South Africa, and would continue to "scrupulously respect" it

Meanwhile, the Mocambique initiative is smoothly on track. At the historic Maputo talks on Monday, the South African Government presented a set of proposals covering security arrangements between the two countries

A Mocambican response is expected soon, and there is speculation that the parties may agree to two documents — a basic agreement of prin-

ciples which could serve as a model for other inter-state relations, and a second more detailed agreement dealing specifically with the implementation of the security arrangement between South Africa and Mocambique

Prospects of a summit meeting between Prime Minister P W Botha and President Samora Machel — probably in Lisbon and possibly within days — remain good



las" actor Steve Kanaly, who plays "Ray", top international model agent Johnny Casablancas, and two former Miss Universe beauty queens — one of them Margaret Gardner from South Africa

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plan recognised by South Africa, the Security Council and the Western Contact Group"

● Maintained that the territory should become a unitary state, belonging to "all people willing to stay here, build and defend it"

● Believed in "equal rights and responsibilities for all races, religions and political views"

#### CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

The document — being sent to leaders of the Frontline states, South Africa, the five members of the Western Contact Group and the United Nations — said the MPC recognised that implementation of Resolution 435 was dependent on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

The MPC also hoped the Lusaka agreement between South Africa, Angola and the US would lead to broader discussions of the Namibian dispute and an end to conflict in the region

Leaders of the MPC confirmed that moves would now go ahead to arrange meetings between themselves and representatives of the Frontline states, the Western Contact Group, South Africa and the UN

One MPC leader said a delegation from the conference would soon leave on such a trip — probably towards the middle of next month

The conference secretariat would also begin looking for political and economic experts to help the MPC formulate a political/constitutional framework, and investigate the territory's economic situation

#### PRISONERS

The MPC once again stated its intention to agitate, through negotiations, for the release of all Namibian political prisoners

It also favoured investigations into the possibility of entering into relations with neighbouring and other states "with the view to our own security and other strategic matters such as co-operation in the areas of health, finance, agriculture and veterinary services, water and energy, physical development, transport, etc"

The issue of Walvis Bay and the declared borders of Namibia would also be discussed with South Africa

Meanwhile the MPC would move towards the formulation of a permanent constitution which would be within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the context of the phase one proposals of the Western contact group

# Will all the Swapo elements come to heel?

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angola's MPLA Government is pressing Swapo not to disturb the fragile peace agreement with South Africa — but there are signs that divisions within Swapo are causing some nervousness in Luanda

"We know that the Angolans are leaning on Swapo and doing their bit to make this thing work," a top Reagan Administration official said at the weekend

"But the real question is, how cohesive is Swapo? Will all the Swapo elements come to heel? There is ample evidence that Swapo is not only not unified, but that it lacks unitary control"

This was one of the causes of Washington's anxiety last weekend about South Africa's complaint that hundreds of armed Swapo guerillas were filtering into Namibia from bases in southern Angola

While American officials did not take part in Saturday's meeting between South African and MPLA officials in Angola to discuss the South African protest, Washington was watching with intense interest and lights have been burning through the night at the State Department

At stake is the peace initiative in Southern Africa, an initiative the Reagan Administration is hoping will vindicate its much-criticised policy of constructive engagement

A successful conclusion of the initiative — hopefully leading to internationally recognised independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola — will also be a valuable diplomatic triumph for President Ronald Reagan, a success to counterbalance the debacle in Lebanon

For the Angolans, the stakes are high too — leading ultimately to diplomatic relations with the US. And this would open up the possibility of American development aid, which could help bring the war-ravaged country to its feet

But there is a long way to go yet and the first major hurdle was to find a method last week-

end of dealing with South Africa's protests about Swapo's infiltration

Technically, the ceasefire commission formed by Angola and South Africa, with the Americans as observers, should deal only with the activities of the forces of the two countries in southern Angola

Behind the scenes, however, is an acceptance that the commission provides a framework for raising issues such as a Swapo offensive within Namibia

Thus the Americans are hoping that South Africa's objections will be resolved so that its troop disengagement can proceed undisturbed

They see the events of the next few weeks as crucial. The withdrawal of South African troops should be followed by an Angolan move to let the 25 000 Cuban troops depart.

And this, they hope, will allow the South Africans to begin the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 which will bring about Namibian independence.

A key player in this scene is Mr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, the anti-Marxist rebel movement in Angola

Unita was active this week, claiming to have overrun a diamond town where hostages were taken

But analysts here believe Mr Savimbi will realise that even if South Africa ceases its support for his movement, the withdrawal of Cuban forces will improve Unita's chances against the MPLA, perhaps even paving the way for some sort of coalition between the two Angolan rivals

Washington analyst Mr Cord Meyer reported this weekend that Zambia's Mr Kenneth Kuanda and other Frontline leaders recognised that peace in Angola depended on such a reconciliation

Writing in the Washington Times, Mr Meyer said Reagan Administration officials would support such a political settlement as the best way of avoiding a final military conflict that could tempt the Soviets and the Cubans into massive military intervention

central and eastern regional headquarters were situated

Last week there was speculation that the JMC meeting would probably be at Ngiva — about 30 km north inside the border and a principal town which Angolan Government forces relinquished in the face of South Africa's Operation Protea in August 1981

While Saturday's meeting was in progress, the four principal United States officials sent to Windhoek earlier last week as observers had to kick their heels in the Namibian capital

The group, led by the former charge d'affaires in Mozambique, Mr Bill Twaddell, has opened a "disengagement monitoring office" in Windhoek, with direct links with Washington

Mr Twaddell, who speaks Portuguese, is regarded as a key figure in the improvement of US-Mozambican relations

He said that in terms of last week's Lusaka agreement, US participation in future JMC meetings would depend on "the triggering of a certain mechanism" He would not elaborate.

One aim of the US presence, said the deputy chief of the American Mission in Pretoria, Mr Walter Stadler, was to act as mediator and impartial liaison agent for the commission

#### BEHAVIOUR

There was speculation that the liaison office would become a more permanent mission, even though the Americans said its life depended on that of the commission

Another member of the liaison office, Mr Peter Eicher, who is also a member of the State Department's Bureau of International Organisations, said the group was available to join the commission at any time needed.

The fourth member of the group is the US Army attache to Pretoria, Colonel David Parker

Informed circles are puzzled by the behaviour of the Swapo insurgents forming part of the 800-strong force said to be moving towards the territory

It appears they are less willing to engage the security forces than in previous years

The Namibian radio service reported that two of the insurgents had surrendered to the security forces

While there has been no official statement in Windhoek about the infiltration, there was speculation that the guerillas were more intent on creating a presence in the territory than aiming at specific targets.

# White supremacy seen as more secure

The Star Bureau

LONDON — For the moment, at least, there can be little doubt that white supremacy in South Africa appears more secure than ever, the London Sunday Observer concluded in an editorial yesterday

"The brazen nerve and lack of scruple with which the South African Government pursues its interests seems to be paying off," says the newspaper in a leader entitled "South Africa's Coup"

"The deal with Mozambique was a masterly demonstration of how to combine military and diplomatic means to achieve na-

tional ends

"Taken together with the recent deal between South Africa and Angola, it is clear that the political geography of Southern Africa has shifted, perhaps decisively

"One by one, South Africa has contrived to neutralise all its immediate neighbours"

The Observer adds that any advance for the Government represents a setback for the political hopes of its black population "But if the deal with Angola represents the first step in a delicate process which will end with independence for Namibia, then even black Africans will have something to celebrate"

After pointing out that even if this came true it would bring little comfort to the ANC, the paper says "Perhaps it was never realistic to suppose that South Africa could be destabilised as Rhodesia was, by guerilla actions launched across the borders

"The ANC will now have to seek an internal strategy, a task of extraordinary difficulty in a country as formidably policed as South Africa. Any country that denies its people basic human rights must, almost by definition, be unstable in the longer term."

But for the moment, the editorial concludes, white supremacy seemed more secure than ever



# US sets pace for Namibia

WASHINGTON — The United States is setting the pace in moves that could bring independence to Namibia by the end of this year.

This prospect is coupled with plans to speed up the withdrawal of 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola by promoting an end to the long civil war being fought by Dr Jonas Savimbi's anti-government Unita forces.

The US initiatives run parallel with the "mutual security" agreement signed last week in Mozambique. While not directly involved, America has warmly encouraged Pretoria's rapprochement with Marxist Mozambique and is cementing President Samora Machel's policy with massive supplies of food and

Washington is the hub of this burst of high-pressure African diplomacy. This was underlined by the sudden appearance there on Thursday of Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, who had not previously been invited to the US capital during the Reagan era.

He spent an hour with Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and emerged to talk of Swapo's readiness to contest pre-independence elections in Namibia.

The South Africans are reconciled to the likelihood that Swapo will win the Namibian elections. But they believe they can cope with that, in the light of their well-tried counter-insurgency policies against neighbouring black states.

Namibia's scattered and impoverished one million people will also remain heavily dependent on services from their powerful white-ruled neighbour.

But independence for Namibia, especially under Mr Nujoma — much given to communist-sounding rhetoric — could hardly be sold on its own as a diplomatic triumph, either in the United States or South Africa. So both countries are clinging tightly to the Cuban link principle which Britain and other Western countries have repudiated. But they are combining to finesse the principle.

Angola has agreed that it will announce the "pending departure" of the Cubans as soon as the last South African soldier leaves its soil, probably within

the next three weeks.

In return, the United States will agree to establish diplomatic relations with Angola.

This sign of friendship has been refused in Washington until now.

It is believed that, as part of its withdrawal from Angola, South Africa has agreed to cut off its supplies to Unita.

That would weaken Dr Savimbi's forces and allow President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda to send home some of the Cuban troops.

With the establishment of diplomatic relations, a strong bid will be made to bring Mr dos Santos and Dr Savimbi together in a government of national unity — The Observer News Service.

## MPC forces its policy

## aimed to speed up independence

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) in Namibia has issued its first major policy statement since its formation more than three months ago.

Formulation of the three-page declaration of basic principles brought such heated argument behind the closed doors of the MPC assembly this week that several leaders said later that they had feared the conference would break up.

At the end of it all, the MPC reaffirmed its commitment to self-determination and internationally recognised independence in the context of "a free, democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous Namibia."

Recognised "that UN Security

# Infiltration claim adds crisis note to Angola talks

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A velvet-gloved fist came to rest on a negotiating table deep inside southern Angola on Saturday when senior South African and Angolan military personnel met in an effort to hammer out a ceasefire in the war-torn region.

The venue of this historic meeting of the 10-day-old Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) was the battle-scarred village of Cuvelai, 200 km north of the Namibian border.

Cuvelai was the scene of a fierce artillery battle between South African Ratel armoured cars and Angolan T54 and T55 tanks during Operation Askari, less than two months ago.

The JMC meeting was convened in an air of crisis and confusion, created by what South Africa claims is a mass infiltration of Swapo guerrillas from southern Angola into northern Namibia. The statement by the South African Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that about 200 of a Swapo force of about 800 had already penetrated the territory was seen here as being partly designed to put pressure on the Angolan negotiating team.

But if the Swapo infiltration proves that Angola is unable to contain or restrain the guerrillas, or if it is not serious about doing so, it could wreck the fragile peace initiative, observers say.

News that the JMC meeting was so deep inside Angola also surprised commentators.

Some had thought that Cuvelai had been vacated by the South African troops in the disengagement action which began earlier this month.

But it is believed now that signs of Swapo guerrilla movement in southern Angola shortly after the conclusion of Operation Askari retarded the disengagement process. Until Operation Askari, Cuvelai had been



# SA still

# cautious

# in SWA peace bid

Capl Tomis 28/2/80 ~~221~~ ~~254~~

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government last night rejected speculation that the public could expect peace and independence in SWA/Namibia by the end of this year.

Reports to this effect appeared in several newspapers yesterday after a report in a Washington newspaper which diplomatic sources said was inaccurate.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the reports did not represent the views of either the South African or United States governments.

It became clear yesterday that, far from working on the expectation of early or spectacular successes, South African diplomats are moving cautiously from one step to the next in building a peace plan which could collapse at any stage.

The major stumbling-blocks are the actions of

two key elements not party to any of the agreements — Swapo and the Angolan resistance movement Unita.

The South African Government has stated repeatedly that the international SWA/Namibian settlement plan cannot be implemented without firm agreement on the departure of Cuban forces from Angola.

This, in turn, depends on a cessation of Swapo activities from Angola and on an end to the Angolan civil war through either the defeat of Unita or its inclusion in a coalition government in Luanda.

For the seven-month period from implementation of the settlement

plan to pre-independence elections to produce an internationally-accepted Namibia this year, agreement would have to be reached on all outstanding factors within the next few months.

Mr Botha, said last week that a large-scale Swapo incursion into SWA/Namibia had been launched in contravention of the agreement reached with the Angolan Government in Lusaka.

Mr Botha After warned that this could jeopardize the whole peace effort, the Angolan Government renewed its undertaking to ensure that Swapo forces abide by the Lusaka agreement.

It has yet to be shown that Swapo, which is not a direct party to this agreement, is prepared to abide by it or that the Angolan Government is able to enforce it.

Most South African troops have already left southern Angola. A joint South African-Angolan force is to start monitoring the "disengagement" from March 1 in a month-long process designed to bring peace to the area.

● PETER KENNY reports from Windhoek that the multi-party conference (MPC), which is to draw up a permanent constitution for SWA/Namibia, aims to send a delegation to meet President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and other representatives of "frontline" and Western states.

But a spokesman for the Zambian president's office said in Lusaka yesterday afternoon "There is nothing firm yet".

● Ceasefire Swapo 'ready', page 2

# Swapo in last bid to infiltrate Namibia

(221) Steu 29/2/84

WINDHOEK — As the Joint Monitoring Commission prepares to oversee withdrawal operations from tomorrow of South African forces in southern Angola, Swapo insurgents have launched a last attempt to infiltrate Namibia, an official source said here today.

Security forces in the territory were ready to track down and eliminate "as military elements" those insurgents who succeeded in penetrating Namibia from Angola, the spokesman, who did not wish to be identified, added.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said earlier that about 800 Swapo insurgents were trying to move towards the Namibian border through bush areas of southern Angola. About 200 of them were thought to have entered Namibia and "gone to ground".

An Angolan official said after Mr Botha's statement that his government had no control as yet over Swapo insurgents moving through areas in southern Angola.

It was understood that, as part of the Lusaka accord reached this month between South Africa and Angola, Luanda would cut off infiltration and supply routes of Swapo insurgents heading for Namibia.

The undertaking was reaffirmed at a meeting of the JMC at Cuvelai last Saturday. — Sapa.



THE FEDERAL government recognises that in South Africa a relaxation of the strict rule of racial segregation has taken place in certain spheres in recent years

For instance, the reforms introduced in working life which in particular create the basic conditions for a more effective representation of the interests of black employees must be seen as a step forward

The constitutional reform voted by the white Parliament and approved by the majority of white voters in the referendum of November 2, 1983 is intended, by virtue of the voting rights given to the minorities of 'coloureds' and 'Asians' to grant these minorities restricted access — at least in formal terms — to the monopoly of political rule hitherto exclusively held by the whites

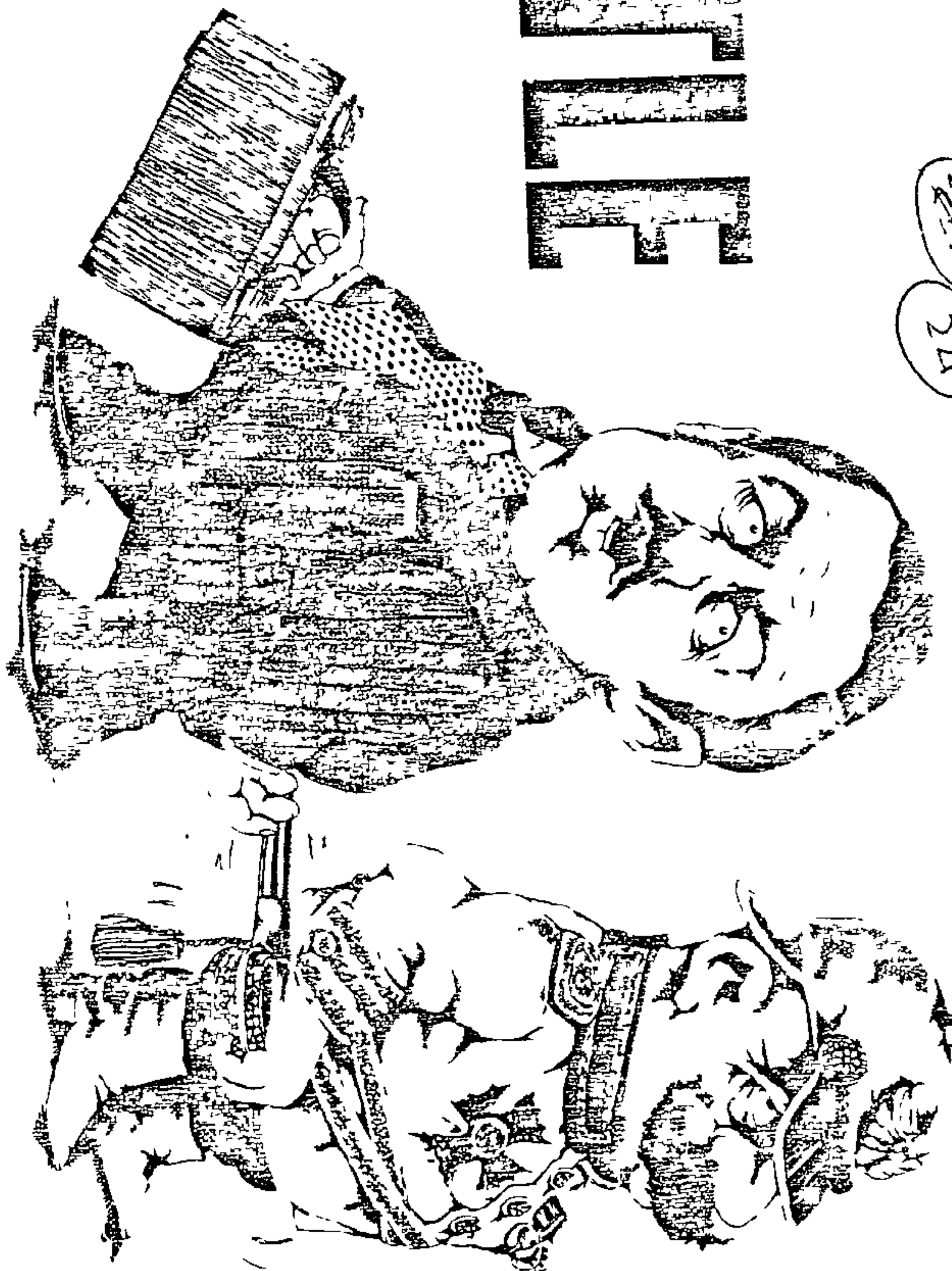
The political discussion on this constitutional reform contributes towards the realisation in more and more circles among the whites that a fundamental change in South Africa is inevitable

The policy of separate development as the South African government now designates racial segregation claims to be oriented towards self-determination for the various ethnic groups in South Africa. However, it rests on a fundamental injustice in as much as it wishes to grant the black majority in the population only small areas which are hardly viable in economic terms

In addition, the South African government disregards basic democratic principles by ensuring that the white organs of state unilaterally decide solutions without any genuine right of a say for black South Africans

Notwithstanding its own free and democratic basic opinions, the Federal Republic does not propagate any model solutions of its own. Rather, it endeavours to establish as many contacts as possible and to carry out a wide exchange of views. The federal government does not exclude from this anyone

# AGREEMENT FROM JUDGMENT OVER THE OPEN



The West German government has become the first European power to make public a detailed explanation of its policy towards Southern Africa and apartheid. These extracts from

South African forces which are politically and socially relevant to be particularly important. This dialogue is conducted with the South African government and the parliamentary (white) opposition party just as it is with the other opposition movements and socially relevant

not by the difficulties inherent in this question, but mainly by the South African demand for a prior settlement on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

the part of Swapo, including in particular the signing of the truce at the start of the transitional period. The Federal government is therefore maintaining its dialogue with Swapo. On the other hand, the Federal government — like its partner governments in the Western

Equally, the Federal government rejects the use of force in resolving the Namibia problem. It does recognise together with the other members of the Western contact group that a *de fait* connection exists between the presence of foreign troops in Namibia and Angola. The Federal government holds the view that stability in the region presupposes the withdrawal of foreign armed forces. Pursuant to this connection and in the interest



Our own interest in permanent co-operation with South Africa is best ensured by supporting the demand for equal rights for the people in South Africa, after all, the Federal government does not see the requisite change as an act involving the assumption of power by another group of the population, but as the granting of equal rights to the people in South Africa.

The Federal government does not want white racism to be replaced by black racism. It only supports peaceful ways of resolving the conflict. But it also knows that a renunciation of the use of force presupposes the existence of a realistic prospect of peaceful change.

Unfortunately, there are no signs at present of any fundamental willingness by the South African government to renounce its apartheid policy and to give the black majority of the population a share of the power.

The pace of change in South Africa will depend primarily on the developments in the country itself and on the courage and far-sightedness of its government. The Federal government can only render a contribution to this within the framework of its limited possibilities for bringing influence to bear.

Like its predecessors, this Federal government does not think much of a policy of pin pricks. Rather, it trusts in the impact of a continuous critical dialogue. Furthermore, it takes a sceptical view in general about restrictions on international commerce and passenger traffic designed to enforce foreign policy goals. In this respect it is in complete accord with its Western friends and allies.

Sanctions by the Security Council of the United Nations over and beyond the existing ban on exports of weapons which the Federal

government strictly applies — are not in sight.

Any decision on such measures would always have to take into account, apart from our country's interest in unimpeded international commerce, the consideration as to whether these measures are suitable for promoting the goal of peaceful change and to what extent they adversely affect the non-white population of South Africa and also its neighbouring states.

**A**s in East West relations, the Federal government does not consider unilateral interference with German-South African trade to be a suitable way of influencing internal developments in South Africa so as to bring about expeditious peaceful changes.

The European Community's code of conduct has exercised, and still exercises, a recognisably favourable impact upon firms with subsidiaries, branches or representations in South Africa.

The aim of the code is to render a contribution towards reducing racial discrimination by improving black employees' conditions of work and life in the enterprises.

A revision of the code would only be possible with the collaboration and agreement of the other EEC countries. The regular talks held within the framework of European political co-operation have shown that a revision is not regarded as very urgent.

On the basis of the results obtained from the reports to date, the Federal government does not deem it necessary to strengthen the code's binding force.

The Federal government strictly adheres to the embargo imposed on South Africa by the Security Council of the United Nations on November 4, 1977.

Export licences for goods subject to the embargo — arms, military equipment and para-military police equipment together with spare parts — are not granted.

The Federal government can only prevent the export of goods which require a licence under the Law on Foreign Trade and Payments or under the War Weapons Control Law. The laws do not relate to the purchase but to the special suitability of the goods for certain uses. Any other provision is not possible, if only because of the universal applicability of the laws.

**C**ompulsory licensing for all goods capable of use in the military sphere would conform neither with the Federal government's fundamental attitude based on freedom of trade nor with the principle contained in article 2 of the Law on Foreign Trade and Payments that the freedom of economic activities is interfered with as little as possible.

The Federal government deems contacts with all

especially between the churches and the trade unions of the two countries, the existing manifold relations and in a number of cases a close degree of practical co-operation. Many individuals and social groups in the Federal Republic of Germany thus render tangible contributions towards improving the position of black Africans and gradually overcoming racial segregation and discrimination — if not in the political system, then at least in social reality.

**T**he Federal government does not exclude a promotion of projects of co-operation between German non-governmental bodies with the above-mentioned and with other South African organisations provided that such projects are of developmental benefit, that is above all conducive towards an improvement in the educational, social and economic status of non-white South Africans.

Of course, this excludes the promotion of activities aimed at supporting armed struggles.

The Federal government also stands by its responsibility as well as by its obligation as a member of the Western contact group to help as much as possible to defuse the crisis area of Namibia. It regards Resolution 435 and the settlement plan adopted by the Security Council as the basis for Namibia's transition to international recognition and independence.

However, South Africa has left open its position regarding the question of the electoral system to be applied in the elections pursuant to the United Nations settlement plan thus rendering inpossible a final agreement so far.

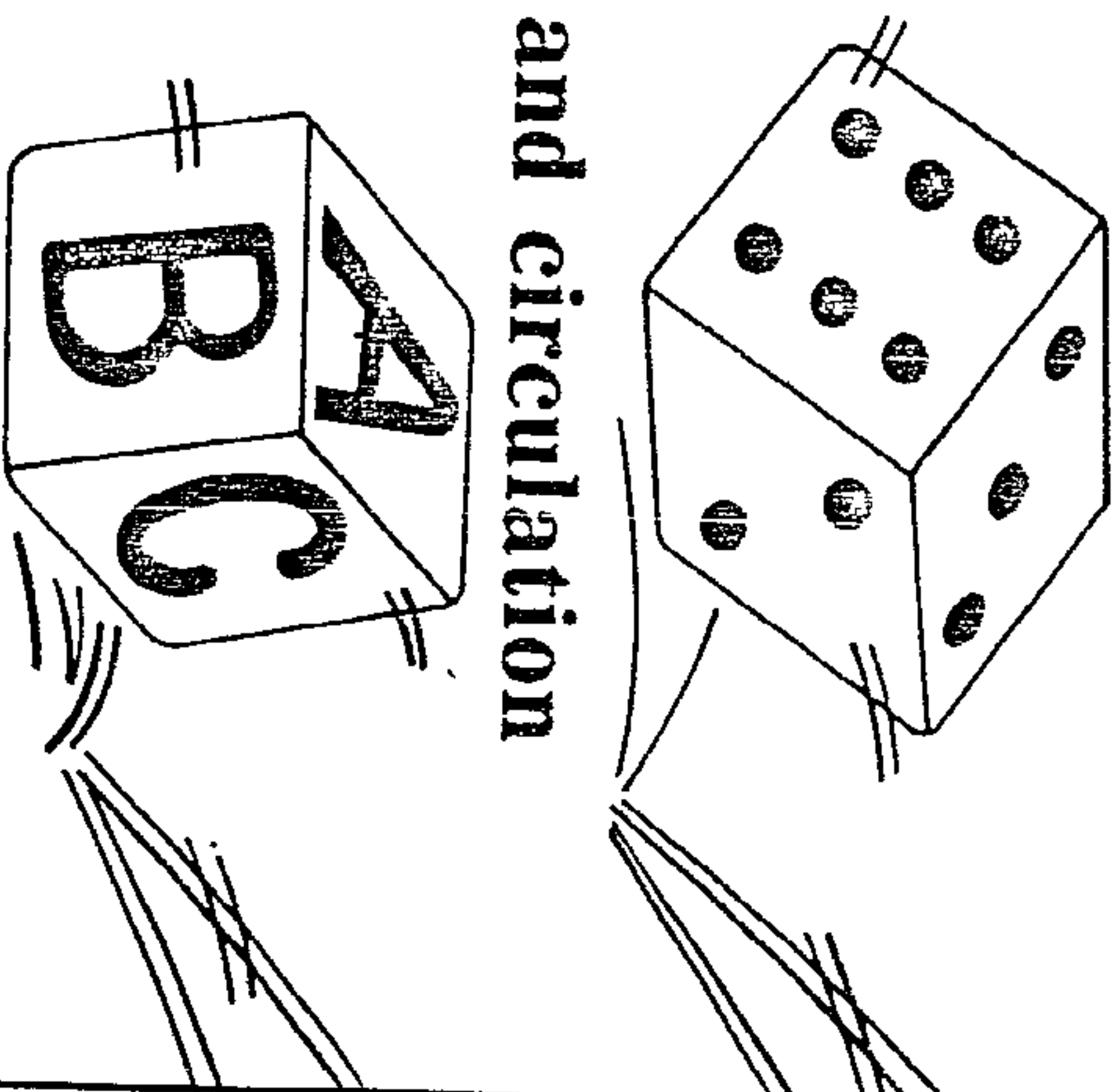
The South African attitude is apparently conditioned

Framework of the efforts to bring about the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan, especially since the latter envisages specific obligations on

be the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" and therefore did not approve resolutions to this effect in the General Assembly of the United Na-

Namibia, it would like the American-Angolan talks to be successful and it proposes that within the framework of its diplomatic possibilities

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**Expectation of a statement by the Christian Democratic Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in response to questions by the opposition Social-Democratic Party**



# Politician levels new claims of brutality at Namibia forces

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — New allegations of security force brutality and intimidation against members of northern Namibia's civilian population have been made by Namibian politician Mr Hans Rohr

But an SWA police spokesman has denied knowledge of the allegations, involving the Koevoet counter-insurgency police. He suggested the allegations were being made for political gain and to discredit the security forces at the time of the cease-fire talks with Angola.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman asked for details of Mr Rohr's allegations against the army, and asked why he had not brought the allegations directly to the attention of the territory force through official channels.

Mr Rohr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), has made several similar allegations in the last three years. He claimed at a Press conference in Windhoek last Thursday that "two civilians have died in Namibian hospitals after being severely beaten by members of the security forces in two separate incidents — one as recent as this week".

Mr Rohr alleged that some members of the security forces in the territory's northern war zones behaved as though they were above the law.

A Bushman, known only as Mandjaro, had been dragged from his hut by members of the Koevoet police, he said.

He was later taken to the



Mr Hans Rohr ... "Some behave as if they are above the law."

mission hospital at Katara, where he died last Tuesday.

In another incident, Mr Rohr alleged, a Mr Joseph Willibard (23) was beaten at the roadside at the town of Tsumeb, allegedly by camouflaged security force members, as Mr Willibard and his cousin were walking towards the Tsumeb mine's smelter in October last year.

He was admitted to the Tsumeb mine hospital on October 14, transferred to Windhoek state hospital 13 days later, and died there on November 2, according to Mr Rohr.

An SWA police spokesman said he was unaware of the Willibard case.

Earlier this month, Mr Rohr further alleged, five armed and

uniformed Swapo guerillas entered the home of a Lutheran priest, the Rev Nathaniel Silongo, in the Mpungu Vlei region of Kavango.

Mr Rohr alleges an army patrol accused the priest of providing food for the guerillas, and took him along to "look at what happened to his friend".

His wife had still not been told of her husband's whereabouts.

Mr Rohr said at the Press conference it was clear to him that the South African Government's stated aim of "winning the hearts and minds" of Namibians was not succeeding because of actions such as these.

He called on the Prime Minister, the Administrator-General and the Namibian Multi-Party Conference to intervene and put a stop to these alleged atrocities.

An SWA police spokesman said he found it significant that Mr Rohr had made no mention of alleged atrocities committed by Swapo.

"To our knowledge Swapo has never tried or sentenced any of its terrorists who have committed atrocities such as murder, rape, assault and robbery.

"In contrast, any allegations made through the correct channels against any members of the security forces are thoroughly investigated, and offenders are brought to trial in a civilian court."

He cited as an example the recent case in which a former Koevoet member was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the Windhoek Supreme Court.