

# NAMIBIA — GENERAL — POLITICS

1984

JULY —

DEC.

1875

TUESDAY, 3 JULY 1984

1876

We subsequently compiled a new set of conditions which will be made retroactive from 15 March 1984. There is no difference in principle between the two sets of conditions but the magnitude of the cancellation fees, and the times at which they become due, have been altered.

*Howland*  
*Teaching staff/hospital staff*  
*6/18/84*  
*3/7/84*  
1082. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

What will be the total cost of the proposed salary increase for (a) the (i) teaching profession and (ii) administrative staff involved in this profession and (b) hospital staff in respect of the current financial year and a full financial year, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Total cost of proposed salary improvements:

Present Financial Year	Full Financial Year	
(R million)	(R million)	
(a) (i) Education profession (including top structure gradings) . . . . .	260,7	710
(ii) Administrative staff involved with the education profession	None	None
(b) Household staff . . . . .	3,3	10

Administrative staff attached to educational institutions were not included in the investigation into the education profession. They have already received an occupational specific dispensation separately from the education profession.

Cape fur seal

1105. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) (a) How many breeding colonies of the Cape fur seal occur off the South African coast and (b) what is the total estimated population of these colonies;
- (2) (a) how many of these colonies are subject to culling and (b) what was the total pup quota awarded in respect of the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a) 9

(b) 380 000.

(2) (a) 1

(b) 4 500 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983.

Afforestation

1106 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

How many applications for permits in respect of afforestation were (a) received and (b) refused in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

	(a)	(b)
1 April 1981 to 31 March 1982 . . . . .	139	14
1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983 . . . . .	81	25
1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984 . . . . .	108	3

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

1877

WEDNESDAY, 4 JULY 1984

1878

*Howland*  
*Indicates translated version*  
*For oral reply*  
*221*  
*6/18/84*  
*Q. 6/1.1877*  
South West Africa: dump for nuclear waste

\*1. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Prime Minister:

- (1) Whether any person and/or body attached to the (a) South African Government and/or (b) Administration of South West Africa has received any requests, offers or representations concerning a dump for nuclear waste in South West Africa, if so, (i) when, (ii) what was the nature of these requests, offers or representations, (iii) to whom were they made and (iv)(aa) from whom and (bb) in respect of which countries were they received,
- (2) whether these requests, offers or representations have been considered, if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) with what result,
- (3) whether a decision has been reached on the matter, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached, if so, what is the decision,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The PRIME MINISTER:

- (1) Since 1979 a number of enquiries were received from certain bodies and individuals, originating from a number of European countries, regarding the possibility to establish a depository in South West Africa for radio-active waste.
- (2) When these offers were received they were referred to and considered by the then Atomic Energy Board (now

the Atomic Energy Corporation) These offers were declined

- (3) and (4) It is not the policy of the South African Government to allow the storage of radio-active waste from abroad in either the Republic of South Africa or South West Africa

Ministers

Rosettenville post office

\*1. Mr H M J VAN RENSBURG (Rosettenville) asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications †

- (1) Whether the facilities in the present Rosettenville post office building (a) comply with the standards of his Department and (b) meet the requirements of the public, if not, why not,
- (2) whether any alternative rented accommodation is available in the immediate vicinity of this post office, if so,
- (3) whether his Department is considering making use of this rented accommodation, if not,
- (4) whether his Department intends to erect a new post office building for Rosettenville, if so, (a) what site will be used for this purpose, (b) how far will it be situated from the present post office building, (c) what is the total estimated cost of the land and the building, (d) when is the building expected to be completed and (e) what facilities are envisaged in respect of (i) the public, (ii) business undertakings and (iii) parking, if not, why not;
- (5) whether it is being or will be considered to use the present site for this purpose, if not, why not,
- (6) whether any agreement has been entered into in respect of the post offices in Rosettenville and Townsvlew, if so, what is the nature of the agreement,

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

(1) (a) and (b) No, because the present hired premises are camped and unsuitable and cannot be extended or improved in a practical and economic way to provide satisfactory working conditions for the staff and adequate public service facilities,

(2) no,

(3) falls away;

(4) yes,

(a) even 707 and 708, jointly 1 982 sq metres in extent, situated at the corner of Daisy and Albert Streets,

(b) approximately 500 metres,

(c) the land was acquired at R107 000 and the cost of the proposed building is provisionally estimated at R580 000,

(d) by October 1986, and

(e) (i) and (ii) all normal post office services, including accommodation for mail delivery purposes and 3 000 private boxes, and

(iii) parking for all departmental vehicles will be provided on the site and to the extent that it may be possible, site space will also be made available for public parking.

(5) no, the acquisition of the present site by the Department and the redevelopment thereof for post office purposes will not be a sound proposition from a business point of view and cannot be implemented without serious disruption;

(6) yes, the lease agreement in respect of Rosettenville expires on 31 August 1985 and the Department has an option to extend the agreement by one year. The lease agreement in respect of Townsview expires on 31 June 1985 without cost provision for extension,

(7) the inadequate accommodation of the present Rosettenville post office often results in public dissatisfaction and the re-siting is considered in the interest of all concerned

**Crimes injuria/cruelty to animal investigation**

\*2 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 11 April 1984, the investigation of the alleged cases of *crimes injuria* and cruelty to an animal has been completed, if so, what were the findings, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed,

(2) whether any progress has been made in the investigation, if not, why not, if so, what progress,

(3) whether any (a) witnesses and (b) suspects have been questioned, if so, (i) how many and (ii) with what result,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order).**

(1) No

(a) Because of a complete lack of clues or other reliable information

(b) It is not possible at this stage to give an indication when the investigation will be completed

(2) No For the reasons mentioned in (1)(a)

(3) (a) and (b) No.

X (4) No  
124  
Household Q. Col.  
Khayelitsha  
4/7/84 1881

\*3 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) (a) What total amount has been approved for expenditure on Khayelitsha, (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) over what period is this amount to be spent and (c)(i) how many houses are and (ii) what other specified accommodation is to be built during that period.

(2) (a) what amount of these approved funds had been (i) spent and (ii) contracted to be spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) on what projects was this money (i) spent and (ii) contracted to be spent and (c)(i) how many houses are and (ii) what other specified accommodation is included in these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)**

(1) (a) R80 486 156

(b) (i)

A Overall investigations, design of structure plan and aerial survey R197 430

B Development of 1 000 initial sites, township services and a temporary camp R3 941 598

C Access road and the preparation of a serviced level surface for employers hostels R1 624 801

D Erection of administration offices and support centre for a self-help scheme and the erection of 30 demonstration houses R1 539 029

E Stabilisation and grassing of sportfields R100 415

F Development of further 4 000 sites

(i) Site levelling and stabilisation R4 763 050

(ii) Township services, roads and an electrical distribution system and the erection of 5 000 core houses R63 766 441

G 66 kV powerlines and 66/11 kV substations R3 212 234

H Preliminary sewerage purification works R1 341 158

Total R80 486 156

(ii) May 1983 to May 1985

(c) (i) 5 000 core houses

(ii) 279 temporary Fletcher huts (already erected) and 30 demonstration houses

In addition one employers hostel with 250 beds is expected to be completed by the private sector in the period mentioned. The infrastructure to house 8 500 single contract workers will be made available to employers for the erection of further hostels during the period mentioned

(2) (a) (i) R10 823 042 as at 25 May 1984

(ii) R68 052 929 as at 18 June 1984.

(b)(i) to (c)(ii) The projects are numbered in accordance with the reply to (1)(b)(i) above

# Namibian laws invite violence, says lawyer

221

ston

3/7/84

Namibian laws invited violence rather than encouraging law and order, a Windhoek advocate said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Anton Lubowski said that, as a member of the legal profession, he was perturbed by the serious inroads into the basic principles of natural justice. Namibians were denied recourse to the law, had no constitutional guarantees and were ruled by an administrator-general from a foreign country, South Africa, he said.

Addressing a gathering of about 100 people, Mr Lubowski — who recently joined Swapo — mentioned numerous court cases in which it had become clear that the SADF and the special police unit Koevoet had a "gross misapprehension about their right to lay hands on Namibians, to abuse and mistreat them".

"I dismiss the claim by the SA Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, that there is nothing wrong with Koevoet," he said.

He condemned the recent banning of an application for the release of prisoners held at the Mariental Prison, which showed that the SA Government "regarded itself above the law in Namibia".

At a Press conference called by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) earlier, Mr Lubowski said South Africa had been "fighting its own selfish war in Namibia. It is conscripting Namibians to fight their own brothers and sisters".

Mr Lubowski, with Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan and Mr Patrick Lekoto of the UDF, will address a public meeting at the Central Methodist Church, at 5.30 pm today.

ROM 4/7/84 (221)

# Koevoet trained to exterminate — SWA lawyer

By DIANNA GAMES  
MEMBERS of Koevoet, the special South West African police unit, were trained to "exterminate", a SWA lawyer said this week.

Speaking at a seminar of the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, Mr Anton Lubowski said Koevoet's role was contrary to the traditional role of a policeman.

The situation was worsened by the fact Koevoet members were paid for each guerrilla they killed, he said.

He said the people of SWA had little protection against the invasion by South Africa of their civil liberties.

"They are occupied and ruled by a foreign power, they have no legislation, no parliament, no checks and balances and no elected government."

The territory's security laws did not maintain law and order but invited violence and had "created a system of institutionalised terror".

Among others, the laws allowed policemen, security policemen and non-commis-

sioned soldiers to single-handedly decide to detain people without a warrant.

To extend the detention beyond 30 days, the Administrator General required only the "say-so" of the policeman concerned.

Mr Lubowski said it had been admitted by a security policeman under oath that no public records were kept of such detentions.

A person could also be detained indefinitely without trial and no court had the jurisdiction to determine the validity of that detention.

He called the "banning" by the South African Government of a court application for the release of 37 Marien-  
tal internees "the most gross interference in our legal history".

Another speaker, freelance journalist Ms Sue Cullinan, said the struggle for independence in SWA would be 18 years old next month.

"This is a remarkable testament to the South West African people's commitment to regaining control over their own country," she said.

7/11, 1978, 20:00, 1/10/78  
(221) Star 4/7/84

## 23 die in Namibia fighting

WINDHOEK — Twenty Swapo insurgents, one SWA Territorial Force member and two Owambo children have died in the operational area in the past week. The SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek today announced the death in action of Rifleman Augustinus Mbambo in action on July 2.

In a Press release, SWATF said Rifleman Mbambo (20), was unmarried and survived by his father.

Altogether 20 Swapo insurgents have been killed by the security forces in the territory in the past week, according to the statement, but no details were given.

The two Owambo children died when a device they picked up exploded in the Onyanya area of the far north.

Six civilians escaped with light injuries when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine, 8km north-west of Ongandjera, the statement added. — Sapa

2/2/84  
Star

# SADF denies split with Koevoet

221

The SA Defence Force has dissociated itself from a report that the crack police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, was being withdrawn from the central zone of the operational area and said reports of dissension between the SADF and Koevoet were untrue

In a communique issued in Pretoria yesterday, the SADF said "The SA Defence Force dissociates itself from the speculative report which appeared in a Johannesburg morning newspaper, implying that pressure is being brought to bear on the South African Police to cease their activities in the operational area

"The security forces in the operational area work in close liaison with the police, supporting the SADF in the fight against Swapo terrorists.

"Reports which create the impression that there is dissension between the SADF and Koevoet are untrue and a cause for regret"— Sapa.

# Planned reserve poses a threat to 'Bushmen'

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK.** — Plans to set up a nature reserve in Bushmanland, in north-eastern South West Africa, could threaten the future existence of one of the few surviving "Bushman" groups, a top expert maintained yesterday.

Mr John Marshall, who has lived with the Ju/wasi tribe on and off for years, and who has produced 23 films on their lives, said at a Press conference that the approximately 2 200 Ju/wasi people could virtually cease to exist if the plans are given the go ahead.

Mr Marshall sketched a depressing picture of a people who have been dispossessed of their land, forced into wage labour, and who have been induced through recent history to abandon their

traditional hunter-gatherer existence.

He was also critical of the role of the South African Defence Force in the area, who employ considerable numbers of "Bushman".

"They have been recruited to fight a war they do not understand, and when the war is over, they won't have the skills to support themselves," he said.

Alcoholism was rampant, and wages were being spent on consumer goods which had no relevance to the survival of the traditional extended family.

However, three groups of Ju/wasi had broken away from those who "crowd apathetically into rural slums around administrative police and army posts".

These 220 people were learning subsistence farming, mixed with hunting and gathering and some wage labour, and were able to "maintain their digni-

ty" and become self-supporting.

However, Mr Marshall alleged there was a "secret plan" for Bushmanland, which would convert 6 000km<sup>2</sup> of the eastern section into a nature reserve.

He speculated that the intention of forming a nature reserve in the area was to set up some kind of "Bushman reserve", where tourists could fly in to see "Native Bushmen".

He and the Kung San Foundation, who hosted the Press conference, are proposing instead that the 220 people who have already set up self-help communities be allowed to remain, and that this scheme be expanded to all the Ju/wasi.

However, appeals to the Central Government had met with no response, and the foundation had thus decided to approach the media, in an attempt to awaken public sympathy.

# SADC states' heads arrive today

By ANTON HARBER  
**GABORONE.** — At least Southern African state will fly into one, Botswana, today summit that will focus the progress made in last year by the African Development Coordination (SADCC).

It will be the first such summit since the signing of Nkomati Accord South Africa and bique in March this

The SADCC was formed 1980 with the specific intention of lessening the dependence of its nine member-states on South Africa.

However, SADCC are outwardly show little concern for the effects of Nkomati on organisation or their projects.

The understanding is Nkomati has not the need to pursue SADCC's aims of generating development order to lessen dependence.

Yesterday, the SADCC Council of Ministers, of key Cabinet from the member tries, met to discuss of SADCC projects.

The heads of state will discuss overall policy strategy.

The six leaders expected day are President Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Prince Dlamini of Swaziland.

They will be met in a ceremony at Gaborone Airport by President Masire of Botswana, who the current chairman the SADCC and host of summit.

Also attending as observer will be Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress, and John Pokela, leader of Pan Africanist Congress. A representative of Swaziland will also be attending. The leaders of Angola and Malawi will be representatives since are unable to attend.

# Queen Elizabeth 'concerned' at removal

**QUEEN ELIZABETH** has expressed "concern" at the plight of a black community facing forced removal from land given them by her great grandfather, King Edward VII, in 1904.

In a letter to the Queen sent on May 23, leaders of 160 families at KwaNgema, about 200km south-east of Johannesburg, appealed to her

to "help us with all speed in any way you can".

They said they faced forced removal from the land where their ancestors are buried to the tribal homeland of KaNgwane, close to the Swaziland border.

Mrs Marge Brown of the Black Sash said they received a reply yesterday from the British Ambassador

to South Africa, Mr Euan Fergusson.

"The Queen was concerned to hear of the difficulties your community faces and has asked me to express on her behalf the hope that these can be satisfactorily resolved," he said.

He said the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, raised the issue

with Mr Botha during his visit to Britain.

"I can tell you that among other issues the question of forced removals of people in South Africa was discussed between the two Prime Ministers.

"Mrs Thatcher expressed concern about this and took the opportunity to raise your own case."

Save more on

# DION

Jewellery

STOCKS  
LIMITED  
NO  
DEALERS

RED HOT MID-WINTER SAVINGS

Only available at City Store, Wynberg, Randburg, Boksburg and Pretoria (241 Church Street)

Dion Stores stock a fantastic selection of Rings, Earrings and Chains. Come in and



# Bushmen face 'a quiet genocide'

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — More than 2 000 Bushmen are doomed to extinction if they are forced off their land by a Government scheme to turn Namibia's eastern Bushmanland region into a nature reserve, says the leading authority on the Juwa Bushmen, Mr John Marshall.

Mr Marshall (52) spoke to the media in Windhoek yesterday after information had leaked that consideration of the proposed reserve had reached an advanced stage.

The idea of dispossessing the Juwa people of their traditional land, or forcing them to re-

turn to bows and arrows for their livelihood, was like trying to impose "a subsidised plastic Stone Age", he said.

Mr Marshall, an anthropologist, has worked among the Juwa people since 1950.

He said there were about 2 300 Juwa Bushmen in the homeland, and because their average annual income was only R360 each they depended heavily for their subsistence on cattle farming and gardening in the water-rich eastern region.

Relegation to the relatively dry western Bushmanland area could amount to "a quiet genocide", he said.

Namibia's director of nature conservation, Mr Polla Swart, had said that his department regarded the Bushmen as part of the ecology in their natural habitat.

He had confirmed that the Bushmen would not be allowed to keep cattle in the reserve if the plan were approved by the Administrator-General. It was understood that they

would be allowed to remain only as hunter-gatherers, presumably for the benefit of tourists.

But, Mr Marshall said, the days of the bow and arrow as the Bushman's sole survival means were long past — there was simply not enough land.

Added to this, the army and administration in the region were injecting vast amounts of money, providing rations and alternative income for a small proportion of the Juwa which led to disruption of their social

fabric.

"Bushmanland is like a little 'black hole' in the Namibian universe, everything pours in but nothing comes out," Mr Marshall said.

About 160 Juwa people were employed as soldiers in the army at the Bushmanland capital, Tsumukwe. This left possibly 1 000 of this Bushman tribe dependent on the military for subsistence.

"When the day comes that the army has to leave that area, there will be no one to

pay the millions of rands to support these people," he said.

Between 1965 and 1981 the Juwa population had increased by only 0.3 percent, which signified "a very high and staggering death rate".

This was despite a well-established clinic, housing scheme, large school and other trappings of Western culture. The mortality rate suggested poor diets and unhygienic living conditions, in spite of the substantial army salaries of around R600 a month and fresh

221  
rations provided to dependents, Mr Marshall added.

He said the only solution was to encourage subsistence farming for the Juwa.

About 250 of these people began to develop a system of animal husbandry and gardening in eastern Bushmanland four years ago.

They were also encouraging other members of the tribe to follow suit. But this was being threatened by the reserve proposal.

The Star Thursday July 5 1984

Mr Marshall cited the establishment of Etosha and western Caprivi as reserves where Bushmen had either been pushed out or had left by force of circumstances.

But restrictions on the Bushmen began earlier when settlers began moving into the region and imposed laws such as the Stock Theft Act, the Vagrancy Act and the Bow-and-Arrow Act, which effectively deprived Bushmen of their rights as hunter-gatherers.

Mr Marshall said he and other members of the Juwan Foundation, formed to protect the interests of the Bushmen, had made repeated representations to Government authorities on the subject but had received no official response.

# Swapo claims <sup>(221)</sup> <sup>5/7/84</sup> to have killed 91 <sup>Staw</sup>

LONDON — Swapo issued a "war communique" here today claiming it killed at least 91 security force members during February and March, and listing 21 separate operations in Namibia including the "elimination" of three informers.

It said the "enemy soldiers" were killed in 12 clashes in the territory, 15 on February 21 when a convoy was ambushed and 15 more during a similar operation four days later.

The remainder were killed by landmines, mortar fire and during fighting "initiated" by security forces.

The detailed communique described sabotage operations and the capture of a wide range of security force equipment including mortars, rifles, maps and documents.

It described the killing of informers and collaborators in this way:

"March 4. A puppet headman, Silvanus Hosea, was eliminated by our combatants at Ohauwanga, 24 km north-east of Elundu, while on the way to warn enemy troops about PLAN (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) combatants' presence in the area.

## 'LUDICROUS'

The communique also accused the security forces of atrocities, claiming that on January 28 three women living in the Onayena area were seriously beaten by troops and taken to hospital after eight soldiers were killed by a landmine close to the village where the women lived.

Approached in Pretoria today for comment on the Swapo claims, a Defence Force spokesman said "The SADF does not comment on such ludicrous statements" — Sapa

Friday July 6 1984

# Refusal to prosecute is cover up, says Swapo

221 By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General's refusal to prosecute 37 Swapo leaders and sympathisers, who were detained at a braai last month, amounted to an attempted cover-up of facts surrounding the incident, says one of the former detainees, Swapo's Joint Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Niko Besinger

Evidence of "people with ulterior motives within the South African Government structure" would have emerged at the trial later this month, Mr Besinger said

This would have centred on the timing of the mass arrest which took place on Catholic Church property on the eve of Prime Minister P W Botha's meeting with the Pope in Europe — a self-acknowledged embarrassment to the South African Government.

"One can pose very serious questions as to why these things are being done, because I believe very important things would have been said in court — things which would have interested those who were embarrassed," he said

## CONFIRMED

"But not charging us is not going to stop these things from coming out."

Yesterday, legal counsel confirmed that the Attorney-General had refused to prosecute the former detainees

This meant that the withdrawal of charges of allegedly holding an illegal gathering would be a "mere formality"

But it is still not clear whether the State intends to press a charge against Swapo's acting president, Mr Nathaniel Makulih, for allegedly contravening his 18-year-old banning order which restricts him to his house arrest in Walvis Bay

It is also not known whether other Swapo leaders currently under restrictions in terms of proclamations AG9 and 26 will also be charged

The arrest of the 37 at the Dobra Mission near Windhoek on June 8 provoked widespread condemnation

An SA Government spokesman later confirmed the incident had caused severe embarrassment

# SWA students <sup>Kid</sup> <sup>6/7/84</sup> form non-racial organisation <sup>(221)</sup>

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — More than 100 students, from universities, colleges, technikons and schools, wound up a three-day launch of the first non-racial students' organisation in South West Africa yesterday.

The Namibia National Students' Organisation (Nanso) aims to unite "all Namibian students irrespective of colour, creed and political convictions, so that they can jointly address themselves to all aspects of life affecting students as part of the community", according to a statement.

The conference was launched amid strong opposition from principals of certain schools, and at least one principal forbade his pupils to attend, on pain of expulsion, according to conference sources.

In a "message of solidarity" to the July conference of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), be-

ing held in Durban, the SWA body said.

"We sincerely hope that with us being part of the progressive movement, we will be in close contact. We are one in the struggle, fighting our common enemy, the Botha regime."

In a reciprocal message, Nusas welcomed the formation of Nanso as "an important step forward on the road to independence and social development in Namibia".

"We extend our solidarity to the students and people of Namibia, and hope for a speedy withdrawal of the South African Administration and troops and the holding of free and fair elections."

Nusas added that it was opposed to military conscription because students were being "forced to participate in the illegal occupation of your country".

Nanso also sent a message of solidarity to the Azanian Students' Organisation, Azaso.

Argus

NAMIBIA

6/7/84 (221)

## Held Swapo men not to be charged

WINDHOEK — South West African authorities will not prosecute Swapo members arrested in a police swoop on a braai last month, says the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Etienne Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius said the Attorney-General's office had decided not to press charges against the 37, who had been due to appear in court on Friday next week.

The group, including two senior Swapo officials, were seized by police as they attended a braai on Roman Catholic Church land near Windhoek, celebrating the release of 54 Swapo members after six years in detention.

Political analysts said after the June 9 raid that its timing was astonishing, coming just two days before the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was due to meet the Pope in the Vatican during a European tour.

### WITHOUT CONSULTATION

The head of the South West African Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said at the time that the arrests were made without consulting the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

A South African Government spokesman said last month that the arrests, at a time when Pretoria had been showing a more conciliatory attitude to Swapo, were embarrassing.

Among those detained were the acting Swapo president in South West Africa, Mr Nathaniel Mazuilili, the joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, and two prominent lawyers.

The group was released after five days in detention.

Colonel Strydom said after the arrests that the 37 were seized under Proclamation AG-9, which allows for lengthy detention without trial, and police were investigating possible breaches of a law barring illegal assemblies — Sapa-Reuter.

Argus 6/11/84 221

## Seven hurt in SWA bomb blasts

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A bomb has exploded in the entrance of Government offices in Windhoek's Katutura township — the fourth bomb blast in SWA/Namibia's urban areas in one day

No one was injured in the Katutura blast, which happened at the offices of the National Building Corporation about 8 50pm yesterday. But at least seven people were slightly injured in three blasts in Owambo earlier in the day

### BLOCKS OF TNT

The Katutura blast occurred in the entrance to the building corporation's offices, blowing out the door and damaging the roof

A police spokesman declined to identify the explosives, but they are thought to have been two 400g blocks of TNT,

detonated by an MUV2 timing device — the bomb package usually used in SWA/Namibia

The National Building Corporation (Nasboukor) was set up about two years ago to develop housing schemes in SWA/Namibia's black residential areas

Earlier, three bombs exploded at busy shopping areas within three hours, injuring at least seven people in the Owambo capitals of Oshakati and Ondangua.

All four of yesterday's bombs appear to have been purposefully aimed at the symbols of South Africa, or capital associated with it, in SWA/Namibia

The latest blasts bring to 19 the number of bomb incidents reported in the past 13 weeks in the Owambo and Kavango war zones, and the farming regions of Tsumeb, Otavi and Otjivarongo

# Head of multiracial college on PE visit

221 E. Post 7/7/84

Post Reporter

THE headmaster of Concordia College in Windhoek, SWA/Namibia — the only State-controlled multiracial college in the country — Mr Gerald Barber, is in Port Elizabeth to see his family after six months away from home

Mr Barber was headmaster of St George's Preparatory School in Port Elizabeth before he was offered the post at the prestigious school, which aims to produce future leaders for SWA/Namibia.

His wife, Wynn, and children, Andrew and Jonathan, stayed behind in Port Elizabeth so that both sons

could finish their education. Their daughter, Elizabeth, is studying music at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Barber's family will join him in Windhoek next year

Pupils applying to the bilingual school have to undergo stringent ability and academic tests before they are accepted and standards are much higher than at any other Government school.

There are no economic barriers for pupils, with entrance being purely on ability. Tuition, accommodation and books are paid for

"I am revelling in the school and working very

hard," said Mr Barber

"We have planned a R3 million fund-raising drive for this year to build a music centre, which will house an orchestra and an art centre, which will be used for exhibitions not only by the pupils

"We would also like to expand our computer science centre to handle 30 terminals

"It is a totally unique school and, as such, is a challenge

Mr Barber also found time to hike and spent some time on the Skeleton Coast and at a desert research station.

WOM 7/7/84 221

# Swapo bomb blasts 'a pattern of terror'

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The latest wave of sabotage attacks in South West Africa were "part of Swapo's recent pattern of urban terror", police spokesman, Inspector Kierie du Rand, said yesterday

In the latest wave of attacks, four bombs exploded within 12 hours of each other in three towns, injuring seven people on Thursday.

Late on Thursday night, a powerful bomb exploded outside the Katutura township offices of the National Building and Investment Corpora-

tion, causing damage estimated at R10 000

The corporation's offices, situated in the township on the outskirts of Windhoek, were extensively damaged

The NBIC is a para-statal organisation which handles most of the major Government contracts for low-cost and core housing in the country

In the other blasts on Thursday, a bomb hit the wholesale offices of the First National Development Corporation at midday, injuring Mr Karel Schlechter, Mr Jason Moses, Miss Elizabeth

Mbandi and Miss Rebecca Nchatanga, all of whom were treated and discharged from the Oshakati Hospital yesterday

Mr Elias Kashine is still being treated for leg burns and a hand injury

The FNDC, a State-owned corporation, is a favourite target for saboteurs, and the corporation has suffered close to R750 000 in bomb damage in the Owambo war zone this year alone

At 3pm on Thursday, a bomb exploded at the department store of Mr Israel Jonas in Ondangwa, 30km east of Oshakati. Damage of about

R2 000 was caused

Almost simultaneously, another bomb exploded at a liquor store belonging to Mr Jonas, injuring two people and causing extensive damage

Inspector Du Rand said the latest spate of bomb attacks "appear to be part of a pattern of urban terror"

He said since Swapo's supply trails from Angola had been throttled by the Joint Monitoring Commission, the movement was "avoiding contact with the Security Forces and rather sabotaging urban targets"



# Angolans find Swapo hard to

Defence Reporter

● Swapo is an unwilling participant in the process

MR Pik Botha's fence-mending meeting with Angolan officials at Lusaka last Monday has underlined once again the positive and negative aspects of the joint disengagement process

In a nutshell, the political spirit is willing on both sides — but the Angolans' means of actually carrying out their part of process are weak

The biggest problem — particularly now that the disengagement process has reached the "shallow area" immediately north of the SWA/Namibian border — is one of controlling Swapo activity

This cavalier treatment stemmed from Angola's deteriorating civil and military situation. It had suffered grievous losses, particularly in equipment, in three major South African pre-emptive operations between 1980 and 1984, just when it needed all its military resources to

combat Unita. These losses were directly connected with Angola's support of Swapo in the SWA/Namibia war

It is indicative of Angola's stance that in the context of the Lusaka agreement it was willing to accept that Unita was strictly an internal issue and not part of the disengagement process

Pretoria did not involve Swapo in the run-up to disengagement either, neither was Swapo represented at either of the two Mulungushi conferences at Lusaka in February at which South Africa and Angola reached the withdrawal agreement

Swapo leaders later made it clear to the Angolan Government that they felt affronted by this lack of recognition, implying that they had been hijacked by the Angolans and ignored by the South Africans, and consequently did not feel any enthusiasm for participation in the withdrawal

However, the main Swapo leaders reported they accepted the disengagement concept, in spite of the unfavourable implications for them

South Africa's attitude is that Swapo is welcome to take part in the internal process as a political party — but must first lay down its arms

The problem here is

that Mr Sam Nujoma apparently does not exercise full control over his organization's military wing, particularly the elements operating into SWA/Namibia

● The Angolans are having trouble making Swapo toe the line in the south

Swapo's southernmost operators pose a formidable control problem for Fapla (the Angolan armed forces)

After 18 years of insurgency, Swapo are used to operating in the bush for long periods, living off the land or subsisting on minimum rations, travelling vast distances on foot and melting into the environment

By contrast, the average Fapla members are "conventional" rather than counter-insurgency soldiers, trained and equipped mainly for a defensive role

Inevitably the Fapla soldiers are not as fit as Swapo, seldom undertake bush patrols deeper than about 50km, and are unable to stay out for more than a few days at a time without resupply

In addition, Fapla has been able to deploy only a few hundred troops for monitoring purposes. It cannot spare more because it is fighting a virtually nationwide campaign against Unita and must also supply men to reoccupy the territories from which the South Af-

ricans have withdrawn

It is ironic that the Angolan Government is now being over-extended and worn down by the same process it once employed against the Portuguese

The reoccupation of the south is extremely important for the Angolans. Not only must they present a winner's image to the local population, but they must also secure their position against possible Unita action

As a result, Fapla is obviously finding it difficult to control the southern Swapo elements located in the "shallow area", particularly since certain elements of Swapo do not feel obliged to co-operate in

the disengagement process

Indeed, active Swapo groups are border-hopping on a large scale for the first time in years — most likely as a result of the partial vacuum caused by the disengagement in the territory just north of the "shallow area"

Another problem is the sheer size of the so-called "area in question". It is roughly 550km long by 400km deep, generally speaking it is thinly-populated and densely-bushed. Roads are poor, telephone communications nonexistent, and the local population is often hostile or apathetic

221

221

C - Times

9/7/84

RDM  
**Koevoet  
report  
denied**

9/7/84

221

COLONEL Leon Mellet of the Ministry of Law and Order last night released a statement referring to a report that the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit was to be withdrawn from central Owambo.

The statement said:

In a front-page report in the Rand Daily Mail of July 3, 1984, it was stated as fact in the first paragraph that the South African Police's Special Counter Insurgency Unit, — "Koevoet" — was to be withdrawn from central Owambo because "its methods of operation are running the South African Defence Force's heart and minds campaign".

The Rand Daily Mail quoted so-called "impeccable sources close to Koevoet" as the source of its information while later in the report the Commissioner of the South African Police is quoted as having said that the withdrawal issue was "mere conjecture" and that no decision

□ To Page 2

RDM (221)  
**Koevoet  
report  
denied**

□ From Page 1

had been taken on the unit's future

According to the Mail's sources, tension had built up between Koevoet and the SADF because of Koevoet's alleged methods of operation and alleged use of violence

Not only are the so-called impeccable sources completely untruthful, but they deliberately try to bedevil the good relations between the South African Police and the South African Defence Force

Their allegations are slanderous and wilfully designed to discredit Koevoet. There is absolutely no truth in the allegations and it is a pity that the Rand Daily Mail attached more importance to unnamed sources than to the Commissioner of the SAP.

The Mail's readers have been greatly misinformed and in this regard I also refer the Mail to an official statement issued by the South African Defence Force following the report in the Mail. It is surprising that the Mail did not use this official statement by the SADF on this very matter

The SADF statement said:

The South African Defence Force disassociates itself from the speculative report which appeared in a Johannesburg morning newspaper implying that pressure is being brought to bear on the South African Police to cease their activities in the operational area

The security forces in the operational area work in close liaison with the police supporting the SADF in the fight against Swapo terrorists.

Reports that create the impression that there is dissension between the Defence Force and Koevoet are untrue and a cause for regret.

- (1) Whether any (a) maize and (b) wheat is to be imported into the republic in 1984, if so,
- (2) whether any of this (a) maize and (b) wheat will be landed at Cape Town Harbour, if not, where will it be landed, if so,
- (3) whether the price paid for such (a) maize and (b) wheat by Western Cape consumers will be the same as that paid by inland consumers, if not, (i) what will be the difference in cost and (ii) which consumers will pay less,
- (4) whether the consignment of such imported maize and wheat to Western consumers will involve railage costs for these consumers, if so, why,
- (5) whether he intends to introduce concessions in the price of such imported (a) maize and (b) wheat for Western Cape consumers, if not, why not, if so, what concessions,
- (6) whether he has received any representations in this regard, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was his response thereto,
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(Reply laid upon the table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes
- (3) (a) and (b) No
  - (i) Railage
  - (ii) Inland consumers, because with the supply of imported maize both inland consumers and consumers in the Western Cape are placed in the same position as though sufficient quantities of locally produced maize were available
- (3) (ii) Continued  
Imported feed wheat is supplied to consumers in the place of maize at R18 per ton cheaper than maize and with regard to railage on imported feed wheat the same principles are applied as though maize was provided
- (4) Yes, because consumers pay the same railage as they would have done if sufficient quantities of locally produced maize were available. The Maize Board discussed this arrangement during its meeting of 21 and 22 May 1984 with the following consumer bodies which unanimously recommended that the arrangement be maintained:
  - South African Agricultural Union
  - S A Feedlot Association
  - Unie Graan Kooperatiewe Maatskappy Beperk
  - Housewives' League of S A
  - The Black Consumers' Union
  - S A Poultry Association
  - Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers
  - S A Malt Manufacturers' Association
  - National Association of Maize Millers
  - S A Co-ordinating Consumer Council
- (5) (a) and (b) No  
Such concessions would be tantamount to subsidizing the normal costs of consumers in the Western Cape and would place them in a better financial position than would have been the case if sufficient maize had been produced locally. Furthermore such concessions would have the result that consumers and other concerns in the Western Cape would in the current abnormal circumstances be put into such an advantageous financial position in comparison with inland consumers and others that the

- (6) Yes
  - (a) During March and July 1984
  - (b) Western Cape agricultural Union and representatives of Feedlot owners
- (c) In essence as explained in (3), (4) and (5) above
- (7) No

For written reply  
South West Africa: economic assistance/defence  
1054 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Prime Minister +  
221  
11/7/84

(a) What estimated total amount is spent annually by the South African Government in respect of economic assistance to and the defence of South West Africa and (b) what is the composition of this amount?  
The PRIME MINISTER  
(a) The amount inevitably differs from financial year to financial year but for the 1984-85-financial year the total estimated amount is R1 143

	R million	R million
(b) (i) Direct Aid		
Aid to Central Revenue Fund	318,0	
Customs dues paid to Central Revenue Fund	250,0	
South West Africa Transport Services (working losses and capital expenditure)	95,0	663,0
(ii) Indirect Aid		
Police	30,0	480,0
Defence	450,0	
Total		1 143,0

- (1) Whether the family of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, instituted a civil claim against (a) him or the South African Police and (b) any other member of the Cabinet following the death of the person concerned
- (2) Whether the claim was settled out of court, if so, what amount was paid in settlement, if not,
- (3) whether the claim was successful, if so, what amount was paid to the family?

*Howard*  
Civil claim against Ministers/Police Force  
11/7/84  
1110 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

on 27 October 1977, if so, (1) for what amount, (ii) against which other member of the Cabinet and (iii) what is the name of this person,  
(3) whether the claim was successful, if so, what amount was paid to the family?

# No interim Stew <sup>221</sup> govt for us, 12/7/84 says Swanu

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The future of Namibia's Multiparty Conference (MPC) has been threatened following a statement by one of its members, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), that it will never take part in an interim government.

Swanu today issued the text of a speech by its president, Mr Moses Katjuongua, to the MPC's political committee. He attacks other MPC leaders for "obstreperous behaviour" in calling for an interim government.

"We want to make it clear once and for all that Swanu will never take part in any interim government. A government of national unity should only be considered as a measure to avert a national catastrophe."

NAMIBIAN DIAMONDS

# Through a glass darkly

More than one precious image has been tarnished in the wake of the Thirion Inquiry into Namibia's diamond mining industry

The inquiry, ordered two years ago to investigate allegations of government corruption and maladministration in Namibia, is headed by Mr Justice P W Thirion, who has gained a tough, no-nonsense reputation with a number of startling disclosures of corruption in high places

He has now turned his attention to the affairs of the territory's statutory Diamond Board, the body set up to exercise independent control over the territory's diamond industry.

At the conclusion of his study of the workings of the DB, Judge Thirion referred to it as a "double-headed Dachshund" and heaped criticism on two of Namibia's leading personalities in the diamond mining industry — CDM resident director Doug Hoffe (assisted at the hearings by a battery of lawyers from Johannesburg) and Namibian auditor general and DB chairman Petrus Malherbe

CDM is the territory's biggest producer of diamonds and its mine at Oranjemund is one of the richest in the world

Investigators told the commission

□ Namibia may have lost up to R1 000m in taxable diamond sales in five years because of inadequate state supervision. That would have meant more than R500m in real state revenue.

□ Between 1955 and 1977 there had been no significant difference between diamond prices given by CDM and the Diamond Board and those estimated with the aid of the annual review of the US Department of Mines, but in 1980 there was a difference of R214/carat and in 1981 of R188/carat. This, in the view of the investigators, may suggest transfer pricing.

□ In 1981 45% of Namibia's diamonds went to Switzerland instead of London and the board had no knowledge of it

□ The Diamond Board could not exercise proper control over Namibia's diamond exports because its most important functions had been delegated to employees of De Beers

□ The board had no inspection facilities, no inspection agent and no inspection staff inside the country or overseas other than CDM employees

□ The supposed audit of the board's financial statements was in fact no audit at all. Finance Department officials who were not qualified auditors merely checked the adding-on returns furnished by the board's agents. These returns on diamond production were taken as being a true reflection of production and sales, without any of the

original documentation being verified.

□ No evidence could be found that the board ever discussed export quotas during any of its meetings

Commission investigator Martin Grote said the board did not and could not fulfil its functions while the interests of De Beers, which owns CDM, were "identical to those of the board". He recommended the board be disbanded immediately

The *FM* learns Grote's evidence came from a document he prepared on the mining industry in Namibia. Only elements re-

overmined its diamond reserves for the past few years

Judge Thirion makes it clear in his report that he is irritated with the many attempts to block his commission's attempts to investigate the board. He's also annoyed about what he calls the "veil of secrecy" surrounding the industry. The commission was continually confronted with "smokescreens", he complains. "I'm sick and tired of asking people's permission all the time"

The judge remarked that previous claims by the board that there were no shortcomings in the way it operates derive from either ignorance or arrogance. "Which of the two do you think it is?" he asked Malherbe

Judge Thirion also described a document submitted by CDM's Hoffe in reply to some of the allegations as "an insult to even the lowest form of intelligence"

The commission's hearings are adjourned indefinitely and it is understood Judge Thirion is now working on his report on the DB. It seems to be the last leg of his investigation. A number of attempts to have the commission's terms of reference broadened (to include the whole mining industry after many serious allegations of gross malpractice) have been turned down by the office of Van Niekerk



CDM fields ... diamonds are for drama too

lating the affairs of the DB could be presented in public because the commission's terms of reference were not wide enough. The document was apparently handed to Administrator General Willie van Niekerk's office, but sources tell the *FM* it is "ultra secret" and will never be made public

The commission's inquiry into the DB — and its amazing findings — have doubtless gratified Namibia's self-appointed troubleshooter and "economic assassin" Eric Lang. For years his allegations of the board's ineffectiveness and CDM's practice of transfer pricing were scoffed at. Evidence of a growing vendetta by the board against Lang also emerged during the commission's hearing

At the hearing Lang cross-questioned Malherbe and claimed the DB had done nothing to check his claims that CDM had

**ZED NGAVIRUE**

221  
**From Mao to Mammon**

Looking at Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, new deputy chairman of Rössing Uranium, it is hard to believe that he was a central figure in Namibia's black nationalism movement, and a Maoist to boot.

The elegant Dr Zed, as he is commonly known in Windhoek, looks every bit the Oxford graduate he is. One of a tiny group of black Namibian university graduates and arguably the most prominent black intellectual in the country, he does not see the jump from exiled politician and academic to top executive of a large multi-national as incongruous.

A founder and former central committee member of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Ngavirue sees his move from politics to business as a natural adaptation to a changing Namibia.

"Some people make politics a career," muses the Oxford PhD at Rössing's offices in Windhoek. "For me, it was a national duty, to fight for the political change we're now on the verge of getting. I'm trying to make a similar contribution inside the business world, to work towards the practical development of the Namibian economy."

As one of Rössing's two deputy chairmen (the company chairman and headquarters are in London), Ngavirue will oversee the firm's employee training and personnel planning, together with some as yet undefined public relations responsibilities.

Some observers think that Ngavirue's appointment is part of Rössing's preparatory PR programme for a changing of the guard in Namibia. On the other hand, Ngavirue's qualifications are beyond question — along with his doctorate in political science, he has a diploma in social work and a B Phil from Uppsala University in Sweden.

A slightly reserved personality, Ngavirue is reluctant to talk about the past, but his involvement in early Namibian politics is a matter of public record. In 1952, he co-founded the SWA Students' Organisation. As a social worker, Ngavirue played a prominent role during 1959 Windhoek riots in which 12 were killed and 50 wounded, a turning point in Namibian history. The young activist left the country soon after to assume a leadership role in Swanu's external wing.

In addition to his studies at Oxford and in Sweden, he spent seven years as a senior lecturer in political science at the University of Papua, New Guinea. At the time, New Guinea was whittling away at an Australian mandate, and Ngavirue likes to think of his Papuan experience as an "apprenticeship" for his present Namibian position.

Ngavirue returned to Namibia from a 17-year exile to serve a short stint as

Swanu vice-president after the 1978 proclamation of amnesty for political activists. He went on to become manager for education and training at Windhoek's Private Sector Foundation before joining Rössing as a consulting director in August last year.

Ngavirue is optimistic that independence is around the corner, and that the prospects for eventual economic prosperity are solid, given careful development of the country's natural resources.

Rössing, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, operates the world's largest uranium mine in the desert east of Swakopmund. A plunge in the world price of uranium has halved annual revenues, but with over 3 000 employees it remains one of Namibia's largest employers.

The company has emphasised its progressive employment practices since it started opening prospects in the Namib desert in 1976, after a storm of international protest.

"I'd like to consolidate Rössing philosophy," Ngavirue says, "and I'm committed to making the company an increasingly useful good citizen of Namibia while looking after our own financial interests."

He is a director of Barclays Bank (Namibia), a member of the board of the SWA Broadcasting Corporation and also on the board of trustees of the Rössing Foundation. With disbursements of R4m annually, the Foundation is the most visible manifestation of Rössing's "good works" policy. He

maintains that the company's reputation should stand it in good stead when independence comes to the territory.

This month Ngavirue will be adding another feather to his cap as he returns to Oxford for a six-week programme in advanced management.



Ngavirue ... fighting for change is a national duty



## Crack unit for SWA

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force has introduced a crack unit to counter Swapo infiltration of South West African farmland

A spokesman for the SWATF headquarters said today the unit would be a permanent component of the territory's armed forces

The unit consisted of about 40 members of the existing SWATF who had had specialist training in the tracking and elimination of Swapo insurgents infiltrating predominantly white farming areas in the central-north of the territory

The commander of military Sector 30, Colonel Louis Rheder, said at a passing-out parade at Otjwarongo on Friday the unit should not be seen as a task force or second Koevoet

"These people are trained as a counter to the annual infiltration campaign by Swapo terrorists, and possess extraordinary tracking skills, especially in the bush areas of Sector 30"

The unit consisted of 22 Damaras, 10 Herero's, four Kavango's and Bushmen

Colonel Rheder added that the unit might be enlarged — Sapa

Mine kills <sup>221</sup>  
SA soldier <sup>17/7/84</sup>

A South African soldier was killed in a landmine explosion in the Namibian operational area yesterday

A SADF communique issued in Pretoria today said "Defence Headquarters regrets to announce the death of Rifleman Daniel Andonis Douwrie (25) who died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Monday July 16 1984. He is survived by his mother, Mrs D Douwrie, of 202 Malva Street, Touwsriver" — Sapa



# Angola's hopes are pinned on Namibian ceasefire



Stew

17/7/74

LUANDA — The convoy of tanks pulling away from the harbour at Luanda attracted little attention. It has been an all-too-common sight for a people who have known nothing but war in nine hard years of somewhat fragile independence.

It was an independence thrown at Angola by the departing Portuguese almost as an afterthought as they completed a hasty departure from their former colony.

One of their legacies was war. There was civil war and there was an invasion from South Africa — and the fighting has gone on more or less ever since. So it is not surprising that the people of Luanda have become inured to its daily manifestations — like the shipments of arms and the truckloads of soldiers, Angolan and Cuban alike, which seem to speed interminably around the bumpy roads of Luanda.

But there is a difference about the current military build-up which is seen in the capital. This time, Angola is quite clearly preparing to go on the offensive.

If the elusive independence settlement in Namibia can be found and the South African threat removed from Angola's southern border, the MPLA Government says it can take the war to the Unita rebel movement in a way it has been unable to do up to now.

With the rebels starved of South African help, as they would be in any comprehensive regional settlement, MPLA forces should be able — so

their theory goes — to reduce Unita to the level of a tribal insurgency based among the Ovimbundu people in the central highlands.

These are high hopes which seasoned neutral observers in Luanda say are unrealistic. But, whether the civil war is to be settled on the battlefield or at the negotiating table, the implications of this switch in emphasis seem to be gradually filtering through to people.

The question is being asked: What could a peaceful Angola achieve?

Any change in the national mood is barely perceptible but since 1961 Angola, potentially one of Africa's richest nations, has been torn by war. In this special report filed for The Star's Foreign News Service, MARTIN LUMB in Luanda describes how hopes for peace and reconstruction in that country hang on a settlement in Namibia.

those who have seen the changing face of Angola will tell you that people are tired of war. People in power will tell you that Angola is putting its own national interest first, a new phenomenon after the bloody consequences of supporting the Namibian nationalist cause.

people are starting to question spending on defence, including paying for the 20 000 or so Cuban troops, takes more than half the country's foreign earnings. It is estimated that 10 000 people have been killed in clashes with South African forces in the south of the country and another 150 000 have been displaced.

"There is no doubt that the Angolan people have paid a high price in human lives and material damage for their expression of solidarity with Namibia," said Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge.

"Our people have made too many sacrifices but we believe that our national interests will be served when we reach peace, when Namibia is independent. From that moment I believe we will be able to implement many projects for economic and social development and begin to exploit the enormous potential that exists in Angola."

"The Angolan people should be left in peace to develop their country and to have the social and political system that they choose. We have not lived a single day of peace since we

started the armed struggle in 1961 and I don't know what kind of crime our people have committed that denies them the right to live in peace.

"But if, by diplomatic efforts, we, as the international community, can succeed in implementing United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibian independence then we will see a change," said Mr Jorge.

Angola has firmly ruled out any Nkomati-style agreement with South Africa but Mr Jorge believes an agreement whereby Unita is denied aid from South Africa can be reached without the signing of a formal non-aggression pact like the one between South Africa and Mozambique.

"Once there is a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa, it will not be possible for South Africa to continue to help these bandits," he said.

"After a ceasefire, United Nations forces will automatically come to the region. How could South Africa then continue to transport, feed, finance and train these rebels? We are convinced that, from that moment, our armed forces will be able to clear Angola of bandits."

"We have never said that they have no popular support. But the base for their recruitment is only on one tribe, the Ovimbundu, and many people of that tribe do not support them," he said.

The squalid streets of Luanda show the deprivation the country has endured. There is no maintenance of roads or buildings. Rubbish is left to rot in the streets, often in pools of stagnant water from broken pipes that stay unrepaired.

Half-finished apartment blocks give the illusion of a thriving construction industry. But, sadly, most of them date back to colonial times and the indecent haste of the departing Portuguese builders who simply abandoned them.

Finance and technical expertise have been scarce ever since and so the building plots have stood frozen in time, like some of the factories on the outskirts of Luanda since their Portuguese owners fled taking vital pieces of machinery.

There is little public transport in the city and no taxis. The administration is in chaos. There are no cafes or bars or restaurants and the streets are quickly deserted as darkness descends.

There can be few countries which had such a disadvantaged start in life, a point worth remembering when looking at the squalor and chaos of the capital. But the country is going through a drastic transformation and there are some encouraging signs that the young generation at the helm is getting to grips with its more pressing problems.

221

# Lieutenant Lubowski's leap

"Lubowski, Lubowski? Sounds kinda commie" So think South Africans, some of them Southwesters know better The Lubowskis are the old aristocracy of the territory, and the scion of the clan's defection to Swapo, his breaking of the Golden Rule of white solidarity, signals the opening of a potential floodgate of pre-Swapo insurance TONY WEAVER reports from his observation post at the Café Schneider, nerve-centre of Namibia.

**T**HIS is an incredible country with incredible people, and the strangest set of political rules one is likely to find in years of travelling through the rest of the known world

One of the not so strange political rules, one that is painfully, boringly familiar in southern Africa, is the one that kept Rhodesia going for so long

Whites stick together

It's a very colonial, fear-ridden rule, and when members of the tribe break loose, some fearsome pagan taboos are invoked Ostracism, abuse, threats of violent death, virtriol and incarceration Heavy stuff, as a young advocate in this town discovered in May, and as he discovers anew every day But Anton Lubowski knew the strong-arm stuff and the abuse would follow once he returned from being a voting member of the Swapo bargaining team at the Lusaka talks on Namibian independence.

Death threats, an hysterical local newspaper which blamed Lubowski personally for every bomb blast, war death and atrocity, briefs withdrawn by shocked clients, ranting letters to the press, and five days in solitary confinement in a security police cell in a town called Okahandja

Thirty six people were detained with him at a braaivleis outside Windhoek, one of them an attorney who sometimes acts for Swapo, a solid white German burgher

Just before that, the Bar Council, an austere, august body of advocates, all white except for one, handed in a fat affidavit to the Van Dijk Commission of Inquiry, which is casting its eyes across Namibia's "security" laws That affidavit was heavy, and said there has been a massive breakdown of faith in the law because of the methods of some units of the police Tough stuff about Koevoet, some snide remarks about the administration of justice in certain areas, one of those rare gems of a report that manages to put enough material into 48 pages to merit a three-volume study Questions in Parliament, newspaper editorials, it was atrocity time all over again.

That made a lot of whites uncomfortable. What about The Rule?

There have been other breakings of The Rule. Hans Rohr is a German merchant from Tsumeb who has been punching away at the military and the



Anton Lubowski Afrapix

police with the most amazing feeling of outrage and disgust I have ever seen in one person He's a very concerned Christian. And there are plenty of very white priests who, if they didn't belong to respectable denominations like the Anglicans, Catholics, Lutherans and the like, would be preaching to churches largely emptied of whites

A couple of lawyers dotted here and there, some very outspoken local journalists, a handful of very wealthy businesspeople who quietly rap away to their customers, they spring up all over the place But no other white South Wester had ever taken the public step of joining the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation, Swapo of Namibia

The enemy The bogeyman under every white child's bed from Tsumeb and Tsintsibis through Otavi, Aranos and Helmeringshausen The ogres with big black beards and big black fists clutching AK47s

The terrorists

The whole issue, percolating and simmering beneath the endless cups of coffee and schnapps, began to burst into the open White Namibia has come out of the political closet

Most of Windhoek's cafe society know Lubowski in one way or another, same as most Windhoekers seem to know everyone, in one way or another That somehow made it easier for them all to suddenly start discussing - gasp - Swapo (As it is, Swapo gets proportionately more column space in local newspapers than the National Party gets in Die Burger)

The debate going on here at Cafe Schneider, in nice bourgeois white homes over tea, in the letter's pages, in pavement conversations, would seem completely alien, dangerous and downright unbelievable in South Africa It's a little like discussing the ANC at every turn Not in tiny intellectual huddles

in student homes and at seminars, or in shacks in the townships, where paranoia reigns in case one of your number is an informer, but right there in broad daylight

The Golden Rule of white society in Africa is crumbling, whites are not sticking together Its like finding out Superglue doesn't actually hold a car tape deck under the dashboard

It's an astounding thing to see I walked into the video shop the other night, and conversation is on the future of the country "Swapo will walk an election, everyone knows that," the owner comments apropos of nothing I get invited to a braai in Luxury Hill "You might find it interesting," the host remarks in droll fashion, "there are a bunch of people here wavering between the DTA and Swapo"

Yegods What a choice to have to make after years of Christian National Education and SABC Its like trying to unlearn your primal instincts And the toll is beginning to tell in the more conservative publications The cartoons, the propaganda, the hysterical commentary, it's all reaching fever pitch

The most balanced comment I've heard yet on the whole Affaire Lubowski came over coffee at Schneiders from Sarel Becker, leader of the local wing of the Herstigte Nasionale Party "Ag, man," he said, "surely a man's entitled to join the political party of his choice?" What perturbed Sarel, though, was that Lubowski is also lieutenant in the South African Defence Force That's dangerous

Especially when he learnt the man was in Signals "Nogal, you can imagine what types of codes and things a lieutenant there would be able to get hold of," Sarel said, with what I could have sworn was a wistful air of longing

This whole sorry mess this country has been in is in the final straight now, the end is nigh From here on in it's all a question of impeccable timing The more impeccable your timing, the better your post-revolutionary standing will be

It's something like the white Zimbabwean who said in a magazine feature he had invested a million dollars in new agricultural equipment the day Mugabe came to power "To show him I had faith in the future,"

South West Superglue time is definitely gone

Namibia for Palestine  
How does that sound as a  
trade-off?

Just such a package deal was believed put to the Rev Jesse Jackson by Walter Mondale at their meeting to try to resolve foreign policy differences. Nowhere is the gap more sensitive than on the Middle East, where they differ over support for a Palestinian homeland.

Mr Mondale's apparent offer — a pledge to make Namibia independent — a high-profile priority for his administration if Mr Jackson agrees to temper his Middle East attitudes and not cross the Israelis.

This way, the powerful Jewish lobby would be assuaged, while the black constituency would be kept content by a harder line against Pretoria — or so the theory goes.

Namibia might as well be Namibia — as it is often misspelt here — or Cloud Cuckoo-land, for all Americans know or care, but mention Cubans and the fact that this was the African issue the Reagan Administration chose to highlight through four years of painstaking diplomacy, and you have a stick to beat Mr Reagan with. Simply keep the logic

# Mondale-Jackson Namibia Trade-off?



The Rev. Jesse Jackson — a deal to assuage the powerful Jewish lobby?

simple constructive engagement was supposed to produce a free Namibia, it hasn't. The Democrats are well aware of this. None other than Senator Edward Kennedy sought out Sam Nujoma for a personal discussion, then became the first major Western politician to endorse decree No 1, the never-tested, 10-year-old proposal of the United Nations General Assembly to subject SWA

Namibian exports to seizure and confiscation as stolen property.

Former UN Ambassador Andrew Young — a Mondale man — touts an old favourite as a quick clean way to force Pretoria out of Windhoek just cut all South Africa's international air links until it agrees to go.

Andy, who concedes he's "always the optimist", even predicts that

in the event of a Democratic election victory, South Africa will find a way to vacate the territory of its own accord before President Reagan vacates the White House in January.

If all the above sounds sweet for Swapo, Sam's men are in no mood to celebrate just yet. Election platforms are notoriously rickety things, liable to quick abandonment. For the rest, Swa-

po sees only cause for concern. The odds remain heavily on Mr Reagan being returned for another four years.

Meantime, his administration seeks to contain the situation and could yet claim a victory should Swapo be coerced into accepting some sort of ceasefire, or truce, in time for the US presidential election in November.

Some believe this to be the main objective of Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker's Engaged Constructive Engagement has been busier than usual on the chat circuit and has relayed word that the Zambians and Angolans would like "some role for Swapo" upon the completion of Angolan disengagement.

Dr Crocker has been ready also to stress America's "flexibility" — except on its insistence that a Cuban exit

from Angola be part of any independence package.

South Africa also has been stressing Cuban withdrawal, the tone heightened to accord with the emphasis now being put on its status as the "regional power".

So discard any thoughts of sudden settlement and consider rather the prospects for an interim arrangement along with the increased tempo of SA-Angola-Zambia meetings, has gone the increasingly expressed sentiment that the "suffering of the Namibian people" be ended as soon as possible.

Meantime, South Africa prods Angola to agree to make the disengagement monitoring unit a permanent feature, details of which it seems prepared to haggle.

The upshot of all this might be to invite Swapo

into the process, to carry disengagement across the border with some sort of ceasefire extended throughout the operational area.

Swapo for years has tied a ceasefire to Pretoria's commitment to proceed with Resolution 435, the United Nations formula for supervised independence which all sides are formally committed to implement sometime.

With Cuba's Angolan presence blocking such implementation, Swapo could find itself bereft of its bargaining chip.

Says Theo Ben Gurriab, Swapo's UN observer: "A ceasefire with no reciprocal obligation by South Africa, basically means us laying down our arms."

With a fully-expanded disengagement, Swapo's internal rivals could be paraded internationally and their credibility

built-up, while Pretoria would be pressure-free — at least until the next United States administration firmly established itself next year.

Any such scenario hinges upon the attitudes of the Angolans and Zambians toward pressuring Swapo. That South Africa has opened up discussions with Angola's President Dos Santos on his prime concern, his adversary UNITA, might be bad news for Swapo.

Caught with few options, Swapo is turning again to the UN. It wants the Security Council to meet to pass a further resolution emphasising the primacy and inviolability of Resolution 435 as the only formula for Namibia independence.

The United States is against this and the outcome is currently as uncertain as the US presidential race.

But silent on the sidelines, Western diplomats suspect that SWA-Namibia's future will not be greatly different, whatever transpires here or in Washington. Most believe that South Africa has determined on vacating the territory and that it will do so, under the most advantageous terms it can arrange, around about 1986 — irrespective of who is the White House.

**Swapo abducts <sup>Star 18/7/84</sup> 221**  
**five in Namibia**

WINDHOEK — Swapo guerillas abducted five Owambo civilians to Angola last week, says the acting secretary for the Owambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen.

He said the people were apparently taken from kraals 18 km north-east of Oshuli, about 35 km south of the Angolan border.

The tracks entered Angola west of Ngiva, where the joint Angolan-South African monitoring commission is based — The Star Bureau.

# Saboteurs blow up 221 two Oshakati buses *Star*

The Star Bureau

18/7/84

WINDHOEK — Saboteurs thought to be Swapo blew up two government buses at Oshakati, northern Namibia, last night, the acting secretary of the Owambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, disclosed today.

The saboteurs broke into the grounds of the senior secondary school at about 9 pm and attached an explosive device to the underside of one of two buses parked together.

The blast destroyed one bus and caused severe damage to the other. Total damage is estimated at R80 000. Mr Viljoen said no one was injured.

The buses were used to transport administrative personnel between Oshakati and the nearby capital of Ondangwa.

It was also disclosed today that two special constables were killed and another was wounded in an alleged Swapo attack on a headman's kraal in northern-central Owambo on Monday night.

The dead men were identified as Special Constable Martin and Special Constable Ehas Paulus. The wounded man was not identified.

Rom 19/7/84 (221)

# Observer editor quizzed by SP

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, was quizzed at the weekend by high ranking members of the South African Security Police in connection with the case of the theft of documents from the Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr Smith told the Mail Africa Bureau yesterday a Brigadier Joubert of the Security Police in Pretoria and Colonel Jan Greenbanauw of the Security Police in Cape Town had questioned him at his home in Windhoek on Saturday

Their visit follows the appearance of Mr Francois Blaauw, 29, his sister, Miss Christina Blaauw, 23, and Mr Peter Victor, 48, in the Cape Town's Magistrate's Court on Tuesday in connection with the theft of documents from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Smith said the police had been courteous to him but had warned him that if refused to answer questions he might be subpoenaed. They questioned him about information he had published in his newspaper on certain movements in Mozambique.

Mr Smith made a sworn statement but said: "Of course I did not reveal the identities of anyone"

The officer had warned him he might be called as a witness to the "document trial".

Mr Smith did not want to reveal full details of his interview with the police officers because he did not want to break the sub judice rule.

It seems, however, likely that the visit of two such high ranking officers probably relates to the leaking of information to the newspaper

Mr Smith said he did not feel the police were trying to pressure or intimidate him, but were merely doing their job.

"They were most courteous," said Mr Smith, whose newspaper in recent months has been banned on eight occasions by the South African Publications Board

# Landmine blast in Owambo

WINDHOEK — A Soviet-made Pom-Z landmine exploded outside a Cuca shop in Owambo, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said here today

No one was injured in the blast about 2 km north-east of Ondangwa at 2 pm yesterday.

The SWATF spokesman said it was believed the mine had been laid for customers who used the shop

— Sapa.

(221) stan 19/7/84

# Lutherans threaten to suspend churches in SA and SWA

**SOUTH** Africa's internal policies and their theological implications will be the major issue facing the representatives of 54-million Lutherans who gather in the picturesque city of Budapest this weekend for their seven-yearly assembly.

The most controversial motion on the agenda of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) assembly is a call for the suspension of the white Lutheran churches in South Africa and South West Africa.

The degree of agonising which the issue has caused the world federation is reflected in the working documents already in the hands of members.

More than half the pre-assembly workbook — more than 100 pages — is devoted to a painstaking appraisal of the history and background leading up to the tabling of the unprecedented motion.

## Dilemma

It arises from a decision of the African Lutheran churches, meeting in Harare last December, when they called for the suspension of the white churches as an interim measure, pending progress towards unity and an unequivocal public stand against apartheid.

If the motion is carried it will mean the suspension of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (ELCSA), Cape, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA (DELK).

It will also mean the exclusion of ELCSA (Natal-Transvaal), which has applied for LWF membership. Although the 37 000 white Lutherans form only a

**By JOHN BATTERSBY, who will report on the Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation in Budapest.**

small proportion of the 1.3-million Lutherans in Southern Africa, the suspension bid has tremendous symbolic significance for the church.

The comprehensive analysis of the situation in South Africa, contained in the LWF workbook, reflects the theological dilemma presented by apartheid to a world religious community.

Under the heading "Basis of our concern", the LWF displays an acute awareness that in concentrating on the problems of Southern Africa it is dealing with an over-exposed subject.

"A great deal has been written about South Africa and Namibia, governments, secular organisations, and churches the world over issue a seemingly endless stream of statements condemning this or that aspect of the apartheid system. "Against this back-

ground, one might ask why the Lutheran World Federation should once more devote precious assembly time to this part of the world.

"There are several answers:

"First, Lutheran and other Christians in South Africa and Namibia call out for our help. They are beleaguered and sometimes persecuted. They want to know that Christians in other parts of the world stand by them faithfully.

"Second, as can be seen from the preamble of the new South African constitution, South Africa claims to be a Christian country formed under divine guidance.

## Challenged

"To the extent that this country's policies violate, indeed pervert, Christian principles, Christians the world over are challenged to object to what is being done in the name of Christ.

"Finally, basic human rights are being violated, systematically and massively.

"If we believe that human rights represent a secular guideline for the proper conduct of temporal power, then the church must be alert to, and speak out against, persistent violations of human rights."

the LWF document said. After an exhaustive analysis of recent changes in South Africa and its regional relationships, the LWF document concluded:

"South Africa has recently signed non-aggression treaties with Mozambique and Swaziland, and a limited ceasefire with Angola.

"These agreements should help protect South Africa from the sabotage attacks of the African National Congress.

"It remains to be seen whether, under the new constitution, South Africa's Government will make peace with its own people or whether it will continue to pursue the painful policies of migrant labour, relocations, and 'homelands'."

The LWF motion has been pushed to the forefront by leaders of the predominantly black Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (ELCSA), which has some 550 000 members, and the two black Lutheran Churches in South West Africa — ELCO and ELC — with a membership of 525 000.

The Harare decision sparked off a flurry of activity within the LWF to speed up the process of Lutheran unity in Southern Africa, in a bid to prevent the potentially divisive and drastic step of suspension.

To this end, a top-level

LWF delegation visited South Africa at the beginning of the year and held talks with the various Lutheran churches, ending with a joint conference of the white and black churches.

The report of the LWF general secretary, Dr Carl Mau, who headed the delegation, provided some interesting insights into the problems they encountered:

"It was difficult, if not impossible, for the white Lutherans to understand the suspension recommendation in the way the African churches intended it..."

"During the second day of the consultations, there was a breakthrough. Unity emerged on the part of all representatives of the three churches that structural unity is important, that it must be recommended to the respective church councils, and that steps should be taken to effect such unity.

## Repression

"It was clear that concrete steps toward unity would not be easy. The consultation could not decide how the next steps might be taken.

"There continued to be frustration and fear among the representatives of the white Lutheran churches."

But the requirements of the Harare resolution on Lutheran unity and a "public and unequivocal" rejection of apartheid have not been forthcoming.

One of the main speakers at the conference will be Dean Farisani, who was recently paid damages in an out-of-court settlement for alleged torture at the hands of Venda police during long periods of detention in the homeland.



22/7/84

221

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent.

# SA troop re-deployment a possibility

## SWA talks failure 'a threat to peace'

THE failure of the latest South West African ceasefire bid could be the most serious threat so far to the delicate peace initiative in the region, observers said yesterday.

The final withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola in terms of the Lusaka agreement signed earlier this year could be delayed indefinitely.

And the re-deployment of the SADF in offensives against Swapo north of their current position at Ngiva, 30km into Angola, could not be ruled out

The collapse of the latest talks between the Government's representative in SWA Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, in the Cape Verde Islands on Wednesday was announced by Dr Van Niekerk on his return to South Africa yesterday

According to Sapa, he said Swapo had refused a South African offer to end hostilities

And the SABC reported

last night that after being briefed on the talks by Dr Van Niekerk, the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha warned that if Swapo continued its military operations, South Africa would take "appropriate" action

The latest ceasefire offer was made in a message from South Africa to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated by Dr Van Niekerk at the Cape Verde talks.

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that in spite of differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in the territory.

And the growing concern of the United States Government over the apparent inability to progress more swiftly towards a SWA settlement was illustrated by the attention given to the latest talks by the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Frank Wisner, who headed a delegation which was on Cape Verde at the same time as the SWA talks

It is understood that US officials are anxious that the peace process be seen to be progressing, particularly in the final few months before the presidential election in November

A senior Government

source in Pretoria said yesterday that the Government was naturally disappointed that the talks had not achieved their aim

But he stressed that the negotiating process was lengthy and said the latest talks should be seen as another step in the Government's peace initiative

Mr Michael Spicer, director of programmes at the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, said yesterday the failure of the talks was not surprising

It seemed that the Government was trying to push Swapo towards a ceasefire and into the "formal" political arena — possibly through

participation in an interim administration in SWA — before the actual implementation of an independence plan.

It also appeared that the South African Government wanted to change Swapo's image to that of just another SWA political party taking part in an independence process and not a liberation movement fighting for freedom

Mr Spicer said the situation was stalemated and it was difficult to predict what would happen next.

Both Swapo and the South African Government were obviously being pressured to move more quickly towards a settlement

July 24, 1984 Part 3

# 10 Bomb (221) blasts shop complex

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Bomb-plagued South West Africa was hit again on Saturday night when saboteurs blasted a shopping complex in Tsumeb, 430km north of Windhoek, and the last major town before of the Ovambo war zone.

Around R3 000 damage was caused to the complex when the bomb exploded just before 9pm

No one was hurt in the blast

The Tsumeb bomb was the latest in a series of bombs, suspected to be planted by Swapo saboteurs, since February this year

Swapo spokesmen have warned that with their supply lines from Angola strangled by monitoring activities of the South African Defence Force and the Angolan Fapla forces, they would be forced to resort to urban guerilla warfare

At least 15 bombs have exploded in the Kavango and Ovambo war zones since the beginning of this year, while Windhoek, Tsumeb, Otavi and other major centres have also suffered bomb damage

Five people, including two American diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lt Col Ken Crabtree, are so far known to have died in the blasts

Talks today on Cape Verde aim at ending hostilities in SWA/Namibia

# Swapo peace party

Argus 25/7/84 (221)

## Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, is talking to the Swapo leadership on the Cape Verde Islands today, a spokesman for his office in Windhoek has confirmed.

Dr van Niekerk's aim is to persuade the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, to end the war in northern SWA/Namibia and to join the political process with other parties inside the territory, it is understood

Swapo's aim is to get South Africa to implement the UN Security Council's independence blueprint, Resolution 435 of 1978, which involves a ceasefire and a withdrawal of South African troops

However, the Administrator-General's liaison officer, Mr Fanie Pretorius, was prepared to say only that "the purpose of the talks is to discuss the possibility of a cessation of hostilities in SWA/Namibia"

### Bound for Harare

Meanwhile Swapo's joint foreign affairs secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, flew out of Windhoek today, bound for Harare. His trip is said to be unrelated to the Cape Verde talks

The Administrator-General left Windhoek late yesterday with his chief director, Mr Sean Cleary, and other key personnel from his department.

The Cape Verde talks are regarded here as a continuation of the deadlocked Lusaka talks between Swapo, the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and the Administrator-General in May

There the issue of a formal ceasefire and implementation of Resolution 435, as opposed to South Africa's desire for a "cessation of hostilities leading up to implementation", was one of the major stumbling blocks.

It is also likely that the Administrator-General will today be trying to set up a second round of talks between Swapo and the MPC.

### Swapo's proviso

It is understood that at the Lusaka talks Swapo signalled a willingness to meet representatives of the South African Government — provided the discussion centred on the implementation of Resolution 435

South Africa is believed to have responded that the Administrator-General would always be prepared to discuss SWA/Namibia's future with Swapo, but that there could no discussion of Resolution 435 until there was a firm commitment on the withdrawal of the 20 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola

Swapo then accepted the South African conditions — and arrangements for the talks were made

A number of Western governments will be watching developments at the Cape Verde talks carefully because of a suspicion that South Africa is planning to bypass Resolution 435 by facilitating the installation of a "government of national unity" in SWA/Namibia.

This government would include Swapo and would then negotiate SWA/Namibian independence directly with the South African Government

Wednesday July 25 1984

27

## Army denies forming new SWA party

221 The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A Defence Force officer in Namibia's northern Owambo sector, Brigadier Joep Joubert, has denied allegations that the army is trying to form a new political party in Owambo.

A spokesman for Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA party in Owambo has alleged a group known as "Star", together with the army, was trying to develop a political force in favour of participation in Namibia's multi-party conference (MPC).

He alleged they were trying to undermine support for Mr Kalangula, the Owambo executive committee chairman, who is against MPC participation.

The only Owambo representation in the MPC is the DTA's Mr Tara Mbili, who has negligible political support in the region.

About half of Namibia's population of a million are Owambo.

Brigadier Joubert told a local newspaper this week that these allegations had been shown to be "totally untrue".

# Key talks on Namibia aim for a ceasefire

(221) 5 four  
25/7/84 By Peter Sullivan

Talks taking place today between the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk and Swapo representatives in the Cape Verde Islands are aimed at getting a ceasefire in the territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

In a statement released in Pretoria Mr Botha said: "The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violence and armed activities in Namibia."

He said the meeting was in keeping with the South African Government's position that it had no objection to discussions between the A-G and any political party.

"It is not considered appropriate to comment any further on the talks at this stage," he added.

John D'Ollivera reports from London that Swapo signalled a willingness to meet representatives of the South African Government — provided the discussion centred on the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The talks come at a time when the drive for Namibian independence seems all but deadlocked. Both the South Africans and the Americans insist that Cuban troops must withdraw from Angola before implementation of UN Resolution 435 can be considered.

This means that no further progress can be made until the departure of the Cuban troops is assured. It is unlikely that Angola will want a Cuban withdrawal until it has either defeated Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels or reached an accommodation with them.

## SUSPICION

A number of Western governments will be watching developments carefully because of a suspicion that South Africa is planning to bypass UN Resolution 435 by facilitating the installation of a "Government of National Unity" in Namibia.

This government would include Swapo and would negotiate Namibian independence directly with the South African Government.

Peter Honey reports from Windhoek that Dr van Niekerk's aim at the Cape Verde talks is to persuade Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, to end the war in northern Namibia and to join the political process with other parties inside the territory.

It appears Swapo's internal leadership was not aware of the talks and only Mr Nujoma and his closest aides are involved.

# Unusual pro-SWA/Namibia ads in US

From  
SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Travellers waiting for their luggage at Washington's Dulles International Airport are being confronted with an unusual bit of advertising.

Shoulder to shoulder with illuminated billboards preaching the virtues of Marlboro cigarettes and Hilton Hotels is a new set of equally lavish backlit signs headed in brilliant orange, "NAMIBIA"

Enticing pictures of big game and decorously naked indigenes aside, these are no tourism posters. Indeed their message, made up of quotes from the Congressional Record, has quite the opposite effect.

"Soviet-backed Swapo terrorists aim to seize Namibia and choke off US strategic mineral supplies and cripple the US indus-

trial and national defence base

"The Soviet-sponsored terrorists of Swapo, financed, trained and equipped by the Soviets and supported by Cuban soldiers in Angola. have been trying to seize control of Namibia through the usual Soviet tactic of terrorism camouflaged in the false plumage of local 'liberation' groups

There is also a picture of Congressman Mr Larry McDonald, author of the quotes and the arch-conservative Birch Society member who was aboard the Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union last August

The ads were placed by the US-Namibia Trade and Cultural Council headed by Washington attorneys Mr Carl Shipley and Ms Marion Smoak. The council acts as lobbyist for the 'government of South West Africa', according to its registration papers on file with the Justice Department.

221

This, according to Mr Shipley, includes the Multiparty Conference and the Administrator General's office

Similar ads, 10 in all, are now on display Washington's National, Baltimore-Washington, and Richmond airports

Mr Shipley said they would also be placed at airports in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Boston

Dulles Airport, which is owned by the federal government, late last year sued the jobbing group to block the ads, citing a law which prohibits political propaganda from being placed on government property. The suit was dismissed on appeal

The attorney representing the airport, Mr Edward Fagan, explained "We did not want to run the ads because we considered them political. We prevailed in the lower courts

but the US Court of Appeals ruled the terminal was sufficiently like a public forum to permit a full exchange of political views."

"The idea is to grab the attention of the millions of people who pass through the airport every year. We tried not to make it look too much like propaganda," Mr Shipley said. Asked whether the message was appropriate now that Pretoria was showing a greater willingness to settle, he insisted "We think the ads are still in tune with the situation."

He added that there were plans for a new poster that would criticize United Nations Resolution 435 as a recipe for civil war and economic collapse in the territory. It would contain quotations from Zambia's Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Washington's UN Ambassador Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick and, possibly, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha

# Govt in face-to-face

Wesley 26/7/84 221

# talks with Nujoma

By Ormande Pollok

PEACE talks between South Africa and Swapo, taking place on the Cape Verde Islands, have set a precedent in the search for a settlement on South West African independence.

They are believed to be the first one-to-one talks between the Government, represented by Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk, and the armed wing of Swapo headed by its leader Sam Nujoma

Pick of the Cape vintage

Up to now the Government has steadfastly stated that Swapo was just one of the political parties involved in the settlement dispute over the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 and therefore deserved no special recognition or treatment

It appears that the Government has shifted its stance that the internal parties should be included in all talks

The talks are seen as a resumption of the abortive meeting hosted in Lusaka by President Kenneth Kaunda in May when, after appearing to be receptive to new peace initiatives, Swapo suddenly changed its attitude.

### Pressure

It is believed that the Swapo delegation was addressed by a Soviet diplomat, taking everyone by surprise with a switch in tactics

A statement issued yesterday by Minister of Foreign Affairs Rik Botha confirmed the talks were taking place and said they were 'in keeping with the South African Government's position that it has no objection to discussions between the Administrator-General and any South West African political party'

It said 'The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violence and armed activities in South West Africa'

### Withdrawal

South Africa's ongoing co-operation with the Angolan Government in the Joint Monitoring Commission which is overseeing the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola on the understanding that Swapo is not allowed to move into the area, appears to have put increased pressure on Swapo to seek a negotiated settlement

The South African Government has stated repeatedly that it is prepared to talk to anyone who is prepared to pursue constitutional means to independence through elections

South Africa has stood firm on its demand that there can be no independence process without a firm commitment on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola whose presence it feels would give Swapo an unfair advantage

August 26/7/84  
Swapo refuses 221

## SA offer to cease hostilities

WINDHOEK — Swapo has refused a South African offer to cease hostilities, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said today

The ceasefire was first made in a message to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated at the Cape Verde talks yesterday between South Africa and Swapo

In spite of policy differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in SWA/Namibia, Dr van Niekerk said in a statement telexed from Pretoria to Windhoek

He is briefing the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on the talks

Dr van Niekerk, accompanied by his chief director, Mr Sean Cleary, is expected back in Windhoek today where he is scheduled to address a media conference

Mr Botha had said in his first ceasefire offer to Swapo relayed through the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Mr Kito Rodrigues, that South Africa would cease armed action against Swapo if it gave assurances of reciprocal conduct.

"With a view to creating the circumstances for the peaceful resolution of the SWA question and for the promotion of orderly political process in the territory, the South African Government reaffirms that if Swapo ceases its armed activities, the South African Government will reciprocate in an appropriate manner," Mr Botha's message stated



Talks a failure

# Swapo refuses to end the war

221  
S for  
26/7/84

**Windhoek**  
Swapo has refused a South African offer to cease hostilities, the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today.

The ceasefire offer was first made in a message to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated at yesterday's Cape Verde talks between South Africa and Swapo.

Despite policy differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in Namibia, Dr van Niekerk said in a statement telexed from Pretoria to Windhoek.

Dr van Niekerk is expected back in Windhoek later today where he is to address a media conference.

Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, had said in his first ceasefire offer to Swapo that South Africa would cease armed action against Swapo if it gave assurances of reciprocal conduct.

## Reciprocating

With a view to creating the circumstances for the peaceful resolution of the SWA question and for the promotion of the orderly political process in the territory, the South African Government reaffirms that, if Swapo should indicate that it will cease its armed activities, the South African Government will reciprocate in an appropriate manner," Mr Botha's message stated.

Dr van Niekerk said he had represented clearly to Swapo at the Cape Verde conference that South Africa desired an end to the loss of lives in the operational area.

"Swapo refused to budge from its standpoint that an armistice can be effected only after implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435," he said.

"Consequently, agreement could not be reached."

Dr van Niekerk said the UN independence plan for Namibia provided for UN supervision of a ceasefire initiated before the arrival of UN personnel in Namibia.

"There is nothing that compels the parties to continue shooting until firm agreement is reached on a Cuban withdrawal (from Angola) and implementation of the resolution," he said.

"Such a situation will cause extensive and unnecessary loss of lives and is completely in conflict with the spirit of regional peace created in the past months."

Mr Botha had given assurances that the South African security forces would not hesitate in taking action against Swapo.

"If Swapo continues to commit acts of violence across the border, suitable and effective steps will be taken to combat them," Mr Botha said - Sapa

Nujoma and Van Niekerk meet

# Dramatic SWA peace talks begin

from 26/7/84 (221)

By PATRICK LAURENCE and  
TONY WEAVER

**THE South African Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, and leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma met on the Cape Verde Islands yesterday in a dramatic bid to end the fighting in South West Africa.**

With the possible exceptions of Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr Richard Kapelwa, none of Mr Nujoma's top lieutenants were with him at the talks.

In a short statement the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that talks were taking place between Dr Van Niekerk and Swapo to "explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violent and armed activities in South West Africa".

Mr Botha did not disclose details of the composition of either delegation, but inquiries by the Rand Daily Mail provided independent corroboration of a Portuguese radio report that Mr Nujoma was leading the Swapo team.

A Foreign Affairs source labelled yesterday's talks as the "real thing", adding: "No one is playing around this time."

But inquiries at Swapo's offices around the world and in SWA revealed that most of Mr Nujoma's top lieutenants either knew nothing about the talks or feigned ignorance.

Observers pointed out, however, that during the abortive mid-May talks on South West African independence in Lusaka, Mr Nujoma arrived with a mandate from the Swapo Central Committee to sign a ceasefire with South Africa on behalf of the movement.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, who is reliably understood to be accompanied by his chief director, Mr Sean Cleary, is expected back in Windhoek later today.

According to well-placed diplomatic observers, South Africa's immediate objective in the talks is to achieve a de facto ceasefire to facilitate complete withdrawal of South African troops from Angola as agreed in Lusaka in February.

At present South African troops are still at the small Angolan town of Ngiva, about 20 miles north of Angola's border with SWA. Withdrawal to the border should have been completed three months ago.

South Africa, however, postponed the final pullback because of its concern at the presence of Swapo fighters in the area vacated by its troops — and still be vacated — in violation of the Lusaka Accord.

Under the Accord, South Africa undertook to withdraw on condition that Angola excluded both Swapo fighters and its Cuban allies from the vacated area.

Exclusion of Swapo from a broad neutralised zone in Southern Angola would obviously make it very difficult for Angolan-based Swapo guerrillas to launch attacks in SWA.

As South African troops approached the border, however, the number of violations of the Accord, reportedly in the form of the presence of Swapo fighters in the supposedly "neutral area", increased sharply.

South Africa responded by ordering a halt to the withdrawal three weeks ago and Mr Botha, flew to Lusaka, in Zambia, for urgent talks with Angolan leaders.

There he received assurances that Angola still stood by the Accord.

Since then, further talks at an official rather than ministerial level are understood to have taken place between the two countries.

Angola again agreed to try and keep Swapo out of the vacated area, but whether Launda, which is warding off attacks by the rebel Umta movement, is able to keep Swapo out is questioned in Pretoria.

In a bid to ensure fulfilment of the Accord, South Africa is now talking to Swapo through its Administrator-General.

If South Africa can achieve a de facto ceasefire in Southern Angola and in SWA — where Swapo guerrillas have unleashed a bombing campaign in recent weeks — the next step will be to convert the Joint Monitoring Commission set up under the Lusaka Accord into a permanent border security commission.

A related South African objective behind the drive for a de facto ceasefire is, according to some observers, the hope that it will strip Swapo of its glamour as a resistance movement and reduce it to one of many competing parties.

The assumption is that a de facto ceasefire, as distinct from the signing of a de jure ceasefire, will prevent Swapo from portraying itself as the force which compelled Pretoria to sign a ceasefire.

Reduction of Swapo to the status of one of several competing parties, rather than the nationalist resistance movement, is consistent with

From Page 1

another South African objective the creation a government of national unity between Swapo and the "moderate" parties of the Multi-Party Conference rather than run the risk of a Swapo victory in United Nations-supervised elections envisaged under the UN peace plan.

A spokesman for Dr Van Niekerk's office yesterday stressed the talks were to discuss "an end to the bloodshed" and a "cessation of hostilities" — as opposed to the formal signing of a ceasefire, the first step in the United Nations blueprint for SWA independence, Security Council Resolution 435.

Speaking from Lusaka, Mr Aaron Mushimba, Swapo spokesman in Zambia and a member of the Central Committee, said "The news of the talks came as a surprise to us."

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Publicity and Information and Mr Nujoma's right hand man, is also in Lusaka at the moment. Mr Mushimba said he too, had no knowledge of the talks.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo spokesman at the United Nations, and another close aide of Mr Nujoma's, is in Montreal, Canada. Although it is believed he was informed of the impending talks, he was not at the Cape Verde meeting.

London spokesman for Swapo, Mr Peter Manning, said yesterday he knew nothing about the talks and was apparently surprised at the news.

Swapo's Luanda office in Angola — the movement's provisional headquarters — had "absolutely no knowledge" of the meeting other than from media reports.

In Windhoek itself, it emerged that the top leadership of the movement inside SWA is completely in the dark about the meeting.

By a process of deduction, Mr Nujoma could only have been accompanied by Swapo's politburo member without portfolio, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, and Mr Richard Kapelwa, the acting secretary for defence.

Sapa-Reuter reports from the United Nations that the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was informed officially that the talks would take place yesterday, his spokesman said.

He said that Mr Kurt von Schirnding, South Africa's chief delegate, called on the secretary-general and gave him the information.

Other sources said that Mr Perez de Cuellar had already learned from the US that the Cape Verde meeting was planned and that Mr Von Schirnding confirmed this, without supplying much additional information.

# NEW bid

# to end fighting in SWA

221  
C. 1/24  
26/7/74

Own Correspondent

**WINDHOEK.** — The South African Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, met on the Cape Verde Islands yesterday in a dramatic bid to end fighting in the territory.

With the possible exceptions of Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr Richard Kapelwa, none of Mr Nujoma's top lieutenants were with him at the talks — which means that discussions between Dr Van Niekerk and Mr Nujoma would have taken place on a near man-to-man level.

In a short statement the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that talks were taking place between Dr Van Niekerk and Swapo to "explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violent and armed activities in South West Africa".

Mr Botha did not disclose details of the composition of either delegation, but a Portuguese radio report stated that Mr Nujoma was leading the Swapo team.

A Foreign Affairs source labelled yesterday's talks as the "real thing", adding "No one is playing around this time".

Inquiries at Swapo's offices around the world and in SWA/Namibia disclosed that most of Mr Nujoma's top lieutenants either knew nothing about the talks — or feigned ignorance. Observers pointed out,



Dr Willie van Niekerk

however, that during the unsuccessful mid-May talks on SWA/Namibia independence in Lusaka, Mr Nujoma arrived with a mandate from the Swapo Central Committee to sign a ceasefire with South Africa on behalf of the movement.

Dr Van Niekerk, who is understood to be accompanied by his chief director, Mr Sean Cleary, is expected back in Windhoek later today.

According to well-placed diplomatic observers, South Africa's immediate objective in the talks is to achieve a *de facto* ceasefire to facilitate complete withdrawal of South African troops from Angola as

agreed in Lusaka in February.

At present, South African troops are still at the small Angolan town of Ngiva, about 25km north of Angola's border with SWA/Namibia. Withdrawal to the border should have been completed three months ago.

South Africa, however, postponed the final pull-back because of its concern at the presence of Swapo fighters in the area vacated by its troops.

### Swapo fighters

Under the accord, South Africa undertook to withdraw on condition that Angola excluded both Swapo fighters and its Cuban allies from the vacated area.

Exclusion of Swapo from a broad neutralized zone in southern Angola would make it difficult for Angolan-based Swapo guerrillas to launch attacks in SWA/Namibia.

As South African troops approached the border, however, the number of violations of the accord, reportedly in the form of the presence of Swapo fighters in the "neutral area", increased sharply.

South Africa responded by ordering a halt to the withdrawal three weeks ago and Mr Botha flew to Lusaka for urgent talks with Angolan leaders.

There he received assurance that Angola still stood by the accord.

Angola again agreed to try to keep Swapo out of the vacated area, but whether Launda, which is warding off attacks by the rebel Unita movement, is able to keep Swapo out is questioned in Pretoria.

If South Africa can achieve a *de facto* ceasefire in southern Angola and in SWA/Namibia — where Swapo guerrillas have unleashed a bombing campaign in recent weeks — the next step will be to convert the Joint Monitoring Commission set up under the Lusaka Accord into a permanent border-security commission.

The signing of a ceasefire is the first step in the United Nations' blueprint for SWA/Namibian independence, Security Council Resolution 435.

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Once again Swapo has refused to yield to South Africa's demands that it end the war in Namibia and step meekly into the political milieu of the territory.

And once again South Africa, through its Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has rejected any talk of United Nations involvement in the Namibian independence process, as long as Angola's MPLA regime holds on to its Cuban defenders.

But the cards seem stacked against Swapo, which faces mounting pressures from Pretoria, Lusaka and, increasingly, it seems, Luanda.

With a confidence born of seven months of military and diplomatic successes, Dr van Niekerk and the head of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, brushed aside Swapo's insistence on a formal ceasefire and consequent implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

They met Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, and his defence and legal aides, in the Cape Verde

## (221) Star Deadlock: but are the cards stacked against Swapo? 27/7/84

islands on Wednesday. Angolan and American representatives observed.

The bottom line, the South Africans said, was "Swapo's peaceful participation in the democratic process of South West Africa".

Once Swapo had agreed, not on a ceasefire, but on a cessation of hostilities, both sides could convey the terms in letters to the UN Secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Dr van Niekerk told newsmen in Windhoek yesterday that he had made Mr Nujoma "uncomfortable" with a statement that Swapo-laid landmines had killed 325 Namibian civilians and wounded a further 550 in the last five years.

Swapo, he declared, was not fighting South Africa any longer, because more than half the soldiers engaged against guerillas were Nami-

bians in the SWA Territory Force

Dr van Niekerk indicated that renewed pressure would be placed on Swapo by Angola's MPLA Government.

The South African withdrawal from that country had stalled in the face of Swapo's armed incursions.

"I have no doubt the Joint Monitoring Commission will have to take note of Swapo's unwillingness to stop its terrorist activities

"And this will hinder the JMC's shift further south," he said.

Dr van Niekerk said if Swapo continued to attack civilians, it could "reckon with the adequate and energetic" security force response

On the question of banning the political organisation in the territory, he said if the war escalated "this would necessitate more drastic measures".

## NAMIBIAN DIAMONDS

## Behind the CDM Curtain

221

CDM, De Beers' Namibian subsidiary, has been in the news recently following reports on the Thirion Commission hearings into government corruption in Namibia. At the Thirion hearings, the issue that is known as "overmining" at CDM operations was raised.

The FM has now had sight of internal CDM documents that suggest that there was a sense of urgency in the manner in which the Oranjemund diamond mine was being worked. One of the officials described the pace of operations as "a power dive".

If CDM has been "overmining," was it justified in doing so? There are those who believe the practice conflicts with the written agreement under which CDM operates Oranjemund.

CDM's position in Namibia is unique. It mines the world's richest diamond field in terms of an agreement with SA's administrator — who, in drawing up the terms, was bound to act in compliance with the League of Nations Mandate to protect the interests of the people of the territory.

In 1923 the SWA Administration and CDM concluded an agreement which gave CDM exclusive rights to prospect and mine all minerals in the *Sperrgebiet* (forbidden territory).

It was known as the *Halbscheid agreement* and reads in part: "CDM, when working any area pegged under this, shall conduct operations as thoroughly and economically as it does on its other mining fields and shall carry on mining satisfactorily to the administrator and not with a view to exhausting the superficial and more valuable deposits to the detriment of the low grade deposits" (The italics are the FM's.)

CDM spokesmen are reluctant to give an official estimate of the life of the mine. They say that they "hope" to mine into the next century. But CDM internal documents indicate that the mine is virtually exhausted after intensive overmining, especially in the Seventies. According to CDM estimates

seen by the FM, the mine will begin to run into losses in 1985.

If there was overmining, the bulk of it was done in the Seventies, seemingly as the result of a company decision made in 1968. Between 1968 and 1976 four large conglomerate crushing and treatment plants were built while some of the 18 existing field screening plants were retained. This measure increased production at least twofold.

One of many official CDM documents

0,946 which is well in excess of the 1976 average reserve size of 0,737 carats per stone.

An official CDM "Histogram of annual revenue" predicted escalating expenditure and forecast that CDM would move into a loss situation in 1985 — from which it would not recover.

A document called "A Life of Mine Review" drawn up by the then manager at Oranjemund, Jack Forster, for presentation to De Beers consulting engineer Trevor Lee-Jones and another senior De Beers official, Peter Leyden, in September 1981 states:

"Treatment throughput Throughput has increased from 5m cubic metres per year in 1968 to the current 9,3m cubic metres of ore per year. Throughput, excluding any which might come from expansion in capital projects, will start declining rapidly from 1990 with first the closure of the screening plants and then of No 1 plant in 1991.

"Carat production: Carat production increased from 1,5m carats per year in 1968, rising to a peak of 1,89m carats in 1978 and since then has declined sharply and is forecast to con-

tinue declining to almost nothing in the year 1993.

"Grade Over the same period (from 1968) the grade is, except for a flattening between 1972 and 1976, showing a decline from 0,3 carats per cubic metre to (the) 0,04 anticipated in 1993.

"Diamond size Carats per stone reached a peak of 0,88 carats per stone in 1972 and 1973. Since then there has been a rapid decline to the present size of 0,66 carats per stone. Future stone size is not expected to vary much above this size over the remaining life of the mine. These graphs indicate a future of declining grade and reduction in revenue.

"A look at the two important operations from a cost point of view is worthwhile. Overburden stripping and bedrock cleaning. Stripping operations have increased in



Oranjemund ... what will be left behind?

where overmining is mentioned, is the official "Life of Mine Forecast" of 1977. Under the heading "Objectives and Goals" it says:

"The objectives of this forecast are to specify the production policies and requirements that will maximise profit each year within the constraints of plant headfeeds and overall carat call." And "from 1980 onwards the carat call was determined by overmining by 20% on the average remaining grade at the beginning of each year."

It reports that the overmining on grade in 1976 was 70%, and in 1977 the latest estimate was 69%. The forecast for 1978 was for 60% overmining on grade and for 1979 it was 63%.

Stone size was also overmined, the document states. In 1976 the average stone size mined (in terms of carat per stone) was

## NAMIBIA

### Hopes for peace

Prospects for peace in war-torn Namibia have increased as a result of the meeting at Cape Verde this week between Namibian Administrator-General Wilhe van Niekerk, representing SA, and Swapo president Sam Nujoma. It is the first direct meeting between representatives of the SA government and Swapo since Swapo was formed

24 years ago.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha says. "The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violence and armed activities in Namibia." It was expected that Van Niekerk would present Swapo with a peace package that could include participation in a "government of national unity" with leaders of the internal Multi-Party Conference (MPC) ruling the country until elections are held.

Van Niekerk's meeting with Swapo results from the agreement between Botha and Angolan Interior Minister Kito Rodrigues in Lusaka at the end of June. After that meeting the Angolan government said both sides agreed on the need for "a better commitment by Swapo to the peace process" (*Current affairs* July 6)

If the Cape Verde meeting does not break down completely, it could lead to real progress towards a peace agreement. This would include the final withdrawal of SA troops from southern Angola — a move that is several months behind schedule — and the transformation of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of SA and Angolan soldiers into a border patrol organisation. SA gave Swapo's continued military activities as the reason for the delayed withdrawal from southern Angola.

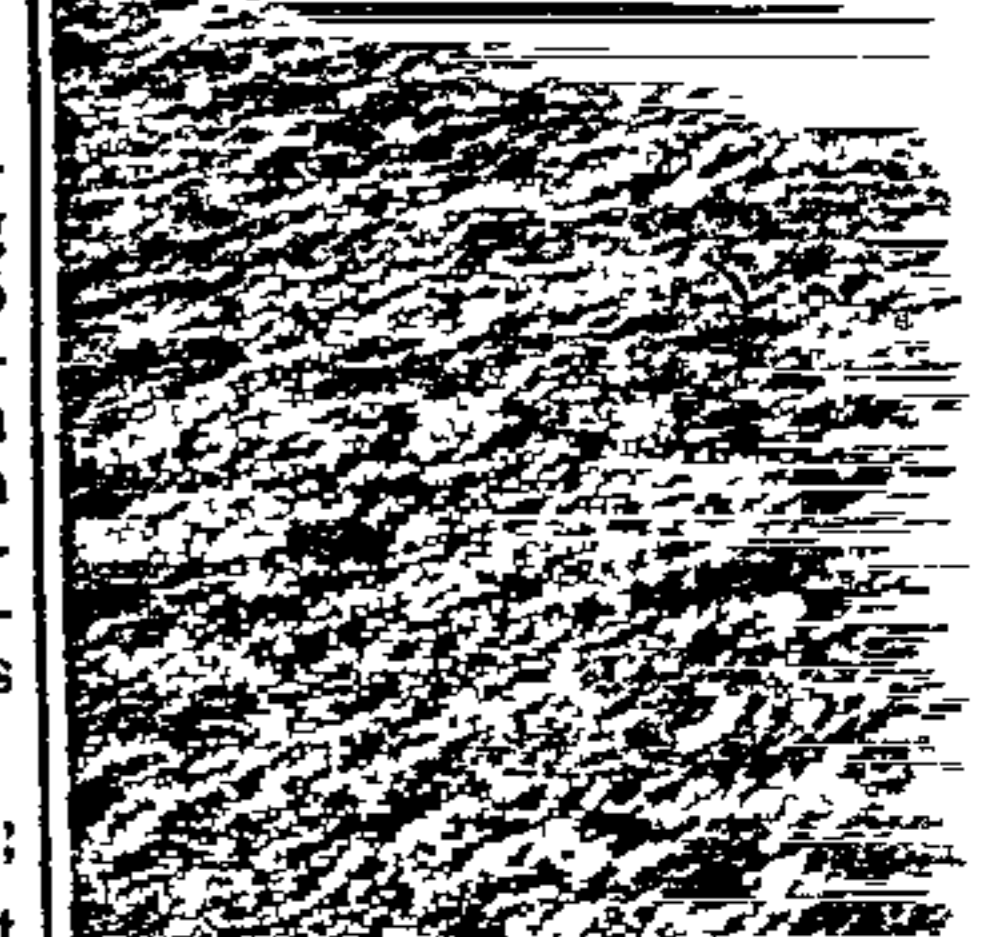
# Ceasefire formula rejected by Swapo

221

C-Times

27/7/84

Nelson



A labourer steam clean: 51,8m high and has four

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — The Cape Verde talks on Wednesday between Swapo and the SWA/Namibia Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, collapsed because the two sides could not agree on a formula for ending the war, Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday.

Dr Van Niekerk said in a statement: "Swapo was not prepared to depart from its entrenched position that a ceasefire could only be effected under United Nations supervision and after the implementation of (United Nations) Resolution 435

"It was therefore impossible to reach agreement."

He said the South African position was that

there should be an immediate "cessation of hostilities", and that Swapo should enter SWA/Namibia as an ordinary political party

It emerged at a 50-minute press conference and briefing, late yesterday afternoon, that if Swapo were to cease its military activities completely, there would still be no guarantee from South Africa of UN-supervised independence

Dr Van Niekerk emphasized at the briefing that Resolution 435 could only be implemented once all Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola — regardless of other developments in the war, such as an ending of hostilities

The two delegations, which met at a few days' notice under top-secret conditions, also briefed an Angolan delegation led by Mr Kito Rodrigues, Minister of the Interior, and an American delegation, led by Mr Frank Wisner, assistant to Under-Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker

Dr Van Niekerk said that although he could not speak on behalf of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of South African and Angolan troops, he would "imagine" that the breakdown of the Cape Verde talks would mean the JMC would remain at N'Giva, 35km into Angola, until such time as Swapo ceased its military activities in the region

### Drastic measures

Asked whether he would consider banning the hitherto legal Swapo if they continued with the war, he said a continuance of Swapo's mili-

### Teleletters



IF you have something on your mind or you would like to air your views on any issue phone Teleletters ☎ 24-2233 between 9am and 12 noon ● See Teleletters, page 13.

**CAPE UNION MART**

**Francital**  
The Trade-Mark of Quality FROM FRANCE

**Francital WINDY JACKET**

Unequaled comfort and excellent protection combined with French styling. Porex waterproof and condensation-free outer. Pure cotton liner. Yellow and grey, zip-out hood, kangaroo pocket and side zip for easy access.

**R110,00**



A... ..

# ted wapo

Y WEAVER

Verde talks on Wednesday  
SWA/Namibia Administrator  
Niekirk, collapsed because  
of a formula for ending  
said yesterday.

bean im-  
me-  
of hos-  
that Swapo  
SWA/Na-  
ordinary po-  
at a 50-  
conference  
late yester-  
on, that if  
to cease its  
ivities com-  
would still  
antee from  
of UN-su-  
pendence.

Dr Van Niekirk em-  
phasized at the briefing  
that Resolution 435  
could only be imple-  
mented once all Cuban  
troops were withdrawn  
from Angola — regard-  
less of other develop-  
ments in the war, such as  
an ending of hostilities.

The two delegations,  
which met at a few days'  
notice under top-secret  
conditions, also briefed  
an Angolan delegation  
led by Mr Kito Rodrigue-  
s, Minister of the In-  
terior, and an American  
delegation, led by Mr  
Frank Wisner, assistant  
to Under-Secretary of  
State for Africa, Dr Ches-  
ter Crocker.

Dr Van Niekirk said  
that although he could  
not speak on behalf of  
the Joint Monitoring  
Commission (JMC) of  
South African and Ango-  
lan troops, he would  
"imagine" that the  
breakdown of the Cape  
Verde talks would mean  
the JMC would remain at  
N'Giva, 35km into  
Angola, until such time  
as Swapo ceased its mili-  
tary activities in the re-  
gion.

### Drastic measures

Asked whether he  
would consider banning  
the hitherto legal Swapo  
if they continued with  
the war, he said a con-  
tinuance of Swapo's mili-  
tary activities would "ne-  
cessitate more drastic  
measures — I do not want  
to go further than that  
now"

Dr Van Niekirk was  
asked whether he seri-  
ously expected Swapo to  
enter SWA/Namibia as  
"just another political  
party" without any real  
prospect of independ-  
ence, and thereby lose  
its bargaining strength  
gained by its military  
struggle. He replied. "I  
do not accept terrorism  
as a bargaining  
strength."



A labourer steam cleaning Nelson's Column in London gets a rare view of Trafalgar Square. The column is 51.8m high and has four lions at the corners of its plinth. Lord Nelson was killed by enemies at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.



BOREAL  
lightweight  
proofed  
and two

R45,00



CORETEX



### Teleletters



IF you have some-  
thing on your mind or  
you would like to air  
your views on any  
issue phone Tele-  
letters ☎ 24-2233  
between 9am and 12  
noon. ● See Tele-  
letters, page 13.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS  
BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

### crack of dawn



## Man 'throttled' hos

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Eerste Rivier  
man, charged with mur-  
dering a 42-year-old  
Mowbray bachelor on  
Tuesday, yesterday told  
a Wynberg magistrate he  
had throttled the knife-  
wielding Mr Franklin  
Brian Heldsinger when  
he prevented him leav-  
ing the flat where they  
had shared a bed.

Jerome Africa, 20, of  
Erica Street, Kleinvlei,  
man said Mr Heldsinger  
had made sexual ad-  
vances to him while they  
were in the bed.

Mr Africa pleaded  
guilty to murdering Mr  
Heldsinger, alternative-  
ly to having caused his  
death. A plea of not  
guilty was noted by the  
magistrate, Mr P D  
Theron.

Mr Africa said he had  
come from an Athlone  
cinema and had met Mr  
Heldsinger at Mowbray  
station. Mr Heldsinger  
had told him that the

trains would be late and  
had offered him a place  
to sleep for the night.

When they got to the  
flat Mr Heldsinger  
offered him wine. He was  
tired and wanted to  
sleep. Mr Heldsinger  
told him there was only a  
small bed but that they  
could share it.

"I told him that I would  
even be prepared to  
sleep on the floor. He  
told me that we could  
both sleep on the bed."

"I took off my clothes  
and slept in my under-  
pants. I dozed off and felt  
him touch my private  
parts. I asked him what  
he was doing and he re-  
plied that he wanted to  
have sex with me. I told  
him that I did not have  
sex with men."

He had asked Mr Held-  
singer to open the door  
and allow him to leave.  
Mr Heldsinger went to  
the kitchen and returned  
with a bread knife and  
threatened to stab him.

"I grabbed him  
throttled him and  
let go when I saw he  
was coming from his  
room."

He removed clothes  
from a wardrobe and  
packed them in a  
case. He also took  
cigarettes, a camera,  
jewellery and packed  
them in a bag.

He could not find  
key to the door, and  
unsuccessfully  
struggled with the lock,  
trying to get through a window.

Mr Heldsinger was  
alive when he left  
because he had felt  
pulse and it had  
stopped. He did not  
intend killing him, he  
said.

He met a friend on  
his way and asked him  
to help him with the  
goods. The police arrived  
while they were walking  
and demanded to see  
what was in the bag and  
the case. He had told

◆◆◆◆ B  
To page 2

## Man divorces for 26

Own Correspondent

LOS ANGELES. — Mr  
Glynn "Scotty" Wolfe, the  
world's most married  
man, celebrated his 76th  
birthday on Wednesday

"looking for another cutie"  
as he put it.

Miss Camacho was the  
oldest bride to come to his  
home near the California-  
Mexico border where he

Worse, he said, she  
came a celebrity  
and spent a lot of time  
dancing: "I didn't like  
being away from me  
so much."



# Swapo leaders among latest killed in clashes

Meaning

28/7/84

221

**Mercury Correspondent**  
SECURITY forces in northern South West Africa have shot dead 22 Swapo terrorists — six of them top Swapo commanders — in the past two weeks, says the South West Africa Territory Force

An unconfirmed report also claimed that two senior Swapo commanders, Ben Nikanor and Joseph Manegange, had surrendered to the security forces

It said the terrorists

had given themselves up because the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission had caused 'considerable disruption,' and because of 'terrible' conditions in Swapo camps

But a Territory Force spokesman said he had no knowledge of the alleged surrenders

The force said that since July 13, 22 Swapo terrorists had been killed in various skirmishes

This brought the total number of terrorists killed by the security

forces since February 16 — the day the JMC began its activities — to 322

The force said that among the 22 killed were six senior military leaders

They were named as Sakkie Andreas Haindengo, reconnaissance commander of the Far East Detachment, 'Nangombe,' company commander of Swapo's special unit of elite troops, 'Danger,' a platoon commander of the special unit, 'Angula,'

platoon commander of Charlie Detachment, 'Namiba,' second in command of Air Force Detachment, and 'Automatic,' commander of 'Navy Force Detachment'

The force said that although reference was made to 'Air Force' and 'Navy Force,' this had no meaning. They did not exist

It is Swapo practice to assign code names like 'Danger' and 'Automatic' to its men to protect their families

# 22 guerillas killed in <sup>221</sup> Star past 2 weeks

By Peter Honey  
The Star's  
Foreign News Service

Security forces in northern Namibia have killed 22 Swapo insurgents in the past two weeks, six of them unit leaders, the SWA territory force said yesterday.

The deaths brought to 322 the number of guerillas killed since mid-February, when Swapo was said to have launched a mass infiltration of about 800 insurgents from Angola into Namibia, according to the territory force.

In an unusual step the territory force went on to name the leaders killed, but it appears, however, the titles given were simply identification codes.

manag-  
ack 'n  
Acker-

When Mr Mangala came to Mdantsane in 1965 he acquired a crèche from the authorities to help working mothers in Zone 1

He also organised eight rent-free four-roomed houses for cripples from the rural areas to sleep in when they

attended check-ups at Frere Hospital

In Duncan Village, Mr Mangala was a member of the Joint East London Location Advisory Board for nine years. While he was a member he pioneered the establishment of school committees. He also established a cripple care workshop in the township. In 1978, he became an Mdantsane township councillor representing Ward 3.

Mr Mangala was a sports administrator in the Border. He played wing for Bush Bucks Rugby Club, of which he was the life president.

Mr Mangala played tennis for Border from 1940 to 1950 and rugby for Border in 1939.

His funeral arrangements have not yet been finalised — DDR

# Ciskei troops leave for SWA

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe warned the first 30 army soldiers to represent Ciskei in the South West African operational area not to fight for themselves but for the nation.

He was addressing a gathering to bid farewell to the soldiers in Bisho yesterday.

President Sebe told them to put God first and not to discredit Ciskei.

He told them that chiefs like Sandile and Gqika were uneducated but great warriors and they should follow in their footsteps.

Chief M Hinana said he was very proud of the

soldiers. He said when they came back they should be able to train others.

Chief S Kama congratulated the soldiers and said they were lucky that they were chosen by the nation to represent it.

The ceremony was attended by Ciskei cabinet ministers, MPs, chiefs and community leaders.

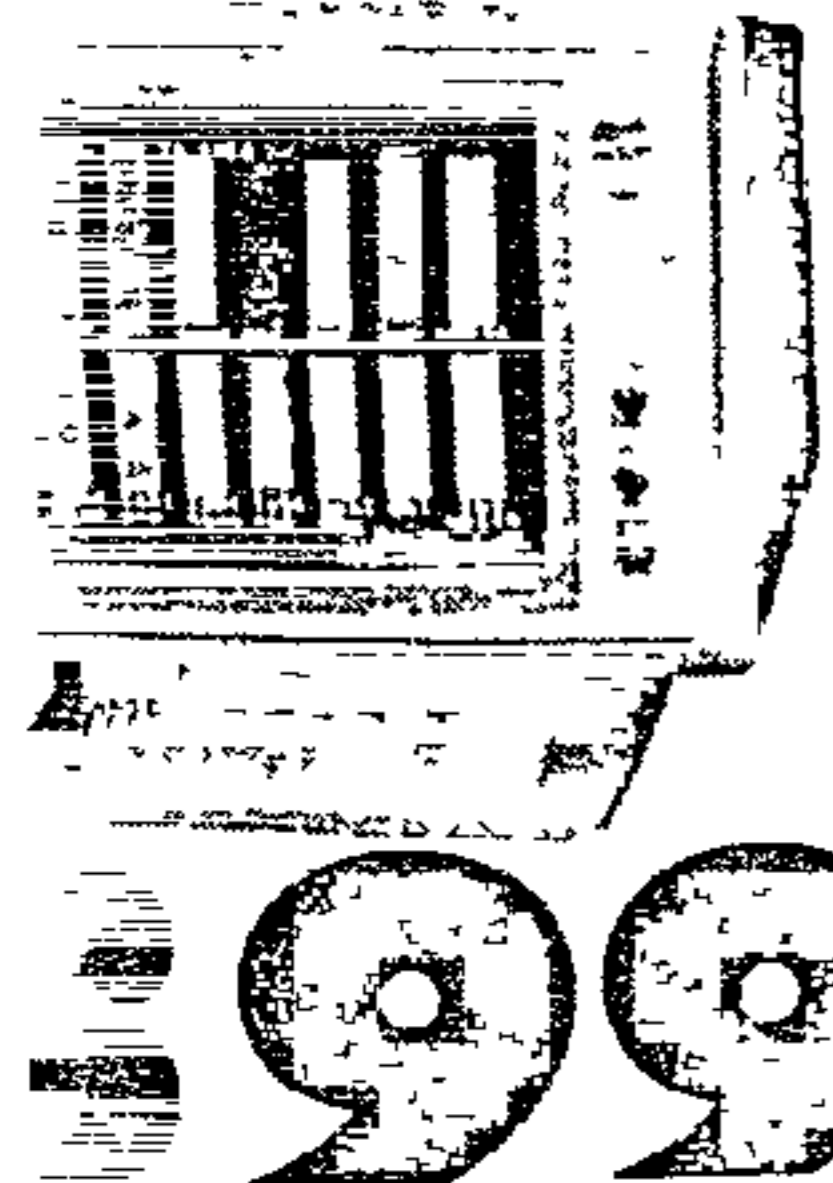
The troop, which would be accompanied by the Minister of Defence, the Reverend V Ntshinga, will leave Ciskei on August 4 for the operational area — DDR.

**VIDEO SPECIALISTS**  
c/r CHURCH & CAMBRIDGE ST.

**ASTIC OFFER**  
- **ELCO** import  
ed stock at this price

*Hoornix*

**LOUR**  
**PLAY**  
**NITOR**



R.G.B./Green switch-  
Equipped with com-  
e pal video & R.G.B.,  
rate video display  
bility.

mm Screen  
ie computer use  
o recorder use  
& Swivel base  
be used as green  
en text handling  
tor

guaranteed Excl GST

## SHIPS

**EAST LONDON** — In port last night San Nicolas at F World Argonaut at P, Trans Ocean Progress at S

Arrived yesterday Nil

Sailed yesterday SA Kuswag I (0701) to Richards Bay

Due today Ronsard (0600) from PE to K middle, Padang (0900) from Durban to G

**PORT ELIZABETH** — In port last night Noble Evelyn Winner, Carrier Tug

**CAPE TOWN** — In port last night Thorscape Meisho Maru 88, Kasuga Maru 23, Goei Maru 36, Gulf Hawk Shidaka Maru, Kairyu Maru 31, Mkuze Ortelius Peonia Isokaze Maru Victory Kokei Maru 28

**DURBAN** — In port last night Trade Will Nedilloyd Kembla, Lanin, Yamato Reefer Monika SA Vergelegen Hokusei Maru, Atlantic Universal, Fratzis Arrow King Prosperity Montauk Gannet SA Constantia, Asia In sustria Ever Order Alkaios Umfulozi Arafura Sea Malange, Onibe Ridge Annakena Kowie, Padang Menina Barbara Unim ar, Moun' Parnas Yama Hem lock, Baron Star, Elgaren Gold Leaf, Ulyssus Raimol Cape Arnhem, Range, Baldur, American Altair Songkha Nantai No 7 Thorscape, Aphrodite, Asian Beauty, Choungi Vatsy II American Cardinal Maroula

## TIDES

	JULY		Low	
	High	Low	am	pm
28 Sat	0328	1553	0940	2157
29 Sun	0408	1632	1019	2238
30 Mon	0448	1711	1057	2319
31 Tue	0528	1751	1134	—

**MOON**  
July 21st Last Quarter  
July 28th New Moon

## Israeli forces support right

TEL AVIV — Jubilant right-wingers have expressed confidence they will form Israel's next government after a count of soldiers' votes gave an ultra-nationalist party an extra parliamentary seat.

Political sources said the soldiers gave the Tehiya (rebirth) Party a fifth seat, making it the third largest grouping while reducing the opposition Labour Party's strength from 45 to 44 seats, three more than the ruling Likud bloc won in Monday's general election.

Transport Minister Mr Chaim Corfu, of the Likud said "It will now be easier to find coalition partners and there can be little doubt we will be forming the next government headed by our present Prime

Minister, Yitzhak Shamir"

Science Minister, Mr Yuval Neeman, who heads Tehiya, said his group will "serve as a prime power in the new Likud government"

Mr Neeman said in a press statement that together with Likud the new government will "move ahead with its settlement programme in the Arab areas and thwart any effort to establish a Palestinian state or to make any territorial compromise with the Arabs as favoured by the Labour Party"

Labour Party leaders were glum about the soldiers' vote but said they were going ahead with meetings with most of a dozen other small parties that won seats in the 120-member parliament

## Desire's big day

LONDON — Speed queen Desire Wilson with a 700 horsepower Porsche sports car takes on a star-studded field in the British Aerospace 1000 at Brands Hatch tomorrow

The 29 year-old South African — the only woman to win a Formula 1 race — teams up with fellow countryman George Fouche and British Le Mans competitor David Sutherland

But the Porsche 956 trio will have their work cut out to head a field, including six Formula 1 drivers and Le Mans winner Henri Pescarolo over 238 laps of the 4 176 km Kent track, to the chequered flag — DDC

THE key to understanding this week's abortive Cape Verde talks lies in the Lusaka Agreement of February 16 which created the joint monitoring commission on South African troop disengagement from Southern Angola.

The agreement represented the culmination of a change of direction in South African policy in Namibia

For a long time Pretoria sought to end what it perceived as Swapo aggression, as a precondition for Namibian independence, through traditional diplomacy at the UN, backed up by the military pursuit of Swapo into Angola from where it mainly operated

NAMIBIA'S ABORTIVE TALKS

# WHY THE ALBATROSS WON'T FLY AWAY (YET)

Changing circumstances, however, and a greater determination to get rid of the Namibian albatross, not least because of the cost of a continued South African civil and military presence, led Pretoria to conclude that a new approach was needed

The approach can be summed up under the rubric 'regional solutions to regional problems', the essence being to combine South Africa's increasingly evident economic and military superiority with the growing desire of black Southern African states to be free of conflict to confront their own enormous domestic problems

Despite continued disagreement on the question whether the departure of Cuban troops should be linked to a settlement in Namibia, Pretoria offered in December 1983 to disengage its troops from Southern Angola, the quid pro quo being that Luanda would co-operate in denying Swapo access to that area

### Abandon

In this way, Pretoria's strategy of forcing Swapo to abandon the military struggle and to enter the political mainstream in Namibia solely as a political party would be promoted

The question begged by the Lusaka Agreement, however, was whether Luanda had either the political will or, more pertinently — weakened by conflict with the rebel Unita forces — sufficient grip on the country effectively to bar Swapo from Southern Angola

In the event, the process of disengagement was delayed for precisely these reasons, but the two governments displayed the necessary will to keep up some momentum

But what would happen after disengagement? It was to address this question that the Lusaka talks of May 11 to May 13 were held between a Swapo delegation, a delegation of members of the Multi-Party Conference (consisting of the internal Namibian parties) with the Administrator-General of Namibia and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia acting as co-chairmen

### Wedded

Swapo's position was clear. Not surprisingly, it was wedded to Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council (the UN Settlement Plan), because that plan offered it the maximum advantages, a formal ceasefire with South Africa signifying equality of status and buttressing its claim to be the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, and the ability to claim that the presence of UN monitoring troops (the UNTAG force) during the run-up to the independence election was implicit recognition of that claim

Pretoria had, under pressure from the Western Five contact group, formally accepted Resolution 435 and in August 1983 after the visit of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, stated that the only obstacle to its implementation was the continued presence of the Cuban troops in Angola (the argument being that their presence inhibited the climate of stability necessary for a successful launch of Namibia as an independent state)

Privately, however, South Africa is far from keen on Resolution 435 — it is seen as

*John Vorster vowed he would never meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, but this week the Administrator of Namibia, Dr Wilhe van Nierkerk, sat down to negotiate face-to-face with him. The talks on the Cape Verde Islands failed, but times are clearly changing ...*

By MICHAEL SPICER



too inflexible, not answering to circumstances differing from those obtaining in 1978 at its inception, offering too much advantage to Swapo, and too little opportunity for Pretoria to protect its political and security interests

The new approach of regionalising the settlement process has the great merit in South Africa's eyes of allowing Pretoria to 'call the shots' by excluding the international community and using its supremacy in the region to make sure its policy was accepted by black Southern African states

Pretoria therefore went to Lusaka to persuade Swapo to give up its military struggle and to begin a process of more conventional negotiation and accommodation with the internal political parties of Namibia. The Lusaka talks were also intended, from Pretoria's perspective, to serve as a platform for enhancing the status of the Multi-Party Conference

Though Pretoria may have little faith that the Multi-Party Conference could ever successfully challenge Swapo, it seems to believe that a way may be found of preventing Swapo's domination of the political process in Namibia after independence

Hence the belief that the rapid move to an independence election envisaged by Resolution 435 is undesirable, and the idea floated at Lusaka and subsequently that a period of reconciliation and even coalition government is far preferable

During this period, an independence constitution might be framed which would take account of the views of all, rather than the probability of a winner-take-all situation developing if the constitution were framed after independence

because Swapo and the MPC (and by implication Pretoria) refused to make concessions on their respective positions. Though Swapo's armed struggle looks increasingly a lost cause, to abandon it from the Swapo perspective would be to abandon a major bargaining chip.

Moscow and Havana are clearly keen that that should not be the case, at least certainly not before the US presidential elections in November. For, if Mr Walter Mondale were to win, the US might well recognise the MPLA government and put much greater pressure on

Pretoria to implement Resolution 435

### Excluded

Excluded from the Lusaka Agreement of February 16, which in fact was partly a device to undermine its position, Swapo has sought by every means to subvert that agreement and has therefore continued its military activities in both Southern Angola and Namibia

Why then should it have attended the Cape Verde talks? For propaganda purposes, just like Pretoria, it had to keep up the appearance of being willing to negotiate. Also there is no

doubt that Angola and Zambia wished to see the disengagement process completed as at least a step in the right direction, and pressured Swapo chief Mr Sam Nujoma to find some sort of interim accommodation with Pretoria

Having, however, done its formal "duty", Swapo can now be expected to continue to try to subvert the disengagement process. If, by continued military action, it can lure South African troops back into Southern Angola from their current position near the border, then it can unleash a cry internationally that the aggressive destabiliser, Pretoria, is at it again and that such piecemeal agreements as the Lusaka Agreement are worthless

This creates a dilemma for Pretoria. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the wake of the Cape Verde talks that "the South African security forces will continue to

protect the people of SWA against Swapo's violation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. The security forces will take appropriate measures against Swapo's cross-border violence"

Yet, if Pretoria does respond in this way, international opinion is likely to put the blame on Pretoria rather than on Swapo, and the South African diplomatic and political gains made since the beginning of this year will be sacrificed to the uncertain quest of trying again to crush Swapo forces by military means

Thus, though Pretoria may superficially have seemed in the past six months to hold all the cards, its position has some weakness. Mrs Helen Kitchen, director of African studies at the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies and one of the US's most respected African analysts, has only this week pointed to the Soviet belief that time and over-confi-

dence will eventually lead South Africa to "shoot itself in the foot"

The strategy of waiting for desperate Front Line states to put greater pressure on Swapo may appear to be the only alternative to the very costly one of renewed military activity in Angola, and time is not altogether on Pretoria's side

Hard economic choices loom against the background of the poor state of the South African economy and the new constitutional dispensation. Will Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita pull the rabbit from the hat by forcing the MPLA to negotiate, enabling the Cuban troops to go home, and pushing Swapo once and for all into Namibia?

Or will the contradictions between South Africa's formal acceptance of a commitment on Resolution 435 and its covert policies be exposed and lead to stronger international measures against Pretoria?

All this remains to be seen

Swapo chief  
Sam Nujoma:  
Under pressure  
from Angola and  
Zambia to sit  
down and talk to  
South Africa

# Swapo vows to extend war to whole of Namibia

Star  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

221

30/7/84

WINDHOEK — Swapo has threatened to extend the armed conflict "to all corners of Namibia" after its unsuccessful talks with the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, on the Cape Verde Islands last week.

In a statement released from Luanda, Swapo said its combatants were "ready to make further sacrifices even if it means another 100 years of struggle".

Dr van Niekerk and his delegation met Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma in the Cape Verdes on Wednesday to discuss an end to the territory's 18-year-old war.

The South African delegation wanted Swapo to agree to a "cessation of hostilities" but Swapo wanted a formally signed "ceasefire" which would trigger implementation of the UN settlement plan contained in Security Council Resolution 435.

## MADE CLEAR

Mr van Niekerk said after the talks that he had made it clear to Swapo that South Africa was not interested in talking about the implementation of Resolution 435 until the Cuban troops had been withdrawn from Angola.

"It was in view of this stubborn insistence on the linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal that another golden opportunity to resolve the Namibian problem peacefully was missed," Swapo said.

This left no option other than "the continuation and intensification of the armed national liberation struggle by the Namibian people", it continued.

Swapo vowed to raise the price of South Africa's occupation of Namibia "by extending the armed liberation struggle to all corners of Namibia", it added.

Observers in Windhoek do not see the statement as a departure from Swapo's established policy with regard to the war.

But it does raise the possibility of attempts to spread the war — which has been largely contained in Owambo, Kavango and Kaokoland — to the rest of the territory.

# Delaying tactics in talks on SWA

THE main question to be asked about the latest flurry of peace talks between South Africa and Swapo, is whether they were undertaken in any sort of earnest, or whether they were undertaken as yet another exercise in delaying tactics intended to mollify various advisers

It's suspected that neither South Africa nor Swapo is totally convinced they have reached the end of the road in pursuing manoeuvrability around the question of Namibian independence

Whether one regards the removal of the Cubans or ending fighting in southern Angola or northern SWA/Namibia as eminently the most desirable object of the negotiations, there always seems something more to achieve by further talks. A few more bouts of exploratory talks between the Angola administration or the Swapo leadership and Dr Willie van Niekerk may not do anybody any harm, and may well be considered for further possibilities

## Face to face

No doubt the two men, Dr Van Niekerk and Mr Sam Nujoma, took up the negotiations on the Cape Verde islands at the point where they had reached in the Lusaka talks in mid-May. It was then said that the Republic and the Swapo leadership had come very close to an agreement at the time and only differences of opinion among elements of the multi-party group prevented anything more enduring coming of the talks. The impression of the Cape Verde talks is that they are part of an ongoing process

The fact that Mr Nujoma has arrived to have preliminary exchanges on what is called a "face-to-face" basis was not the kind of announcement that raised hopes of an agreement very high. It seemed as if previous discussions were still lying around from Lusaka, to be taken up on the Isla de Sol or wherever. In any case the last near accord was taken up with a rather le-

surely slow march back by South African troops to the Angola border

Eventually the South Africans remained within 32 km of the border they might have reached three months before

At the same time the ground left by the South Africans remained haunted by Swapo infiltrators, whose presence Angola's Fapla forces should have prevented. Nevertheless, Fapla did carry out certain clearing orders against Swapo, adhering to some of the principles of the Lusaka Accord, such as they were. Probably that was the best that could be hoped for from the Angolan side under the reigning atmosphere of intense mutual suspicion on both sides

## Shultz

President Kaunda, under whose benevolent eye the negotiations were held, is said to have believed that the discussions were getting quite close to success, and he claims to have done a certain amount of nudging among the opposing negotiators. Perhaps there were others among the frontline states leaders who were not as enthusiastic for agreement with the South Africans, and that is why the revival of these talks is being attempted at greater distance

American policy vis-à-vis Angola and SWA seems to be visibly firming up and the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has made one of his rare statements on the subject. At one stage the Americans seemed to have turned easy on the question of the Cubans' leaving Angola, but now Mr Shultz has actually made a demand for a Cuban pull-out before further progress on the Namibian independence issue. This could easily make the Angolans advise the Swapo leadership to become far less tractable

The American interest in the talks between South Africa and Swapo may have an electoral purpose. Not that the American voter is likely to be swayed by a settlement over Namibia, per se. But much interest could be roused if the Cubans can be induced to withdraw from Africa as part of a deal between Swapo and Pretoria. The

question, again, is whether South Africa is all that interested in settling the issue of Namibian independence and withdrawing from SWA. Namibia after its 70-year stay there

There is also the question of how satisfied Mr Nujoma feels with having to debate the Namibian issue in a three-cornered discussion with Dr Van Niekerk and the



From Anthony Delius

cabinet in Pretoria. If he wants to make difficulties then he can object that such negotiations do not fulfil his original demand for "face-to-face negotiations with the South African government". Dr Van Niekerk may have returned from Cape Verde with some sort of formula to make it look as if Mr Nujoma has achieved his demand — and in the course of the Lusaka talks he gave an impression that he might be willing to drop the demand. On the other hand it just takes everybody to firm up on their previous demands for the Cape Verde talks to lapse

## Booster

So there remains a kind of ambivalence about the talks which makes them look as if they were aimed at the possibility of preserving a prospect of withdrawal from them by all parties

Of course if it did come about that Angola can promise the withdrawal of the Cubans, and Cuba itself can offer a firm assurance of co-operating, President Reagan would

be presented with the gift of claiming a rare tangible achievement in international affairs. The present American administration would find that sort of electoral booster hard to refuse. But would the "progressive" nations in Africa find themselves able to agree to making such a gift, and above all would the Russians be able to co-operate in encouraging such aid from Africa to the Republican Party?

The Russian word does not run that irresistibly on this continent, but their nay does carry a bit of weight and could make any move in this direction difficult

Cape Verde can be said to be as far away from Moscow's influence as it is possible to get off the African coast. But is it that far, one asks oneself? And is South Africa persuaded that she can make no further mileage out of Namibian independence or pulling it out of UN influence?



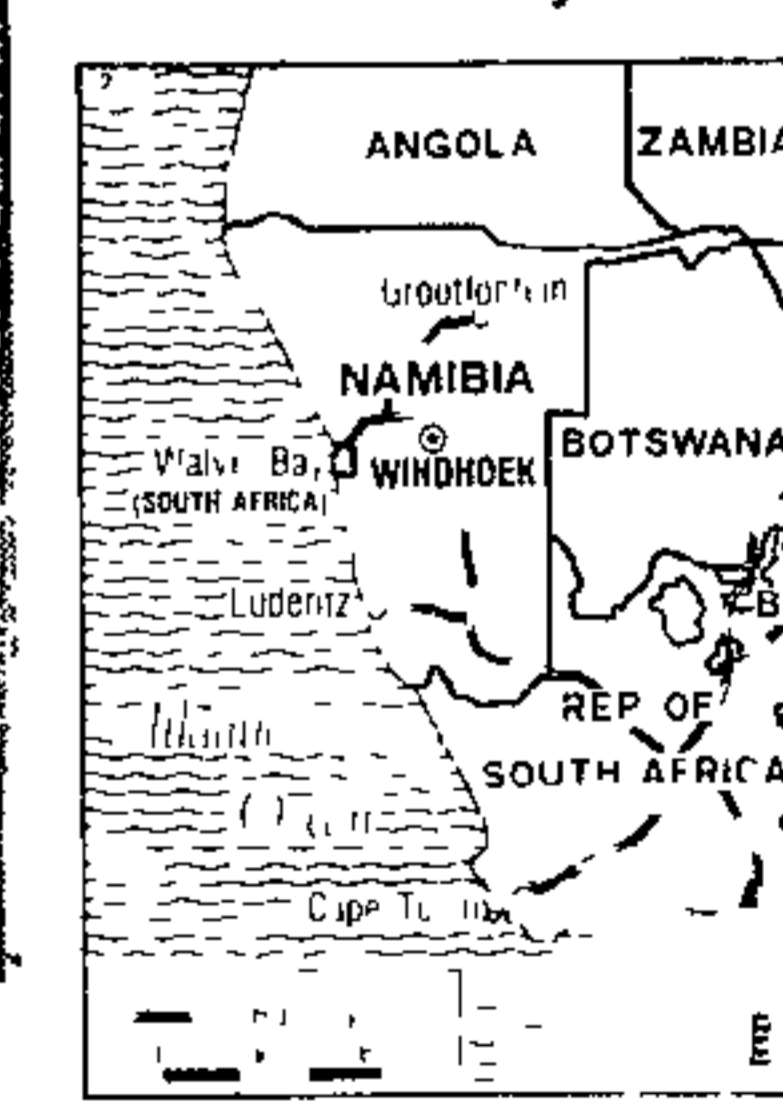
President Kaunda



Dr Willie van Niekerk



Mr Sam Nujoma



# 22 Swapo <sup>221</sup> 30/7/84 C.7.1119 claimed killed

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia had killed 22 Swapo guerillas, six of them top Swapo commanders, in the past two weeks, the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday.

And according to an unconfirmed SWABC report, two senior guerilla commanders, Ben Nikanor and Joseph Manegange, have surrendered to security forces.

A SWATF spokesman said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the alleged surrenders.

The SWABC said the guerillas had surrendered because the activi-

ties of the Joint Monitoring Commission had caused "considerable disruption" and because of "terrible" conditions in Swapo camps.

Yesterday's SWATF statement said that since July 13 "22 Swapo terrorists have been shot dead by security forces in the operational area in various skirmishes".

This brings the number of guerillas killed by security forces since February 16 this year — the day the JMC began its activities — to 322, according to the statement.

Six senior military leaders were among the 22 guerillas killed, the statement said.

Argus 30/7/84 (221)

## Bomb blast rocks Tsumeb petrol station

Argus Foreign service  
WINDHOEK — The second bomb blast in a week in the northern Namibian town of Tsumeb has damaged a filling station

Police were today sifting through the debris at Dunlop Panelbeaters and Spray-painters in the Nomtsaub township, where explosives destroyed a petrol pump and shattered windows at 9.15pm yesterday

### LEAKING

The owner of the business, Mr Albert Neidel, said he extinguished a fire which had sprung up from the leaking fuel pump

No one was injured and Mr Neidel said he could not yet estimate the extent of the damage

A similar blast damaged a shop at Tsumeb last weekend. No one was injured



# Bombs hit hospital but no one injured

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Patients and medical staff in Namibia's Oshakati State Hospital escaped death miraculously when the 650-bed complex was hit during a mortar attack on the central Owambo town early today.

In the same attack a store in the grounds of the Oshakati Police Station was slightly damaged when two mortars exploded about 30 m from the charge office, shattering windows and chipping the wall.

In what may have been a separate bombing, the offices of the Owambo Teaching Inspectorate in Oshakati were damaged by an explosion.

About 10 82 mm mortar bombs were fired at about 2 am. Two of them exploded through the roof of the asbestos, pre-fabricated hospital which nearly 900 patients and staff.

Two mortars exploded on the ground outside, barely 5 m from wards packed with patients, the hospital superintendent, Dr Rupert Cloete, said today.

## NO INJURIES

The remaining six mortars landed in the veld in the vicinity of the hospital.

There were no reports of injuries by mid-morning.

Dr Cloete said one mortar had passed through the roof into a wash room and the second landed in a passage. Both places adjoin wards housing between 50 and 60 patients.

The two bombs shattered windows and pocked the wall with shrapnel holes.

The mortars were fired from somewhere west of the town in which most of Owambo's white civil servants live.

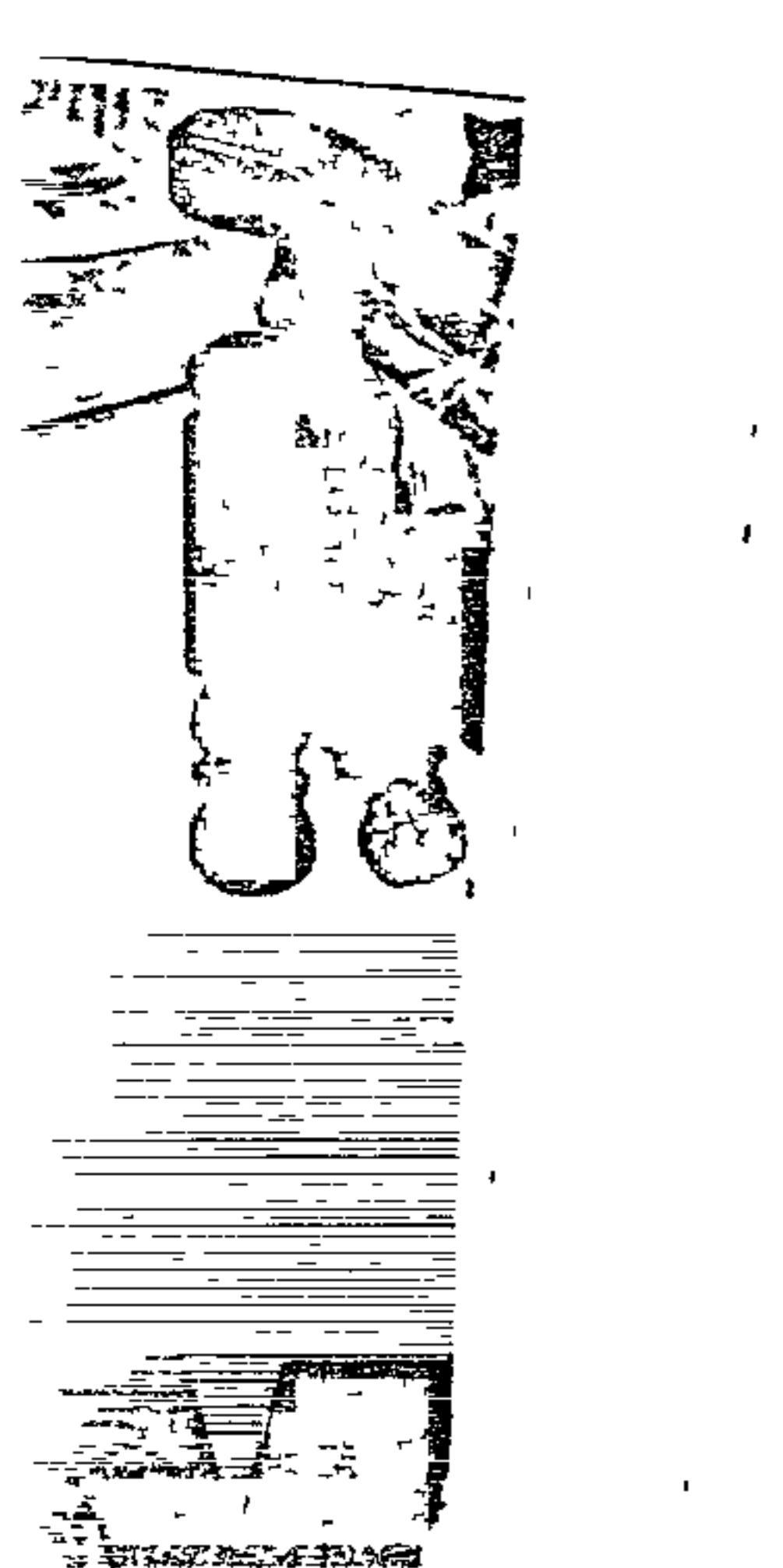
They all landed in the northern part of town — nearly a kilometre from the huge military headquarters of the Owambo region, Sector 10.

Security forces began a follow-up operation at first light, but there were no reports of contact with the attackers by mid-morning.

Apart from the hospital, no other buildings appear to have been damaged in the attack.

**ing talks**  
**ak down**  
**EX**  
**NJ**

— The first meet-  
 tion and senior of-  
 in the Natal Travi-  
 Mozambique  
 Mr Bruce  
 the death  
 MAIROH  
 Kenyan



The financial director of  
 Checkers, Mr Alan van Biljon,  
 also confirmed the slump.  
 "Our turnover was not as  
 buoyant as in June," said Mr  
 van Biljon  
 Pick 'n Pay director Mr Ri-  
 chard Cohen said his company  
 was "up to budget", but attribut-  
 ed that to the fact that "people  
 must eat."  
 "Also, 24 percent of our items  
 are exempt from GST", he said  
 Speculation continues that the  
 Government will impose a fur-  
 ther increase in GST later this  
 year, possibly to 15 percent

**Soldier dies in** (221)  
**operational area**  
 21/7/84 Star  
 A 21-year-old Cape Town soldier  
 died in a shooting incident in the  
 operational area last week, De-  
 fence Headquarters announced  
 in Pretoria today  
 "Rifleman Arthur James  
 Henn (21) died in a shooting inci-  
 dent in the operational area on  
 July 24," a spokesman said  
 Rifleman Henn is survived by  
 his parents, Mr and Mrs J A  
 Henn of Crest Road, Hawston,  
 Cape Town — Sapa

S  
 v  
 V  
 W  
 te  
 Ji  
 Bl  
 at  
 po  
 we  
 an  
 lav  
 noi  
 pro

**What'll you do**  
**with the Rands you save?**  
*Imagine what you'll do with all the money you'll save*  
*at your Nissan dealer before September 30th.*

Here's how to enjoy a series of pleasant sur-  
 ses. See your local Nissan dealer, and take  
 Langley for a spin. It will be a surprising seri-  
 happy experiences

**The Spacious Surprise.** Four big adults. Plus  
 gage for four big adults. That's what Langley  
 designed to accommodate. And that's what  
 Langley takes, in  
 surprisingly spaciu  
 comfort. Because  
 Langley, with no dr  
 tunnel, and purpos  
 planned exti



**NISSAN**

# Mortars explode through roof of crowded hospital

Argus Foreign Service

WINDHOEK. — Patents and medical staff in Namibia's Oshakati State Hospital were lucky to escape death when the 650-bed complex was hit during a mortar attack on the central Owambo town early today.

About 10 mortar bombs were fired at 2am. Two exploded through the roof of the asbestos pre-fabricated hospital in which nearly 900 people were either sleeping or working.

Another two mortars exploded on the ground outside, barely five metres from wards full of patients, the hospital superintendent, Dr Rupert Cloete, said today.

The six other mortars landed in the veld near the hospital which is in the northern part of the all-white town of Oshakati.

There had been no reports of injuries by mid-morning.

"It looks like God was on our side

last night," Dr Cloete remarked.

"If those mortars had landed in the wards, we could have had a hell of a problem. But as it is, I am amazed the damage was so slight."

The hospital — the largest in Owambo — was full of patients, and Dr Cloete says nearly 200 nursing and medical staff were staying on the premises.

One mortar passed through the roof into a wash room, while the sec-

ond landed in a passage — both places adjoining wards with about 50 and 60 patients.

"It seems as if they exploded when they struck the roof, and then spread schrapnel and debris into the wash-room and the passage," Dr Cloete said.

In February no one was injured when mortars struck a house in the black township adjoining Oshakati.

Dawn mortars explode 50 m from packed wards in Namibia hospital

# Patients escape as bombs fall

**PATIENTS** in Namibia's Oshakati State Hospital escaped death miraculously when the 750-bed complex was hit by a mortar attack on the central Owambo town early yesterday.

About 10 83 mm mortar bombs were fired at about 2am, and two landed on the asbestos pre-fabricated hospital, the acting secretary of the Owambo administration Mr Frans Viljoen said.

Another two mortars exploded in the hospital grounds, less than 50 m from wards packed with patients, while about six more exploded harmlessly in the veld in the northern sector of Oshakati

No one was injured in the attack, according to

## SOWETAN Foreign Service

first reports It was a miraculous escape for the hospital patients as one of the mortars landed in a passage while the second exploded in a linen room.

"There is no doubt that many people would have been killed or injured if a mortar had landed directly on a ward, which usually accommodates between 10 and 20 patients," Mr Viljoen said.

### Whites

The mortars were fired from somewhere west of the town where most of Owambo's white civil servants live, and they all landed in

northern Oshakati — nearly a kilometre from the huge military headquarters of the Owambo region — sector 10.

Security forces began a follow-up operation at first light, but there were no reports of contact by 8 30am

Apart from extensive damage to a section of the hospital, no other buildings were damaged, and sources at the town said it was difficult to say whether the hospital had been the target or whether it had been struck by chance

It was the second mortar attack on Oshakati this year. In February no one was injured when mortars struck a house in the black township adjoining Oshakati

(221) Star  
1/8/84  
Call for world  
cash collection  
to help Swapo

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A "dollar-a-person" international campaign to raise cash for Swapo insurgents has been called for at a Montreal seminar

The Council for Namibia also called, at the Canadian-sponsored seminar, for a special United Nations Security Council meeting to take urgent action on South Africa's continued "occupation" of the territory

Other suggestions were:

- Appeals should be made to trade unions to act against companies which supplied or transported oil to South Africa in violation of the UN embargo
- Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions should be imposed on South Africa if Resolution 435 was not imposed immediately

Seminar chairman Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia said efforts to achieve a "peaceful solution" to the Namibian question were being thwarted by South Africa and its allies

(221) Star  
1/8/84  
Horse steps on mine, 2 killed

WINDHOEK — A father and his son died violently when the horse they were riding detonated a landmine 10 km north-east of the village of Oshandi in northern Namibia this week.

Confirming the incident today, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek said the explosion that killed the two men and their horse occurred on Monday.

The names of the victims were not disclosed. — Sapa

(221) C. Times 1/8/84

# Hospital patients hurt in attack on Oshakati

By TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Yesterday morning's mortar attack on Oshakati, nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, was launched from less than 3km outside the town.

Swapo guerillas fired off 10 bombs in less than four minutes, using 82mm mortars — which have a maximum range of 3,04km, according to technical manuals on Warsaw Pact country weapons, the only users of 82mm mortars.

Two female patients at the Oshakati State Hospital were slightly injured in the attack, which also damaged the roofs and ceilings of two wards.

## Maternity room

Mr Frans Viljoen, acting secretary of the Ovambo administration, said from Oshakati yesterday that the attack had begun minutes after 2am and that two of the bombs had exploded on the roof of the State hospital.

Two more bombs exploded in the hospital grounds damaging walls and blowing out the windows of the maternity room.

Two of the bombs exploded in the grounds of the main Oshakati police station, damaging walls and temporary store-room windows. The other four bombs had fallen "outside the town borders".

# Question mark hangs over device at hospital

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A question mark has arisen over the kind of explosive device allegedly planted by South African soldiers outside a mission hospital in northern Namibia's Owambo region last week.

A report from the Lutheran World Federation meeting in Budapest, says the device was a landmine.

But a senior spokesman at the Onandjokwe Finnish mission hospital said today it did not appear to have been a landmine, and the hospital had not reported it as a landmine.

"But the police who removed it told hospital staff that it was dangerous and could have killed somebody," said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified for safety reasons.

He said hospital staff described it as between six and 10 cm long and like a large bullet.

The spokesman said some one had allegedly seen two soldiers planting the device near a tree behind the hospital's labour ward on July 25 while Dr Ritva Kalliokoski and a nurse, Miss Anna-Lisa Hirvela, were accompanying six soldiers who had asked to inspect the hospital.

The matter was reported to the matron, who called the police and ordered that no one should approach the spot.

"The police were very positive about it. They told the staff it was very dangerous."

Members of the security forces have long voiced their opinions that the hospital was sympathetic towards Swapo and harboured guerillas.

Spokesmen for the South West Africa Territory Force and the police said the allegations were being investigated.

## Suspension may widen Lutheran Church rift

By Eugene Saldanha,  
Religion Reporter

The Lutheran World Federation's (LWF) decision to suspend two white Southern African member churches because of their refusal to move towards unity with the predominantly black church threatens to widen the rift in the church here.

The two churches suspended at the Budapest conference yesterday were the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (Cape) and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia.

The two suspended churches and a third all-white Lutheran church, which is not a member of the LWF, represent about 37 000 Lutherans in Southern

Africa. The (predominantly black) Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (Elcsa) has more than 550 000 members.

The rift between Elcsa and the white churches began late last year when the LWF announced that member churches in Africa, including Elcsa, had demanded the suspension of white Lutheran churches in South Africa and Namibia because they had failed to make a clear stand against apartheid.

Representatives of the white churches early this year said they were in the process of preparing a statement on their opposition to apartheid. But it had not been made public before the Budapest conference.

# Swapo, SA to <sup>221</sup> 'meet again soon' <sup>E. Post 2/8/84</sup>

PRAIA, Cape Verde —  
Cape Verde's President  
Aristides Pereira said  
today he expected a fur-  
ther meeting soon be-  
tween South Africa and  
Swapo on independence  
for SWA/Namibia

Speaking on his return from  
talks in Luanda with the  
Swapo leader, Mr Sam  
Nujoma, and Angola's  
President Jose Eduardo  
dos Santos, Mr Pereira  
said

"We obtained positive re-  
sults in that we saw pos-  
sibilities for the con-  
tinuation of efforts  
towards Namibian inde-  
pendence and the (South  
African) withdrawal  
from Angola"

Last week talks between  
South Africa and Swapo  
in the Cape Verde is-  
lands broke down with  
each side blaming the  
other for the failure

South Africa said the total  
withdrawal of its troops  
from Angola, agreed in  
February, would be  
postponed

Mr Pereira, who has acted  
as go-between in peace  
talks between South  
Africa and its neigh-  
bours, flew to Luanda to  
try to persuade Mr Nu-  
joma to take a more  
flexible stand — Sapa-  
Reuter

Unless otherwise stated political



# A militarist threat

221

Confusion seems to be growing within Swapo about its role in Namibia in the light of the Lusaka accords between Pretoria and Luanda. The whole peace initiative in southern Africa is at stake

Immediately after Swapo leader Sam Nujoma sat down to talk peace with Namibian Administrator General Willie van Niekerk, Swapo forces in the field mortared the town of Oshakati — hitting a hospital among other things

This may, of course, mean only that Swapo has little control over its men once they have been infiltrated into Namibia. What is more likely is that the Oshakati attack is a reflection of the increasingly obvious split within Swapo between the hardline militarists and the moderates.

Nujoma is identified as a militarist. He only attended the Cape Verde talks with Van Niekerk after coming under intense pressure from the Angolan government, which is desperate for peace in its southern border region. However, Nujoma's hard line at Cape Verde ensured the failure of the talks.

It is seen as significant that several senior Swapo men failed to accompany Nujoma to Cape Verde — particularly the movement's information and publicity secretary, Hidipo Hamutenya, who is widely regarded as the number two man in Swapo.

Hamutenya is believed to hold that Swapo has reached the limit of what can be achieved militarily and that

future progress must be achieved through negotiation and political action. Nujoma is said to disagree violently

Thus the reason for the absence of Hamutenya and other moderates from Cape Verde could be that they were aware that Nujoma was not prepared to settle and that they were not prepared to associate themselves with a hardline stance

If this is an accurate reflection of their motives, it could be the first sign that Nujoma is losing control of important segments of Swapo and that the movement is beginning to react, however sluggishly, to political and military realities.

From a militarist viewpoint, actions such as the attack on Oshakati could be intended to provoke SA into reacting militarily — possibly through renewed incursions into southern Angola.

This would effectively ruin the Lusaka accords, spike the guns of the moderates, relieve pressure on Swapo from Angola and the frontline states for a peaceful settlement and return the situation to the *status quo ante* Lusaka. The only people who would gain any advantage from that are those who believe in a policy of unremitting confrontation — never mind the consequences for the sub-continent and its people.

Thus the mortar bombs that hit Oshakati, although they killed no one, carried a definite threat to the whole region.



Handwritten initials and scribbles at the top of the page.

## UNIONS

### Behind Mawu's split

Tensions which led to the split in Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) are having a ripple effect reminiscent of previous troubles in the federation

A splinter union — the United Mining Metal and Allied Workers of SA (Ummawsa) — was formed some weeks ago following the dismissal of several key Mawu officials, who, it is alleged, were guilty of financial mismanagement and gross misconduct. Among them is former Mawu general secretary David Sibabi. The new union has claimed significant support on the east Rand.

At a press conference last week, Ummawsa officials levelled accusations

against both Mawu and Fosatu — reflecting cynicism about Fosatu's claims to be democratic and frustration over the federation's political direction.

Ummawsa's move came after the Fosatu executive condemned the formation of the new union. Fosatu added that its vice-president, Andrew Zulu, who has aligned himself with Ummawsa, could no longer hold his position, since he had ceased to be a member of a Fosatu affiliate.

The two unions have continued to hurl allegations at each other — and to make conflicting claims to support at factory level. Ummawsa claims and Mawu denies that workers at all major east Rand factories, except two, have joined it.

In essence Ummawsa officials say that although Fosatu professes to be democratic in reality a tiny bureaucratic white elite

tries to dominate it, instead of allowing members themselves to decide on the direction the federation should take. Denying that their stand has racist connotations, they stress that whites with skills are wanted in the unions, but that such people should not dominate and that black workers should make up the Fosatu leadership.

Ummawsa also charges that  
□ White intellectuals feel that Fosatu must adopt one political direction and do not want to be opposed on this issue. Workers are discouraged from joining any of the major political movements, and

□ The Fosatu executive committee does not have the power to strip Andrew Zulu of his position as Fosatu vice-president.

Fosatu general secretary Joe Forster denies these allegations. Regarding Zulu, he says Fosatu's constitution states that only

face to face

## WILLIE VAN NIEKERK

### The Cubans must go

Handwritten circled number '221' and a scribble.



Namibian Administrator General Willie van Niekerk met Swapo leader Sam Nujoma at Cape Verde last week. The FM spoke to him about the meeting and on

the state of the independence negotiations.

**FM** What was the value of the Cape Verde talks?

Van Niekerk: We talked to Swapo because peace and stability is the responsibility of this office, while political development is the responsibility of the political parties. Only in peace can political development really take place. We told Swapo that the unnecessary maiming and killing of innocent civilians is totally unacceptable. I told Nujoma that since 1979, 325 civilians have been killed and 550 injured in landmine explosions. In addition, 405 others have been murdered and 1 378 abducted. He did not know this. I also told him that it is mostly Namibians who are protecting their fellow Namibians against his attacks and that his propaganda that he is fighting the racists of the colonial power is factually incorrect.

**Did Swapo give any explanation for continuing the war?**

Swapo's stand is very clear: they are using the presence of the Cubans in Angola to carry on with terrorism. It is as simple as that. They know full well that the SA government has been saying since 1981 that Resolution 435 will be implemented only if the Cubans move

out. Nujoma knew from a telex we sent him that this was going to be the guideline for our talks.

**Did you offer anything in exchange for a cessation of hostilities or make any further proposals?**

It certainly is not necessary to tell somebody, "I will give you something in return for stopping your acts of terror." We said that if they stop their armed struggle, we will reciprocate in a similar fashion. We are here to protect the local population — we are not in a state of war with anybody.

**Did Swapo react?**

Yes, they refused absolutely. They see a cessation of hostilities as an integral part of Resolution 435, which is not the case. Resolution 435 says the UN forces shall monitor the ceasefire. The ceasefire can come a month or a year beforehand.

**Is the SA government and your office not being inflexible?**

No, only consistent. Our stand on the Cubans is not new.

**So who is going to break the deadlock?**

I think the Angolans must decide if they still want such a big surrogate power, one that is foreign to Africa. That is where the decision lies.

**How did you phrase your precondition for a Cuban withdrawal?**

We can implement Resolution 435 when there is a firm commitment on Cuban withdrawal.

Your remarks at the press conference after your return from Cape Verde were interpreted as a military threat to Swapo and as raising the threat of a new raid into Angola.

I was only being very honest and

straightforward. Swapo must decide if they want to walk a political or terrorist road. If they want to walk the terrorist road, they will have to suffer the consequences.

**Do you expect an escalation of the war?**

I don't think they have the ability to escalate the war. But if they want to, we are ready for them.

**What is the state of the war?**

More Swapo soldiers are deserting than ever before, their morale is very low and they are concentrating on soft targets. An example is the mortar attack on the hospital at Oshakati. Sick people cannot run away. That is the kind of war Swapo is fighting. So it seems the outlook for a peaceful settlement is very bleak?

No, I think things are looking better than ever before. I think the mere fact that we talked at Cape Verde is a step in the right direction. This situation has been going on for many years, it cannot be solved overnight. Also, Swapo is finding that it cannot depend on the international view that it is the only representative of the people of Namibia. It is under strong pressure from its host countries. It does not seem as if Swapo has the ability to manoeuvre out of this problem, otherwise they would have done so. But I must state again that we find it totally unacceptable that hospitals are attacked with mortars and that we will undoubtedly take the proper steps (to prevent such actions).

**What influence does the US presidential election have on the Namibian negotiations?**

I do not think Namibia is going to play any role whatsoever in that election.

# SWATF denial on LWF charges

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — The chief of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, yesterday accused the Lutheran World Federation of "blatant lies" for "propaganda purposes" after the LWF's meeting in Budapest had reported that South African soldiers had planted a landmine at an Ovambo war zone mission hospital.

The meeting heard on Tuesday that two members of a six-man SADF patrol had allegedly planted an anti-personnel mine at the Onandjokwe Mission Hospital at Onipa on July 25. General Meiring said yesterday "I categorically deny this allegation."

However, a Finnish doctor working at Onandjokwe, Dr Ritva Kallio-koski, told the Africa Bureau from Onandjokwe yesterday that "although

it was not a landmine which was planted, but a smaller explosive device, we are quite convinced it was planted by the soldiers."

She said that about midday on July 25, a patient at the hospital had seen two soldiers plant the device in a hole next to the maternity wing of the hospital.

"We called the police at Ondangwa — capital of the Ovambo war zone — who picked it up and said it was dangerous."

She categorically denied an allegation by General Meiring yesterday that "it is suspected that this was buried either by hospital staff or Swapo itself."

## Convinced

She reiterated that "we are quite convinced the South African soldiers planted it."

General Meiring said yesterday that "in the early hours of the morn-

ing" on July 25, members of the security forces had arrived at the hospital "in the execution of their normal duty."

"A black member of the patrol picked up a detonator of Russian origin and threw it away because he did not know what it was."

## Detonator

"Six hours later the police received a complaint that something had been buried in the grounds of the hospital. On investigation, the police found the detonator buried in a 10cm-hole."

He described the original allegation made at the LWF meeting in Budapest as "a typical example where half-truths, blatant lies and gross exaggeration are used for propaganda purposes by people whose motives are at best highly suspect."

He said "The people reverting to such half-truths and factual omissions have thought it fit to suspend the South African and SWA Lutheran Churches. This matter is for the members of that Church and the public to judge."

He was commenting on the LWF decision to suspend the white South African and SWA Lutheran Churches and to declare apartheid "a heresy."

## Swapo

General Meiring said in his statement that the suspicion that hospital staff or Swapo had buried the device was "in line with Swapo's normal activities, like the slaughter of the innocent, the callous murder of local leaders and the dastardly destruction of life by landmines; the abduction of schoolchildren who are not involved in the war, the brutal assault and violent intimidation of members of the local population who do not agree with Swapo's misguided policies, and the indiscriminate tossing of mortar bombs."

A police spokesman said yesterday that police were investigating and no further details were available.

● Lutherans defeat power bid, page 6.

# Swapo war-weariness or collapse of morale?

221 C. Times 3/8/84

## Defence Reporter

IS this the beginning of a collapse of morale among Swapo fighting men — or simply two individual cases of war-weariness?

This is the question that hangs over the reported surrender in SWA/Namibia's operational area of two senior insurgent leaders, Mr Ben Nikanor and Mr Joseph Manegange

Mr Manegange in particular is well known to security forces. A wily, elusive bush-fighter, he has long been a thorn in their flesh. He is one of Swapo's small, highly experienced hard core — probably numbering no more than a few hundred — who have been operating in SWA/Namibia for many years.

Up to now, the only way men of his seniority and standing have come into security-force hands has been by being killed in a contact, not by taking advantage of the standing amnesty arrangement.

Local military observers have agreed that there were two ways of reading the Manegange-Nikanor surrender.

● One explanation is that the

two men had been worn down by the relentless pressure the security forces have been applying to Swapo in SWA/Namibia and the "shallow area" north of the border but south of the Joint Monitoring Commission area, and made individual decisions to turn themselves in.

As the Cape Times Correspondent reported, South West Africa Territory Force Headquarters has announced that 322 Swapo fighters have been killed by security forces since February 16 and according to reliable source the security forces are not letting up on the pressure.

Significantly, no less than six top Swapo commanders in the field have died in the past two weeks.

This can mean either that security forces are seeking out the various Swapo field unit headquarters, or that commanders have taken to leading infiltrating groups into SWA/Namibia from the shallow area.

● The second explanation is that their surrender is an indication of a wider morale problem at the Swapo "sharp end", with

leaders coming to regard as futile the continuation of operations in the face of a lack of Angolan support on the one hand and the continuous SWATF pressure on the other.

The Joint Monitoring Commission's (JMC) successful operation is known to have had a negative effect on the morale of Swapo fighters in the field.

Politically the Angolan government still supports their cause — but not in terms of actual support. Swapo fighters inside SWA/Namibia are intensely aware of the fact that, except in the far west and east, the JMC lies squarely between them and their higher headquarters. This results in an interruption of the chain of command and, just as important, the southward flow of supplies.

It also means there is probably an uncomfortable feeling of isolation among the considerable numbers of Swapo fighters who are believed to have buried their weapons and gone to ground in Ovamboland — although security forces are reportedly finding it difficult to identify them from civilians.

# 'Explosive device not a landmine'

Star

3/8/84

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

(221)

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force commander, Major-General George Meiring, has denied allegations that an explosive device found buried in the grounds of an Owambo hospital was a landmine, or that it had been planted by security force members.

It was a Russian-made detonator which a soldier had picked up in the grounds and discarded, General Meiring said.

At the same time he delivered a blistering attack on delegates to the meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Budapest who made the allegations this week.

The story was "a typical example where half-truths, blatant lies and gross exaggeration are used for propaganda purposes by people whose motives are at best highly suspect", General Meiring said.

A member of the Onandjokwe Hospital staff said that the device had not been a landmine, but a small, bullet-shaped device.

## RESPONSIBLE FOR SLAUGHTER

"It is suspected that the device was buried either by hospital staff or by Swapo," General Meiring said.

Swapo, he said, had been responsible for the slaughter and murder of innocent people and local leaders, as well as the abduction of school children.

"The people reverting to such half-truths have thought it fit to suspend the South African and SWA Lutheran churches.

"This matter is for the members of that church and the public to judge," General Meiring said.

Namibia's Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk today said that Swapo's continued armed violence seemed to be linked to "the organisation's fear of losing international prestige as a liberation movement".

Dr van Niekerk recalled a statement by a Swapo member who reportedly said the organisation would sacrifice its prestige if it abandoned the armed struggle and became an ordinary political party.

# SADF denies planting mine

3/8/84

~~221~~

221

WINDHOEK—The officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, has denied claims at the assembly of the Lutheran World Federation being held in Budapest that South African Defence Force soldiers had planted a landmine at a mission hospital in Ovambo in northern South West Africa.

Gen Meiring said yesterday that early last Wednesday members of the security forces had arrived on a routine call at Onandjokwe Hospital in Onupa.

## Confirmed

'A black member of the patrol picked up a detonator of Russian origin and threw it away because he did not know what it was,' he said.

'Six hours later the police received a complaint that something had been buried in the grounds of the hospital.'

Police found the deto-

nator buried in a hole with a 10 cm diameter. An empty hole was found, one meter away, large enough to contain a rifle.

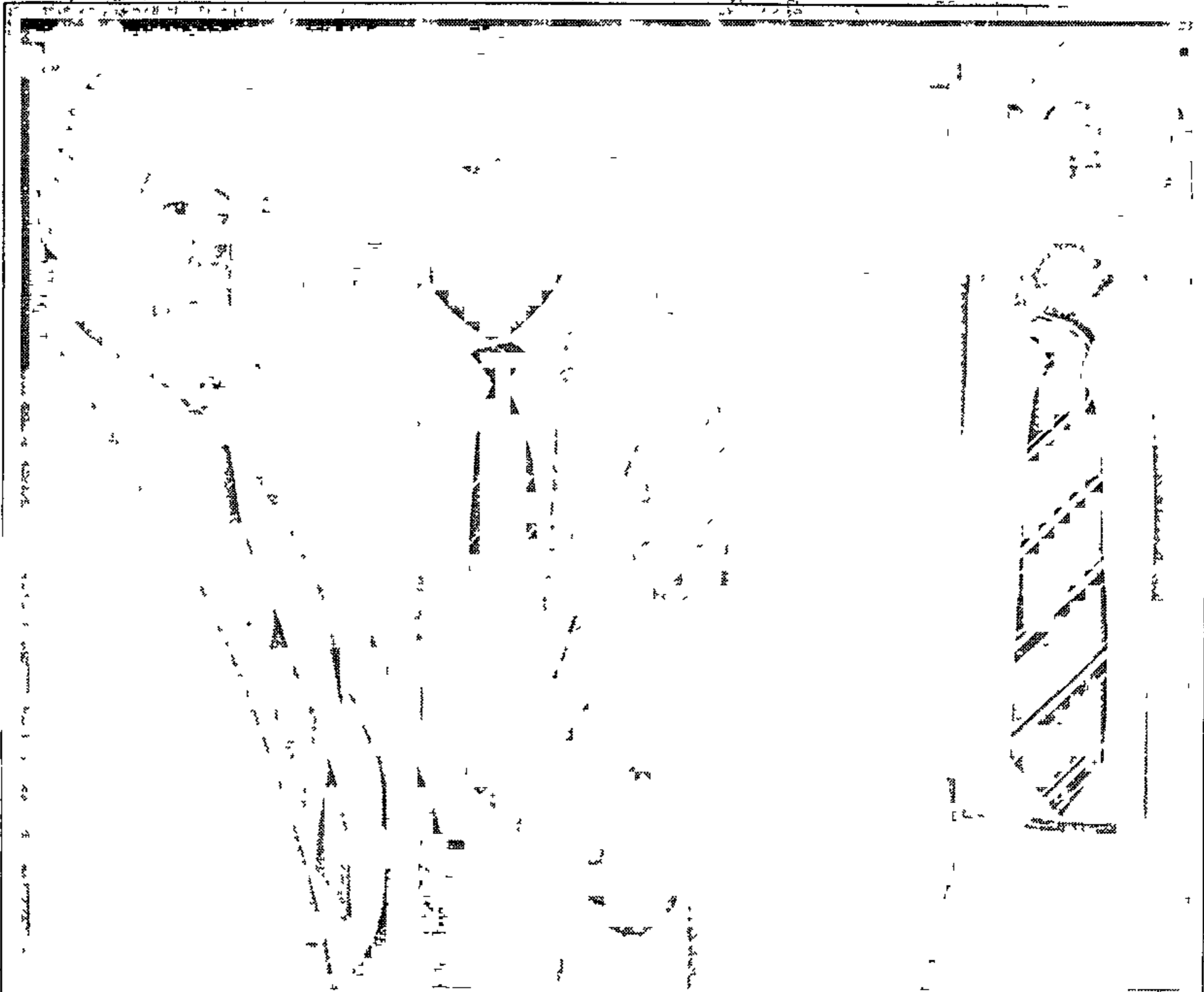
A matron of the hospital had subsequently confirmed that a detonator and not a landmine had been buried.

'This is a typical example where half-truths, blatant lies and gross exaggerations are used for propaganda purposes.

There is no reason for the security forces to bury weaponry,' Gen Meiring said.

It was suspected that the detonator had been buried either by 'hospital staff or Swapo itself'.

Gen Meiring said Swapo's activities included 'the slaughter of the innocent, the callous murder of local leaders and the dastardly destruction of life' — (Sapa)



Pastor Hendrik Witbooi (left) and Herman Toivo Ja Toivo (right) flank UDF's Terror Lekota

## UDF gift symbol of unity with Swapo

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Leaders of the "internal" branch of Swapo left Jan Smuts Airport last night with a United Democratic Front T-shirt to deliver to the movement's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Lusaka.

The gift symbolised the organisational unity de-

clared by Swapo founder Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, and its vice-president Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, on the one hand, and UDF's publicity secretary Mr Terror Lekota, its national organiser Mr Popo Molefe and treasurer Mr Cassim Saloojee, on the other

They voiced a common commitment to

● The implementation of United Nations resolution 435 as the only basis for a free Namibia

● A boycott of the forthcoming elections for South Africa's tricameral parliament

The South African enclave of Walvis Bay and the coloured people living there, came in for special

attention

Pastor Witbooi said "We feel that the coloured people of Walvis Bay are part of Namibia and if they participate in the election they will betray the unity of the people of Namibia with the oppressed people of South Africa"

(Report by J Collinge 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

# may lead ... to the cream ulder



Dr Connie Mulder nominated for President's Council.

jected and alone He had virtually been driven into the political wilderness

Ironically, the request to Dr Mulder to resign his seat in Parliament came from his former Cabinet colleague and triumphant opponent in the 1978 premiership election — Mr P W Botha

In a courteously-worded letter starting with "Dear friend", Prime Minister Botha wrote "But you will have to accept that your continued presence as a member of Parliament is not in the best interests of yourself, of the party, or of South Africa"

It was the Information scandal which threw Dr Mulder's political career into turmoil — and even today he labours under continuing reprisals and nasty reminders of the affair

Not long after his rejection by the Government and the NP, Dr Mulder began picking up the pieces of his shattered political career

He launched a rightwing National Conservative Party which later joined forces with Dr Andries Treurnicht in the present Conservative Party

(Report by F S Esterhuysen 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

He has made his way against the full blast of the National Party's formidable propaganda machine run by his former political colleagues in that party

He has faced scorn, ridicule and derision from those who once hailed him as the crown prince of Nationalist politics

This was the price he had to pay for his failure to seize the reins of power at the crucial moment of the premiership election in September 1978 He missed becoming prime minister by only a few votes — six to be exact

From that fateful moment Dr Mulder's political downfall was sudden and dramatic — he lost his Cabinet position, his powerful Transvaal Nationalist leadership position and his seat in Parliament

Finally, he had to relinquish his membership of the National Party, the very vehicle which had brought him so close to the heights of power

After that Dr Mulder was re-

## Swanu rift brings MPC closer to split

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) came a step nearer to a split at the weekend when all branches of the MPC's Swanu party passed a motion of no confidence in the party's president, Mr Moses Katjuongua

It was a serious setback for Mr Katjuongua's MPC participation, and widened the year-old rift in Swanu which developed when the party leadership began talking to South Africa about independence not necessarily connected to the United Nations plan

While Mr Katjuongua addressed a public gathering here yesterday, rebel members of his party's 18 branches met in the northern town of Otjwarongo

There they overturned Mr Katjuongua's expulsion of two top Swanu members, the vice-president, Mr Kuzeeke Kangueehi, and the secretary-general, Mrs Nora Chase

They also reaffirmed support for an early congress aimed at unseating Mr Katjuongua and pulling Swanu out of the MPC

Mr Katjuongua yesterday described the rebel meeting as "illegal" but Swanu sources have described the earlier expulsion of Mr Kangueehi as "unconstitutional"

The latest developments suggest the anti-MPC group in Swanu has gained considerable ground and aroused serious doubts over Mr Katjuongua's leadership of the party

## Police free TIC 14 who had leaflets

By Gary van Staden, Political Staff

Police yesterday detained 14 Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) members who were distributing anti-election pamphlets in Laudium

The pamphlets warn residents to be on the lookout for House of Delegates candidates who promise to obtain special votes so that voters can cast their ballot and still appear to boycott the polls

The pamphlet points out that it is an offence to make a false

## Speculation r on Africa tou

By David E...

An unofficial visit to African countries African Government has been a possible Nkomati Accord with Mozambique in M

Speculation that this was imminent to end although the Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to comment

The current speculation, prominent which usually has very close contacts — new executive State President will make

Mr P W Botha will almost certainly depart next month and the African tour — diplomatic outward initiative this year. Leaders to sell South Africa's constitutional changes

The conclusion of the pact between So

## SOLE STORY...

... you need it replaced — fast But make sure it's the right

... can't complement your vehicle's engine could lead to -

... of power

... increase in fuel consumption

... excessive noise

That's why at Mr X-haust-Mr Tyre we fit Supente

exhausts

• manufactured to the original vehicle

• manufacturer's specifications

• with 12 month guarantee



6 months to pay

Car in trouble? We'll fit on the double

Mr. Tyre





By Gary van Staden,  
Political Staff

Political experts point out failures in US foreign policy

The Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa and its linking of the Cuban factor to a Namibian settlement are "desperate" attempts to find some success in a foreign policy haunted by failure.

# Reagan is 'desperate' for Namibia success

That was the conclusion reached by two United States political science experts during a panel discussion with South African journalists and academics last week.

The discussion was arranged by the United States Information Service (USIS).

Made possible by a satellite link between Washington and the USIS office in Johannesburg, the discussion took the form of a long-distance Press conference.

The experts on the other side of the line were Mr Sanford Ungar and Mr Henry Trewitt.

Mr Ungar is the author of several books on politics and is a Fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

He holds several degrees from Harvard and London Universities.

Mr Trewitt, a senior

journalist on the *Baltimore Sun*, has covered both Nato and the EEC for his newspaper.

His background included several years with the magazine *Newsweek* as White House correspondent.

He too holds several degrees and is an associate professor at the University of New Mexico.

Mr Trewitt said that basic US policy towards South Africa in particular and Southern Africa in general, would not alter radically if the Democratic Party and Senator Walter Mondale won the election.

"Mr Reagan's policy has been called constructive engagement while Mr Mondale has promised a harder line. Both desire the same end re-

sult, the only difference is in the emphasis," Mr Trewitt said.

"In other words, Mr Reagan is acting in principle the same way Mr Mondale would. By calling his policy 'constructive engagement' Mr Reagan hopes to obtain more leverage in the area.

"He wants to be able to say that US influence in the area has increased under his administration. It's an attempt to score a foreign policy success. It is less concerned with taking a 'soft line' on South Africa."

Mr Ungar, who caused a stir among those present by saying that US policy under Mr Reagan allowed for America to be come involved with "South African military conquest of neighbouring countries", said that the

"Cuban linkage factor" was an American invention, not a South African one.

"America is less concerned with a settlement in Namibia than it is with the removal of Cuban troops from Africa."

"After all, if Mr Reagan went on TV and told the US public his administration had helped negotiate an international settlement in Namibia, most people would sit up and say 'Where the heck is that?' and switch channels," Mr Ungar said.

ATTENTION

"But if he tells them that his administration has helped send 30 000 Cubans back home, that would attract considerable attention."

"Southern Africa's internal problems do not rate high on a list of US

foreign policy objectives, but Cuban and Russian influence does, so the object for Namibia is not so much to arrange a settlement but to get rid of the Cubans."

Mr Reagan, he said, had to go to the polls in November with a "dis-mal" foreign policy record.

Mr Ungar said this record included

● The worst US-Soviet relations in a decade

● The "debacle" in the Lebanon

● Massive grassroots opposition to the deployment of Pershing 2 (cruise missiles) which has resulted in a new wave of anti-American feeling in Western Europe.

● The "misdirected" US pressure on the Polish regime which not only failed to influence them

but is generally considered to have hurt the average Pole more than it affected their Government.

● The failure of US policy in Central America which contributed to a rapid increase in tension in the area and was so badly managed that American advisers ended up training Cuban-backed guerrillas in counter-insurgency tactics.

"It is against this background that US involvement in Namibia/Angola should be seen."

"Mr Reagan desperately needs something to improve his foreign policy image and a major Cuban withdrawal from Africa might just do the trick."

"A settlement in Namibia would have far less impact," Mr Ungar said.

Editor tells Media Council body:

# Paper did duty in Koevoet comment

(221) Star 7/8/84

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A newspaper was a representative of the public and had to act as a watchdog on behalf of the public, the editor of the Pretoria News, Mr Wilf Nussey, told an investigative committee of the Media Council in Cape Town yesterday

Mr Nussey was replying to a complaint by the South African Police against an editorial in the newspaper in May

The editorial headed "Mad Dogs" concerned

the police's counter insurgency unit in Namibia, Koevoet.

The police said the editorial was not fair comment as defined in the Media Council's Code of Conduct, but that was denied by the newspaper

The SAP's Brigadier J V van der Merwe said the editorial placed the police in a bad light and made the task of Koevoet much more difficult.

It was not based on fact but on "groundless allegations" in a memorandum submitted by the Namibian Bar Council to the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into security legislation in Namibia.

Brigadier van der Merwe said the police were being criticised for not instituting an inquiry, although they had brought Koevoet members to trial

None of the cases referred to by the bar council in which Koevoet members had been convicted could be described as "atrocities", he said

Mr Nussey said it was part of the role of a newspaper if it detected misbehaviour to bring it to the surface and report on it

"It would be naive and illogical to expect a newspaper or an editor to reinvestigate and judge evidence which has already been produced in

court and on which a finding has been made in court.

"If we were to investigate to the extent being demanded of us, it would prevent us writing editorials at all, except on the most trivial matters."

Mr Nussey said the editorial was based not only on the bar council's memorandum but also on previous reports of actions by Koevoet, including court and inquest findings

"Never has the material on which we based our editorial been questioned by the police before the Press Council, this council, or in terms of the Police Act."

Mr Nussey said the editorial did not condemn the existence of units like Koevoet, but the abuse of power by members of Koevoet which reflected on the whole unit and the police as a whole.

"When there is such a weight of accusation and allegation, the existence of the allegation itself is a fact which deserves comment

"When the authorities are slow to inquire into the allegations, that requires comment

"We called for these people to be made accountable for their actions, which means an inquiry."

3711 (10)

# City hearing on 'Mad Dogs?' editorial

Staff Reporter

AN investigative committee of the SA Media Council met in the City yesterday to inquire into and adjudicate a complaint by the SA Police against comment published in a Pretoria newspaper on the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

The editorial, published in The Pretoria News on May 25 under the heading "Mad Dogs?", was prompted by a report from the South West Africa Bar Council on alleged Koevoet activities to the Van Dyk Commission into security legislation in SWA/Namibia.

It called for "urgent action" to make Koevoet accountable for their actions — "or even disband them, so discredited have they become", and said the accusations of "atrocities" against them were rapidly earning South Africa a place alongside "the seedier dictatorships".

The police representative at the hearing, Brigadier J V van der Merwe, of the SA Police Headquarters, outlined their complaint against the editorial. Koevoet were labelled "mad dogs" — the question mark after the title was of no

significance, the unit was referred to as "this shadowy unit of the police", the editorial called for urgent action to make their actions accountable and even disband them, the editorial stated that Koevoet's concept "goes against our declared counter-insurgency strategy", and the finding was made that the "unit was firmly leashed and taught the priorities of warfare".

Brigadier Van der Merwe said it was unfair and unjustified to call for the disbanding of the unit because of the actions of a few individuals.

The editor of the Pretoria News, Mr Wilfred Nussey, replied that the metaphor "mad dogs" — even without the question mark — was fair comment, seen against the background of proven instances of mindless violence.

He said the actions of one individual, whether on duty or not, in a counter-insurgency situation reflected upon the principles of the unit as a whole.

The term "shadowy" was an inoffensive and fair description of the unit. "The weight of evidence of atrocities by Koevoet which

appears from the courts (of SWA/Namibia) and elsewhere, and the apparent absence of any effort by senior police officers to curb illegal behaviour by Koevoet members or even publicly to condemn such behaviour, discredits Koevoet as a part of the SAP functioning within the legal limitations imposed upon members of such force," he said.

It was common cause that the struggle against Swapo could not be won by force alone and that "80 percent of the campaign" was to "win hearts and minds". Information from the courts and

other reputable sources was contrary to this policy, Mr Nussey said.

He believed the police should ensure that all Koevoet members abided by the prime function of the SA Police, which was to protect, not abuse, the public.

The committee adjourned to reach a decision on the matter.

The chairman of the Media Council, Mr L de Villiers van Winsen, presided over the hearing. Professor Theo van Wyk, Mrs Alba Hofmeyr, Mr Peter Sorour, Mr Jurie Naude, Mr Harald Pankendorf and Mr Ed Linnington were members of the investigative committee.

# Six detainees seek to appeal

RDM 8/8/84

(221)

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Attorneys acting for six internees being held at the top-secret Mariental internment camp will seek leave to appeal against a Supreme Court ruling that the six were being legally detained, it was confirmed yesterday.

And the Mail Africa Bureau has learnt that there are still 76 people interned at the camp, one of them a woman Ms Amaha Aupindi, who is being held in solitary confinement. This is because facilities at the camp are segregated, and as the only woman prisoner left in the camp, she is kept separate from the other 75

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday the A-G could neither confirm nor deny the figure of 76 internees, or that Ms Aupindi was among the 76.

Asked if plans were afoot to release any more of the internees — 54 were released by executive decree on May 25 this year — the spokesman said "The investigation into the other prisoners at Mariental is still in progress."

"There is a chance of further releases of those prisoners who are found to no longer pose a threat to law and order." According to information received by the Mail Africa Bureau, 56 of the remaining 76 prisoners were taken prisoner by the South African

Defence Force in a raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in southern Angola on May 4, 1978.

The remaining 20 prisoners were captured in subsequent SADF operations in Angola.

The Mariental internees hit international headlines earlier this year when the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobi Coetsee, effectively banned a court hearing which sought the release of 37 internees on the grounds it was "not in the national interest" for the case to proceed.

The case was eventually heard by a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court, but after 31 of the 37 had been released by executive decree. The present application for leave to appeal,

to be heard by a full bench of the Supreme Court on August 24, is being opposed by the State.

Meanwhile, it was also learnt yesterday that Mr Erick Binga, a 20-year-old card-carrying member of Swapo, will also seek leave to appeal against a finding that he is eligible for military service.

The application will also be heard on August 24, but it is reliably understood that Mr Binga has been called up for compulsory national service before this date.

Mr Binga refused to do national service on the grounds that he did not recognise the validity of South African laws like the Defence Act, passed for South West Africa

# Swapo killed girl, (221) inquest court rules <sup>Staw</sup> 9/8/84

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents had ambushed a mine-resistant vehicle of the Kavango Department of Agriculture, killing a schoolgirl and wounding a South African national serviceman, papers before a Rundu inquest court revealed.

The schoolgirl had been one of five schoolchildren who boarded the vehicle near Rundu

The findings of the inquest into the death of Miss Elizabeth Sadwere (15) were filed in Windhoek yesterday

Sworn statements showed that a number of schoolchildren stopped the vehicle on the road between Rundu and Nkurenkuru in northern Namibia on March 2 this year

They were later joined by two soldiers, Rifleman Werner Pietersen (19), of Suder Paarl, and Private Abraham de Koning (20), of Kimberley

Shortly after they passed Rurapa at 7 30 pm, shots rang out from the bush next to the road and the vehicle began to swerve and eventually stopped

Miss Sadwere was fatally hit, while Private de Koning was shot through the mouth. Another schoolgirl, Miss Elizabeth Shikongo (17), was hit in the arm

## HIT BY A ROCKET

"The attackers did not say a word during the ambush," Rifleman Pietersen said

Police said they later found the vehicle had been hit by an RPG-7 rocket, rifle grenades, and small arms fire from AK-47 assault rifles.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found that Miss Sadwere had died of a head wound caused by unidentified Swapo terrorists. — Sapa.

# WINDHOEK — Attorneys acting for six internees being held at the top-secret Mariental internment camp will file leave to appeal against a Supreme Court ruling that the six were being legally detained, it was confirmed yesterday.

## Mariental internees to appeal

And it was learnt that there are still 76 people interned at the camp, one of them a woman, Miss Amalia Aupindi, who is being held in solitary confinement.

This is because facilities at the camp are

segregated, and as the only woman prisoner left in the camp she is kept separate from the other 75 — of whom the Daily Dispatch correspondent in Windhoek has 56 names.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday the AG could neither confirm nor deny the figure of 76 internees, or

that Miss Aupindi was among them. Asked if plans were afoot to the release any more of the internees — 54 were released by executive decree on May 25 this year — the spokesman said, "The investigation into the other prisoners at Mariental is still in progress."

"There is a chance of further releases of those prisoners who are found

to no longer pose a threat to law and order." Sources said that 56 of the remaining 76 prisoners were taken prisoner by the South African Defence Force in a raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in southern Angola on May 4, 1978.

The remaining 20 prisoners were captured in subsequent SADF operations into Angola. The Mariental inter-

nees hit international headlines earlier this year when the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, effectively banned a court hearing which sought the release of 37 internees on the grounds it was "not in the national interest" for the case to proceed.

The case was eventually heard by a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court, but only

once 31 of the 37 had been released by executive decree.

The present application for leave to appeal, to be heard by a full bench of the Supreme Court on August 24, is being opposed by the state.

Meanwhile, it was also learnt yesterday that Mr. Erick Binga, a 20-year-old card-carrying member of Swapo, will also seek leave to appeal against a finding he was eligible for military service — DDC

## ANGOLA

# Changing the Cuban signals

The MPLA government in Luanda may be about to change its strategy on the withdrawal of Cuban troops. In a remarkable turnaround, the Angolan Deputy Minister of External Relations, Venancio de Moura, has declared his government's willingness to drop its precondition that UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia be implemented before the Cubans go

De Moura's remarks, quoted by the internal Angolan radio service this week, created a stir in Pretoria, Windhoek and Washington. The SA Department of Foreign Affairs is understood to have been in contact with the Angolans in an effort to establish whether the new approach is now official policy.

In a related development, Luanda has started pressing for a second round of peace talks between Namibian Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk and the Swapo leadership. It is clear that the MPLA government, aided by Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, is now applying pressure on Swapo to halt its armed struggle and switch to a political role.

Swapo's continued military activity is given as the only reason why the SA forces are still occupying the southernmost parts of Angola and why the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) is still stationed at NGiva in Angola.

The FM understands that another meet-

ing between Van Niekerk and Swapo is being organised for the very near future. Van Niekerk's office this week responded to queries by saying that he has declared himself willing to talk to any party at any time if it will serve the interests of peace.

SA is making it clear to all concerned that it is prepared to be very tough with Swapo on the military front, but tolerant of Swapo as a political party. There has been no action taken against internal Swapo leaders since the embarrassing arrest of 37 of them while PM P W Botha was meeting the Pope in Rome. In addition, Swapo Politburo member Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has been allowed to travel freely, including trips to Luanda.

At a press conference for Angolan journalists, Angolan deputy minister De Moura also stressed the need for a ceasefire between Swapo and SA. He spoke of "the beginning of discussions of conditions for a ceasefire which would amount to a step toward the beginning of implementation of UN Resolution 435."

This is a direct contradiction of the stand taken by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma when he met Van Niekerk in Cape Verde. Nujoma maintained that there could only be a cessation of hostilities after the start of implementation. There is now widespread speculation that Nujoma risks losing the support of powerful elements within Swapo if he persists with his hawkish attitude.

It is also thought that Swapo leaders like publicity and information secretary Hidipo

Hamutenya and UN representative Theobald Gurirab will attend any further talks with Van Niekerk. They stayed away from the first round.

De Moura also said his government is open for discussions, "be it with SA or the United States itself, or other governments interested in a just and lasting solution for the problems of Southern Africa." He added that SA and the US should "engage themselves more seriously in the process of a peaceful solution of the problems of Southern Africa." Conciliatory language of this kind from senior MPLA leaders is regarded as something new.

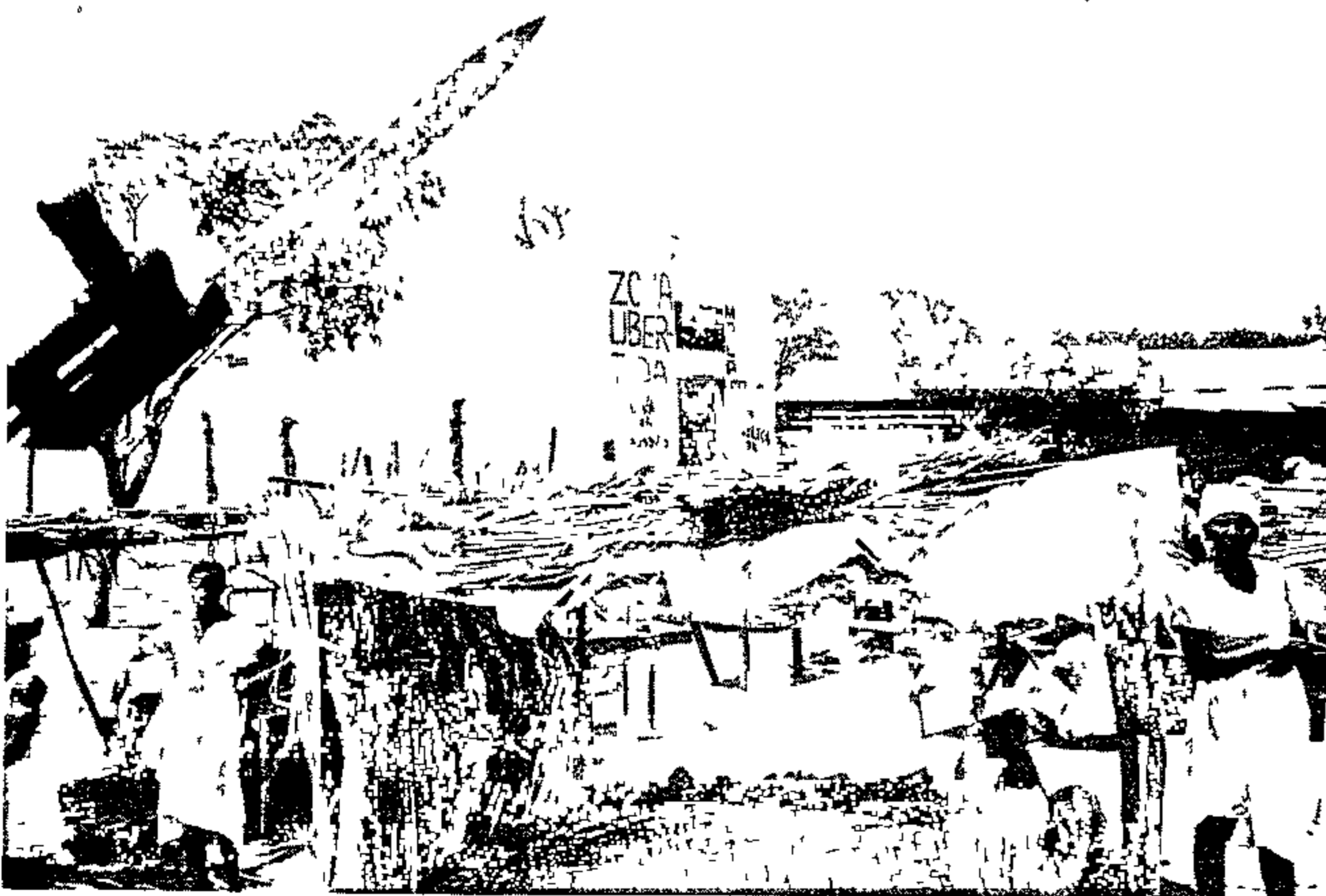
On the Cuban withdrawal, De Moura said that his government has accepted the principle of a gradual withdrawal, and has only two preconditions: complete unilateral withdrawal of SA troops from Angola, and the cessation of all SA logistical and military support to Unita.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, "the solution of these two problems would enable the governments of Angola and Cuba, within reasonable limits, to honour the compromises stated in the declarations of February 4 1982 and March 19 1984."

SA has already agreed to withdraw its troops from Angola and, although it has never admitted to supporting Unita, could be expected to stop doing so if the MPLA undertakes to stop helping Swapo. Such action could hurt Unita, especially where supplies of fuel through Namibia are concerned. In anticipation of such moves, Unita is beginning to rely more heavily on Western and African aid through Zaire.

De Moura has been very active with the Foreign Minister, Alexandre 'Kito' Rodrigues, in the peace negotiations with SA, although he is not a member of the MPLA Politburo or its central committee.

A senior Western observer approached for comment by the FM said the De Moura remarks were "very interesting", but cautioned that "this is a step-by-step process. No single action should be blown out of proportion. But hopefully this is an indication of the beginning of real progress."



Angolan scene ... now the peace offensive?

# Toivo appointment seen as shrewd Nujoma move

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The appointment of Swapo's co-founder, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, to the newly created post of secretary-general in the party's politburo is regarded here as a shrewd move by party president Mr Sam Nujoma

It is also expected to dismay those who expected a power struggle to develop between the two Swapo father-figures.

The appointment elevates Mr Toivo to one of Swapo's most powerful positions.

"It's a cool coup against those

who wanted to mess around with Swapo," the South West Africa National Union's secretary-general, Mrs Nora Chase, said

## GOOD NEWS

"This is good news — not just for Swapo, but for the whole Namibian struggle"

Mrs Chase sees Mr Toivo's appointment — six months after his release from Robben Island — as a measure of not only his standing in the party, but also of his political acumen

"It is also a sign of party unity," she said

Swapo has never had a secre-

tary-general — those functions were shared among the administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, the publicity and information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, and the president

Mr Toivo turns 60 this month, and although he was the prime mover in forming Swapo and its preceding groups, he never led the party

Since his release after 16 years of a 20-year prison sentence, Mr Toivo has spent intermittent spells abroad and in Africa

He will continue to live in Namibia

221

Star

14/8/84



## Landmine kills three

221



The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Three civilians in a minibus were killed in a landmine blast in central Owambo this week, the Acting Secretary for the Owambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said today.

Mr Rehobeam Nebando, Mrs Anelia Reinholdt and Mr David Heduna were travelling near Omaputu, north-east of Ondangua on Sunday when the mine exploded, Mr Viljoen said.

In another incident at noon yesterday, a bomb blast destroyed a high-tension electricity pylon at the Oluno settlement in central Owambo.

The blast occurred near the tribal office, not far from the Oluno electricity sub-station which was partially destroyed in a blast in June.

Electricity supplies were not interrupted.

*C. Times* (221)  
14/8/84

# New Swapo post for Toivo

**From TONY WEAVER**  
WINDHOEK — Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has been appointed to the specially-created and potentially powerful position of general secretary of Swapo

According to reports from Luanda, an extraordinary central committee meeting appointed Mr Ja Toivo, regarded as "the father of Swapo" to the post yesterday

The post of general secretary has the potential to be the most powerful in Swapo after that of the president, Mr Sam Nujoma

Although the post did not previously exist in Swapo, its equivalent in the ANC, Frelimo and the MPLA carries significant ideological and political power

Mr Ja Toivo, released from 16 years imprisonment on Robben Island in March this year, will

almost certainly be charged with formulating and releasing major policy statements on behalf of Swapo, and will occupy a key position on the central committee

Observers in Windhoek see the appointment as a shrewd move by Mr Nujoma, as it effectively scotches rumours of personal rivalry and a power struggle between the two leaders

Since his release, Mr Ja Toivo has spent much of his time travelling through Western countries as a roving ambassador for Swapo, briefing heads of State and foreign ministers on the Namibian situation

Western diplomats in Lusaka said Mr Toivo appeared to be more pro-Western than officials in Swapo's military wing, who support the Soviet bloc which supplies them with arms

"he  
A H  
and  
Tony  
sub-  
iden-  
Burg

# HNP's George candidate

PRETORIA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party has nominated its Cape secretary, Mr Attie Treurnicht, as its candidate for the parliamentary constituency of George, which is to be vacated by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. In a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, the HNP chief organizer, Mr Louis van der Schyff, said the party's George branch had nominated Mr Treurnicht as its parliamentary candidate and Mr Hennie van Zyl, a local businessman, as its provincial candidate. The George seat will become vacant from September 3 when the new constitution comes into effect and Mr Botha becomes executive State President.

Mr Treurnicht, brother of Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, was the HNP candidate for the neighbouring constituency of Mossel Bay in the 1981 general elections.

The HNP's announcement yesterday means that in terms of its recently-concluded by-election agreement with the CP, Mr Treurnicht will be the only right-wing political candidate in the coming by-election. This was confirmed yesterday by both parties. — Sapa

# Kreiner calls for investors

Municipal Reporter

CAPE TOWN was more than a pretty face. It was a dynamic, efficient, liveable city that needed investment, the Mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the 17th annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association, Mr Kreiner said the City needed developers and the council wanted to be sure it was providing the necessary services.

Property owners were important to Cape Town because they paid rates, he said. Cape Town had more than 120 000 valued erven and these provided approximately a quarter of its operating income.

"Even more important for Cape town is the economic contribution made by jobs created during the construction of new buildings and the longer-term contribution which is made when new businesses move into the new buildings."

As a result of representations from Sapoa and others, the council had designed a new system for processing building plans which it believed would reduce the time needed for approval, he said.

"In addition, we are shortly to advertise the draft of a revised town-planning scheme for public comment. I can say with confidence that we have shortened the time taken to review rezonings."

# Unita claims 194 dead in clashes with troops

LISBON — Unita killed 172 government soldiers and 22 Cubans in clashes between August 5 and 10, according to a communique issued here yesterday.

Unita said five Angolans, four Spaniards and two Portuguese had been captured and 50 military vehicles destroyed.

It said Unita casualties in the clashes, which occurred in seven provinces from Cabinda in the north to Huila in the

south, were 21 dead, 42 wounded and seven missing.

The Spaniards and the Portuguese, who were not identified, and a national of Sao Tome and Principe had been taken prisoner in an attack last Thursday on a military post at Vila Nova de Sales, 50km south-east of the coastal town of Sumbe in the western province of Kuanza-Sul. — Sapa-Reuter

# Windhoek editor will publish

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's controversial weekly, the Windhoek Observer, will be liable for prosecution if it publishes an edition this Friday without first paying R20 000 to the State — but the newspaper's editor said yesterday he would "publish regardless".

The editor, Mr Hannes Smith, was advised late last week by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower that an earlier notification that he had to pay a R20 000 deposit before continuing publishing still stood.

Mr Peter van der Westhuizen, deputy director of the department, said yesterday "They may not publish this week unless they first pay the deposit."


"If they are permanently banned by the Directorate of Publications, they will forfeit that deposit."

Six editions of the Observer have been banned this year for obscenity and two for endangering the security of the State.

The R20 000 deposit is the maximum deposit payable in terms of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Smith said yesterday that he would not object to paying the amount if he believed he would be allowed to continue publishing.

# Nekking icy affair



nd Thursdays  
ht. The cosy.  
eculent roasts  
able dishes to  
wish for R8,95  
hing like a little  
ay the kiss of life

**RING 74132 & YOU'RE NEKING.**

always available

# Breede River race banned

THE Cape Department of Nature and Environment Conservation has banned the race for inflatable power-boats that was to have been held on the Breede River next month.

The Deputy Director of the department, Dr Johan Neethling, said the organizers of the race had been informed that it could not take place because of the sensitive ecology of the river.

Dr Neethling said the Breede River was one of the Cape's few slow-flowing rivers that had a rich variety of flora and fauna along its banks.

He suggested that the race be held on a dam or on the sea. — Sapa

# YOU CAN STOP HIS SUICIDE

## THE CRUEL FACTS

- ★ 200 000 uncared for animals in the P.
- ★ Increased animal abuse
- ★ Ever-present threat of an epidemic outbreak and unwanted animals spread disease worms to as fatal as rabies pose a serious

## THE SOLUTION

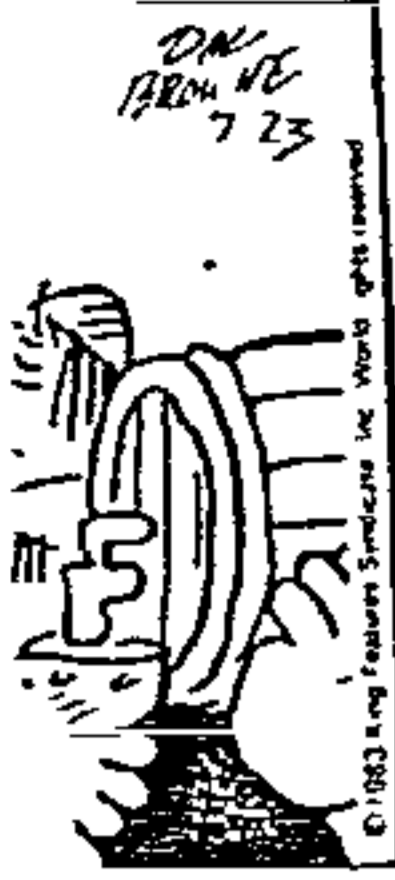
- ★ Sterilizing all animals to prevent unwanted
- ★ Vaccination to prevent unnecessary suffering
- ★ Improving animal care by giving more attention to grooming, shelter, exercise, etc
- ★ Recognising and reporting animal abuse

# WE NEED YOUR HELP

owne

### Secrecy on deaths

HARARE — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday "a few" Zimbabwean army troops had been killed while on operations in Mozambique guarding an oil pipeline from Beira to a railway line and roads. But he declined on security grounds to give a figure or say when or how the deaths had occurred. Mozambique National Resistance rebels were thought to be responsible — Sapa-Reuter



# Lawyers acting for Observer withdraw

221  
Stan

16/8/84

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The legal firm representing the Windhoek Observer for its intended appeal against a total banning abruptly ended its association with the newspaper today.

ending the newspaper's history of nearly 6½ years.

An assistant director of the board, Mr J du Toit, today refused to give reasons for the latest banning, saying these would be made known once it had been published in the Government Gazette tomorrow.

## Alpine climber's body found

The Star's Foreign News Service

ZERMATT — Police have found the body of Mr David Hughes, 48-year-old research manager of AECL, who was climbing the Matterhorn with a friend. His body was picked up by helicopter and taken to a camp in the lee of the Matterhorn. It would be identified by Mr Hughes's family, said Zermatt police. Mr Hughes, who lived in Brixton, Johannesburg, is believed to have fallen about 300 m into a crevice on August 5.

The legal withdrawal came as a blow to the Observer's intention to appeal once the banning by a directorate of publications committee was formalised in tomorrow's Government Gazette.

The newspaper's proprietor, Mr Thurston Salt, said the move was related to the lawyers' unhappiness when he decided not to appeal against earlier bannings of editions of the newspaper in April and May this year.

"I didn't want to appeal then because I thought it would just anger the authorities even more. So I said, 'Let's get off their toes,'" Mr Salt said.

A spokesman for the law firm, Lorentz and Bone, confirmed the withdrawal today but declined to give reasons.

The publications committee yesterday decided to ban the August 4 edition of the Windhoek Observer and all subsequent editions — effectively

Eight editions of the newspaper were banned in March, April and May this year for alleged indecency and because the board regarded them as a danger to State security.

Meanwhile the Editor, Mr Hannes Smith, and Mr Salt were to meet the Administrator-General today in an effort to prolong the life of the paper until it could be wound down.

The Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, demanded a R20 000 deposit earlier this year when the newspaper applied for registration, following its expulsion from the Newspaper Press Union.

The money was placed in trust with the lawyers, but Mr Smith said at the time he was prepared to contest the issue in court. The banning came while the matter was still in dispute.

**LAST FEW DAYS**

**FURTHER DRASTIC REDUCTIONS**

See how Levisons smash the prices of the world's top quality clothes at their Great Winter

**SALE**

- SUITS ..... FROM R149,95
- JACKETS ..... FROM R 99,95
- TROUSERS ..... FROM R 37,95
- SHIRTS ..... FROM R 29,95
- KNITWEAR ..... FROM R 37,95

CASUAL WEAR Drastic Reductions

## Human skin grown in lab

BOSTON — Human skin grown in test tubes has saved the lives of two young brothers whose own skin was almost completely burned off by flaming paint solvent, their doctors say.

The sheets of smooth, pink skin were grown from postage-stamp size scraps of skin salvaged from the youngsters' scorched bodies. The doctors hope it will be as durable as natural skin and last a lifetime.

The substitute skin has been under development for several years. "This is the first real evidence that it works," said Dr G Gregory Gallico, a plastic surgeon.

The new process allows doctors to grow enough skin in three weeks to cover a patient's entire body — Sapa-Reuter

## 70 hurt as scaffold falls

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — About 70 people were injured yesterday, five of them seriously, when scaffolding collapsed during a ticker-tape parade along Broadway to honour America's Olympic team.

The accident was caused by scores of spectators climbing up construction scaffolding to get a better view of the parade.

Witnesses said the fans fell about 5 m, landing on 150 people below the platform.

"They just came down like dominoes," said construction worker Mr Steve Spitzer.

As ambulances raced to the scene, police checked other makeshift vantage points. The parade was held up for 45 minutes by the accident.

## Ref falls foul of the Irish

MANCHESTER — Frank Stapleton, captain of the Republic of Ireland soccer team, yesterday described an incident on a plane in which an international referee claims he had whisky poured over him by Irish players.

from Tokyo as the team and claimed he had whisky poured on his head during the flight. He alleged that Ireland's team manager, Eoin Hand, was involved in the incident.

Mr Stapleton, who plays for the English club Manchester United, said "The players had a

August is a month dreaded by Namibians. The wind never stops blowing, clouds of mica dust hang in the air, the promise of rain remains but a faint smudge on the horizon and the suicide rate spirals

August, 1984, signals also three anniversaries for Namibians — 100 years of colonial rule, 100 years since Walvis Bay was annexed by the British and ceded to the Cape Colony, and 18 years since the start of the guerrilla war

The history of Namibia is one of violence, violence and more violence. For the past 100 years it has been a country in limbo, a nation without a nationality, a colony without properly defined colonial masters

The violence has been many-featured — Namibians versus Namibians, colonial masters versus Namibians, and finally a war of Namibians versus South Africa, itself aided by other Namibians, bringing up the spectre of civil war

South West Africa was one of the last Third World countries to be colonised, was Germany's first colonial possession, and is rightly dubbed now, "the last colony". The Namibian people have never ruled themselves

The origins of Namibian colonisation stretch back well before 1884, the officially accepted year. The Rheinisch Missionary Society was active in Namibia as far back as 1842. They raised the Prussian flag over Otjimbingwe, a tiny outpost 100 km west of Windhoek in the heart of the Namib Desert, in 1864. But it was a German trader, with dreams of wealth and grandeur far beyond his tiny resources, Adolf Luderitz, who set in motion the wheels of colonialism

Of the barren stretch

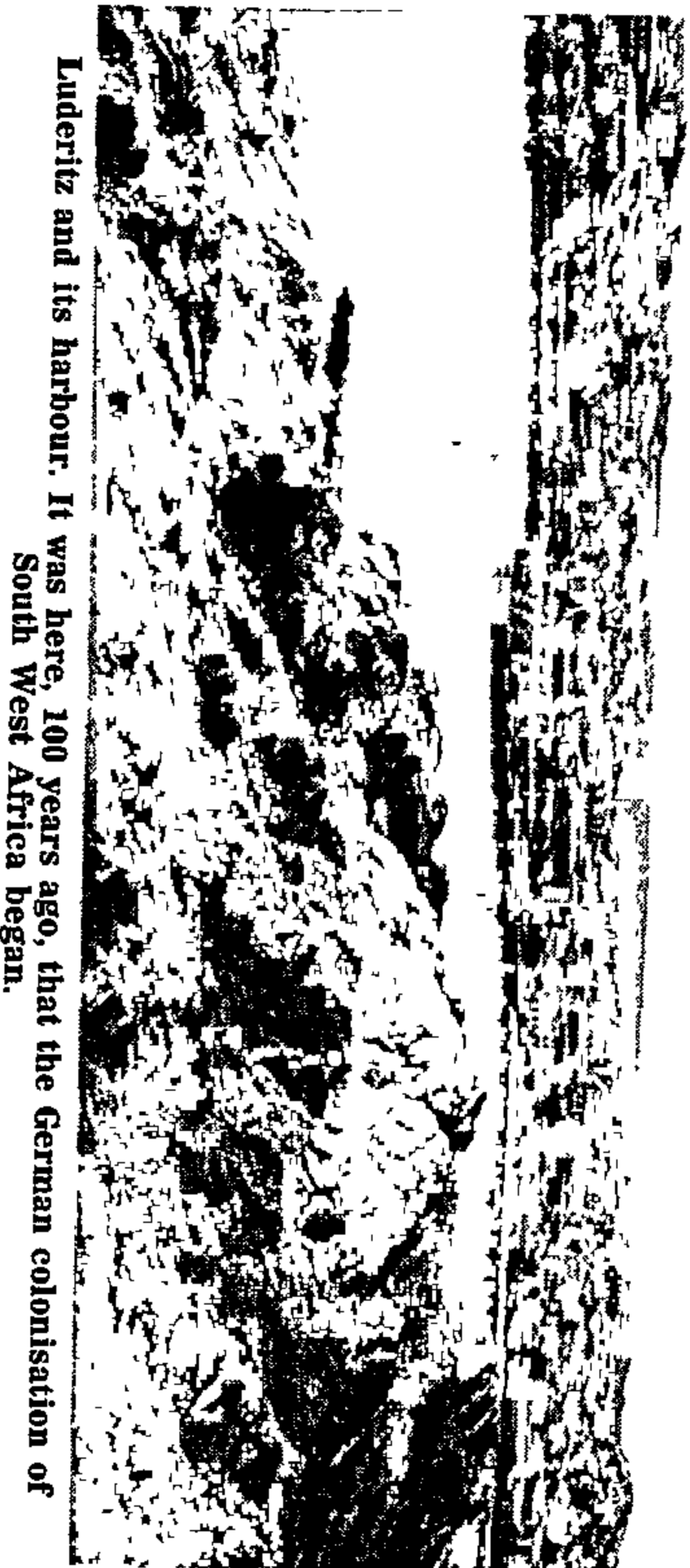
# Still no peace for SWA

after a hundred years

*D. G. ...*

16/8/84

By TONY WEAVER, Windhoek.



Luderitz and its harbour. It was here, 100 years ago, that the German colonisation of South West Africa began.

of desert coast he purchased from Chief Josef Frederiks between 1883 and 1884, Luderitz had this to say

"I should be pleased if it turned out that the entire soil is a colossal mineral deposit which, once it is mined, will leave the whole area one gaping hole"

On August 7, 1884, Luderitz, with the aid of troops provided by Kaiser Wilhelm, raised the German flag over Luderitzbucht German South West Africa was born

By the end of 1885, Luderitz had acquired a 20-mile deep coastal strip stretching from the Orange River to Cape Fria, some 150 km south of the Angolan border, for the aggregate price of £1 070 and 1100

Luderitz was a sharp dealer. He led the chiefs with whom he negotiated his deal to believe his 20 miles of coast were English miles

They were, in fact, German measure, with one mile equivalent to 7,4 kilometres. "Let Josef Frederiks believe for the time being that the reference is to 20 English miles," he wrote in March 1884.

He secured the Walvis Bay hinterland, but could do nothing about the deep-water port of Walvis Bay itself. That was formally annexed by the British on March 12, 1878, and officially incorporated into the Cape of Good Hope on the same day. Luderitz raised the German flag over Luderitzbucht — August 7, 1884

dreams of colonial grandeur were short-lived. In May, 1915, nine years after the discovery of copper at Tsumeb, and seven years after the discovery of diamonds in the southern Namib desert, South African troops crossed the border and marched on Windhoek

By 1919, the Treaty of Versailles had stripped Germany of its colony, South West Africa, and in 1920 the League of Nations entrusted the administration of the territory to South Africa as a "C" class mandate. A history of dispute and international wrangling was born. Germany's brief but bloody occupation saw some devastating conflicts. Open genocide was practised on the

mainly accepted estimates putting the numbers of Hereros hunted down and killed through attrition and dispossession at 60 000 — a decrease from 80 000 to 20 000

This is all past history. Under South African rule, Bushmen, the Khoi San people, were vermin. Close to 100 000 Khoi San people died, according to anthropologists and historians

In 1948, Colonel Denys Reitz, then Minister for Native Affairs, had the following to say of the surviving Khoi San people living in or near the Kalahari Gemsbok Park

"It would be a biological crime if we allowed

die out. We have so far got about 20 who are just about genuine. It is difficult to say what a genuine Bushman looks like. It is our intention to leave them there (in the park) and to allow them to hunt with bows and arrows, but without dogs. We look upon them as part of the fauna of the country"

Today, some of the surviving Khoi San people have been incorporated into the South African Defence Force

Eighteen years ago on August 26, 1966, the first shots were fired in the festering guerrilla war, when a Swapo training camp at Ongulumbashe was attacked by units of the South African Police

One of those captured in the raid on Ongulumbashe was Elias Tuhadeleni, sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island in the same trial that saw Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo receive 20 years imprisonment

standably, in a country where an entire nation is seeking desperately to find its own identity, the event passed almost unnoticed

An exhibition of stamps and photographs spanning 100 years was the only public reminder that 100 years had passed since Adolf Luderitz raised the flag at Luderitzbucht.

A letter to the newspapers stated in no uncertain terms that black Namibians were not going to have anything to do with "100 years of colonial oppression, murder and exploitation". The writer had little to fear. It seemed that even white Namibians were looking to the future and not the past

August 26, 1984, could be a different story. This time last year, when Swapo officially commemorated Namibia Day, the General Secretary of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was in town, meeting internal political parties in front of his

small group of Swapo demonstrators

The guerrilla war has entered an ominous phase in 1984. August is generally regarded as being the "slack" period, when both sides take stock, rest their troops and wait for the rains to come before launching once again into their battle of attrition

But there has been no such respite this year. Swapo's guerrillas, pushed ever more relentlessly out of southern Angola, are reportedly swarming over the Ovambo and Kavango war zones. Hardly a week has gone by since February without a bomb exploding, a "contact" reported, another civilian death

Since February 16, the day the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) began its work of overseeing the South African withdrawal from Angola, more than 350 Namibians have died in the war, bringing the total killed in 18 years to well over 10 500

With another 100 000 estimated to be in exile, and a total population of just over a million, these are sobering figures. If this year's pattern of violence continues, August 26, 1984, could be a grim celebration

The ordinary people of Namibia are not celebrating. They have forgotten, or have chosen to forget, who is to blame for the deaths of family, friends, strangers or who started the 100-years cycle of violence

Still the hope remains for many that 1984 will be the year when there could be another anniversary to celebrate — the year of peace and independence

The hope is slim, the odds are not all that good, the war as vicious as ever

But peace would be a

30 Hours	R55
20 Hours	R30
20 Hours	R31
30 Hours	R55
3 Hours	R10
3 Hours	R10
3 Hours	R10
2 Hours	R8
4 Hours	R10

modation is available  
OR BANK GUARANTEED  
PAY BE ACCEPTED

interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. We will play no role which does not accord with the wishes of the governments that we recognize.

He said the presence of an MNR delegation would be against the Nkomati Accord "if we propose or discuss anything with (the MNR) which the Mozambique Government does not agree with"

*Times*  
**Observer**  
17/10/84  
editor (221)  
**unbowed**

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK** — If the Windhoek Observer loses its appeal against the permanent ban imposed on it on Wednesday, says its editor Mr Hannes Smith, he will "almost definitely start another newspaper"

Mr SF du Toit, assistant director of the Directorate of Publications, confirmed yesterday that Mr Smith was entitled to do so

In another development yesterday, the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk said he would not intervene and overrule the decision of the Publications Directorate to ban all future editions of the controversial weekly

Dr Van Niekerk is empowered by law to overrule the committee of the Directorate of Publications that decided in Cape Town on Wednesday to ban the August 4 issue of the newspaper and all future editions

In an interview yesterday afternoon, Mr Smith said "If all other avenues fail — and we will definitely lodge an appeal — we will consider very strongly starting a new newspaper"

"I will start a newspaper which is close to the Observer in spirit, in principle, but this time we will play a bit more by the rules"

# Y SPECIAL

## DUVETS

	WAS	NOW
1	99,00	79,90
1	115,00	89,00
1	149,50	115,00
1	195,00	149,00

ARE GENUINE 100% DOWN  
A LIFETIME GUARANTEE

## IA DUVETS

	WAS	NOW
1	29,99	24,99
1	37,50	29,90
1	47,50	49,90
1	59,90	49,90

WASHABLE, NON-ALLERGIC

## IC UNDERBLANKETS

	WAS	NOW
1	R85	R65
1	R89	R69

AS CASH ON PRO-PAR PLAN

exclude GST

# leep Shop

SCOUNT BEDDING CENTRE AT  
MOR GARE

"We just LOOK expensive"

Sure it's exper  
Vans and Tru  
Let  
**SUPERI**  
do your de  
Ph: 98 1049 for a  
Truck Hire • Remov

**FREE MURDO**  
Ratible  
All quality  
checked for  
Agents for  
and Sako  
Baris Shinge  
Murdo

NAMIBIA

**Threat to the MPC**

(221) FM

17/8/84

A serious split in the ranks of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) may cause the break-up of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal Namibian political parties. This could change SA strategy in Namibia.

The MPC was intended to form a viable alternative to Swapo and was formed by the six most prominent political parties outside that movement. They were Swanu, the Damara Council, the Swapo-Democrats, the white National Party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the Reheboth Liberation Front. The Damara Council of Chief Justus Garoeb later withdrew and joined the Swapo Patriotic Alliance.

The secretary general of Swanu, Nora Chase, opposed Swanu's membership of the MPC, because she believed it was meant as an anti-Swapo front and that SA was behind it. She was supported by the party's past president, Gerson Vei, and vice-president, Kuzeeko Kanguuehi, and an influential young Swanu leader who has just returned from the UK, Reinhard Rukoro.

Their rebellion came into the open when Chase tried to attend the Lusaka conference as a member of the Swapo Patriotic Alliance delegation, while Swanu itself was a member of the MPC delegation on the other side of the table. The politburo of Swanu then expelled Chase and her allies for "anti-party activities."

The rebels assembled their supporters and, at a branch conference in Otjiwarongo, the leaders of 14 of Swanu's 18 branches voted to reinstate them and accepted a motion of no confidence in the Swanu president, Moses Katjuongua. A seemingly unperturbed Katjuongua declared the move unconstitutional and promptly went abroad.

The rebels now intend to hold a party congress, but Katjuongua and his followers say it will be illegal. They are organising their own congress in October.

If the Chase faction wins, the party will probably join the Swapo alliance. That will effectively reduce the MPC to a DTA/NP/Baster alliance, which can have little credibility.

SA and the office of the Administrator

45

General have been relying heavily on the MPC in their strategy to find an "honourable" way out of Namibia. Their strategy seems to be to force Swapo to become a political party only, and come to some sort of agreement with the MPC before the independence process can start. That will not work with a DTA/NP/Baster alliance.

If Swanu defects from the MPC, it may give Swapo confidence to agree to stop its armed struggle and operate as a purely political party. Swanu has mainly Herero support — the one tribe, besides the whites and the Basters, which has never supported Swapo in any significant numbers.

221 D. Profatch

# Policeman and soldier jailed

WINDHOEK — A soldier and a policeman were jailed and some police officers based at Okahandja, north of Windhoek, permanently dismissed from the force following the rape of a woman in police custody.

In the Windhoek Supreme Court Mr. Justice Bethune sentenced a soldier, Martinus Januarie, 28, and a special constable, Anton Ruzo, 23, each to four years' imprisonment for the rape of the woman at Okahandja on March 15 in full view of other prisoners. Two years of each sentence were suspended for three years.

The victim said in evi-

dence she had resisted but the other prisoners were behind bars and could not help her.

The judge said it was alarming that such an incident could happen in jail.

Police officers on duty on the night of the offence had been dismissed from the force, the court was told. — SAPA.

EMOH tag



# Life in (221) SA prison 'inhuman and harsh'

Pretoria Correspondent  
18/8/84

Newly-appointed Swapo secretary-general Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo has described life on Robben Island as "most inhuman and harsh"

He was giving evidence to the United Nations Commission for Human Rights sitting in Lusaka

Mr Toivo described an incident in which he alleged that prisoners were beaten up and kicked about by white prison warders

"There were about 28 of us. We were all beaten up. Then the white warders pulled the private parts of one of the prisoners in a most savage manner. He urinated blood but fortunately, he did not die."

He said the incident took place in May 1971

## FAR-FETCHED

Reacting to Mr Toivo's statement on Thursday, a Prisons Service spokesman, Brigadier Henrie Botha, said that no evidence of an incident of this nature could be found and the allegation was rejected as "far-fetched"

Mr Toivo claimed that the South African authorities released him in order to create divisions within Swapo

The Prisons Service pointed out, however, that Mr Toivo was not officially released, but was handed to the Namibian prison authorities. He was released later by them.

## ISOLATION

Mr Joivo said prisoners could be kept in solitary confinement for more than a year and claimed he was isolated from June 1971 until September 1972

In reply, the Prisons Service said their records showed that Mr Toivo was indeed placed in a different section at that time due to a lack of discipline and bad behaviour

Answering allegations that during the isolation period Mr Toivo was only allowed to read the Bible and to leave his cell for 30 minutes' of exercise, the Prison's spokesman said that although a prisoner's basic rights would not be impeded, privileges such as general reading matter and participation in sports and other recreational activities would obviously be affected when a prisoner was punished for transgressing regulations

The system according to which prisoners were allowed to buy items such as sweets and tobacco was operated according to strict rules and irregularities were not tolerated, he said

Mr Toivo also claimed that warders often delayed giving prisoners medicines until they were very sick

But the Prisons Service said daily medical parades were conducted and the Service had a proven record of maintaining exceptionally high standards as far as medical treatment was concerned

Finally, says Mr. Smit

# Life of feisty Observer hangs on appeal

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The life of the controversial Windhoek Observer hangs on the thin thread of a successful appeal. Its almost certain death notice was sounded this week following on the decision of Administrator-General, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, not to use his powers to overturn the banning imposed by the Publications Committee in Cape Town.

After a brief and futile meeting with the newspaper's editor and proprietor on Thursday, Dr. van Niekerk said the Observer had the right to appeal against the ban, but he did not believe it appropriate to "interfere with the prescribed legal processes."

The editor, Mr. Hannes Smith, confirmed after the meeting that he had approached a new lawyer following the withdrawal of his original legal representatives.

I shall appeal. We will fight to save the Observer. Everything I have invested in the paper, and I will try everything possible to keep it alive," he declared.

Meanwhile the handful of staff, including Mr. Smith's wife Esther, have been given a "short holiday" while the appeal is prepared.

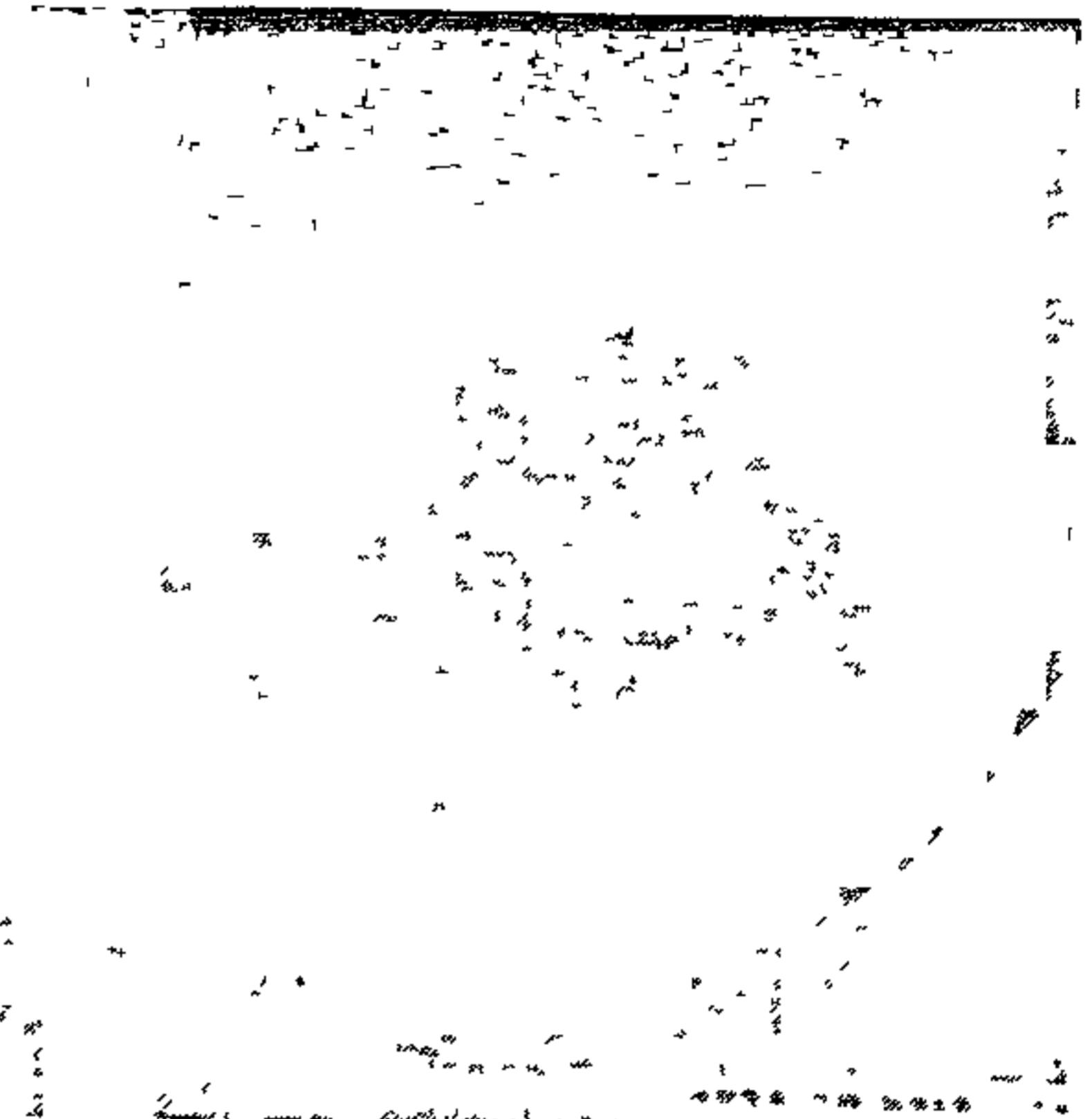
There was an air of hope at the paper's offices yesterday, in contrast to the despondency which greeted the news that the banning of all future editions.

But whatever happens, the paper will be seen to have gone down in characteristic style.

In a leading article on Thursday following the banning by the Publications Committee in Cape Town, the Observer thundered: "The nation is shocked, dismayed, frightened and humiliated by the jackboot crushing of the Windhoek Observer."

While the decision came from an autonomous body seemingly far away from the vagaries of Namibian politics, there seems little doubt in the minds of many people here that the South African administration in Namibia was somehow responsible.

After all, they reason, the Observer has long been in bitter opposition to South Africa's continual control of the territory, and somebody must have made a point of sending every edition of the newspaper to the Publications Committee, since the Observer broke away from the Newspaper Press Union earlier this year.



Mr. Hannes Smit "The nation is shocked, dismayed, frightened and humiliated by the jackboot crushing of the Windhoek Observer"

It was almost certainly not the Administrator-General or his staff, but neither will you find any tears spilt over the banning in South West Africa House — the South African 'embassy' here.

Those tears were the privilege of the tempestuous editor who, in typical fashion, is talking of fighting for the continued existence of his newspaper while at the same time, ponders giving up the newspaper business altogether and settling in Canada.

Loved, hated, feared, ridiculed, esteemed, scorned, prosecuted and finally banned — the Windhoek Observer has been all of these.

But it was also read by a broad spectrum of people here, from the Admin-G himself to the street sweepers, either for the pro-Swapo political comment, the nudes, or simply for the hell of it. Repeated bannings of recent editions brought an end

to the nudes, and even toned down the political comment, but Hannes Smith remained adamant that the nudes were meant to point out hypocritical values in the society. Perhaps. But I remember this enigmatic and dishevelled man enthusiastically holding up his latest back page nude.

"Isn't she a beauty?" he chortled.

There is still a chance the Observer could reappear if Mr. Smith succeeds with his intended appeal but, in the meantime, he has been silenced for the first time in his newspaper's six-year existence.

Since its birth in April 1978 the paper has been a thorn in the State's flesh because Mr. Smith has made a point of tirelessly exposing corruption and clandestine operations.

It was largely through him that some of the atrocities committed by people other than Swapo in the north were exposed, for example.

But, it might be argued, he went too far and began publishing stories and photographs which even cadet journalists in South Africa know would expose them to prosecution.

It might also be argued that many of these publications were needlessly reckless without enhancing the newspaper's role as "the paper for the people."

Some opponents of the Observer have even privately said they believe the editor had an inbuilt desire for self-destruction — a wish to enter history with a bang.

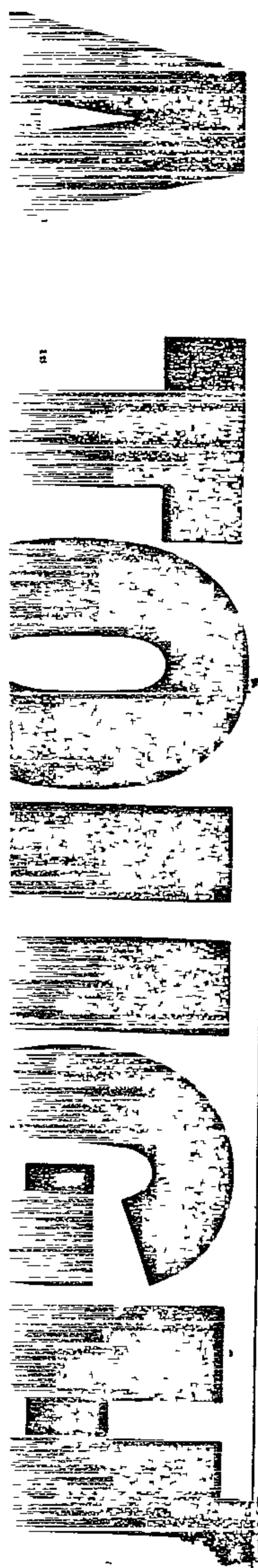
Whatever the truth, the paper's activities led to its prosecution and conviction on several charges under the Defence, Police, Publications Control and Pornography Acts two years ago.

With suspended sentences, Mr. Smith continued to pick at the snaws of what has now been shown to be State corruption in several ethnic authorities.

As a result the Observer acquired a reputation for fearless and "different" reportage.

Anyone who has seen the reverence with which it was read, especially by those in the almost anarchistic northern war zones, should understand what the Observer meant to Namibians.

In a society choking from stale colonialism, the glare of the feisty paper will do little to soothe the transition of this country to independence.



# Bushman report called appalling

WINDHOEK — More than 80 percent of Namibia's 29 000 Bushmen have a per capita income averaging R5 a month or less, a Government-sponsored investigation has found, writes Peter Honey. The report drawn up by a Cape Town-based firm of town and regional planners calls for the urgent development of an economic infrastructure for the Bushmen and remedies for rampant alcoholism and social illnesses which have developed in the past 20 years.

But it also recommends the relocation of Bushmen to places where they can act as informants against guerilla insurgents, and favours the establishment of a disputed nature reserve in Eastern Bushmanland

The recommendations, some of which promise to be as controversial as the findings, have been accepted by the Administrator General as a guideline for Government planning and development of the Bushmen

The study finds that Bushmen farm labourers in white areas earn between R15 and R60 a month while women are paid R2 to R30. They also receive free housing, rations and medical assistance

## DRAMATIC CHANGES

In contrast Bushmen soldiers in Bushmanland and Western Caprivi receive starting pay of R480 a month from the SWA Territory Force. But the injection of money has brought dramatic changes in the lifestyle of Bushmen — alcoholism, increase in crime and deterioration of health. "Alcohol poisoning occurs throughout," says the report. "In February 1983 three Bushmen died as a result. Assaults resulting from liquor abuse are the order of the day. Malnutrition leads to lower resistance to ordinary illnesses.

"Money is used to buy liquor, with the result that children go without food, making them prone to sicknesses like tuberculosis."

While recommending urgent steps to remedy these appalling social conditions, the report also refers to Bushmen as possible security barriers.

"The existing distribution pattern of Bushmen in the northern white districts should be disturbed as little as possible, because they can serve as a good source of information about the movements of insurgents from the north," it says.

## NATURE RESERVE

The report favours the proposed proclamation of Eastern Bushmanland into a nature reserve, which will effectively deny Bushmen cattle herders access to the region.

They will be entitled to stay on as game wardens, hunting guides and curio-makers for tourists. Turning to the bushman community around the military camp of Omega in Western Caprivi, the investigators recommend the separation of civilians from the military.

About 5 000 Bushmen and family are based at Omega, where all facilities are provided by the army.

The long-term solution, says the investigators, is to move all the civilians from Omega to the settlement of Bagan on the western border of Caprivi.

The establishment of the proposed nature reserve in Bushmanland has been described as amounting to "a quiet genocide" for the Ju/Wasi tribe in the region. Mr John Marshall, a leading authority on the people, said the idea of forcing them to return to a bow-and-arrow livelihood was like trying to impose "a subsidised plastic Stone Age".

# UN chief blames SA for delays on settlement plan

NEW YORK — The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday expressed concern about continued delays in the implementation of Resolution 435, the UN plan for Namibian independence.

He said South Africa's insistence that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola be linked with a Namibian settlement made it impossible to put the plan into effect.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who was addressing a meeting called to mark the UN's annual Namibia Day, which is held in commemoration of the start of the Namibian "liberation struggle" in 1966, said "I am very much concerned by the continued delays in regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan

"In order to facilitate a settlement, I have repeatedly urged that the Namibia problem be regarded as a primary issue in its own right, the solution of which in itself would ease other tensions in the region and be in the long-term interest of all concerned."

He said Resolution 435 was the only basis for a settlement.

It was a matter of deep regret that despite progress made in six years of negotiations it had not been possible to implement the plan.

"As far as Untag (the United Nations Transition Assistance Group) is concerned, during my visit to Southern Africa last year accord was reached on virtually all outstanding issues relating to the implementation of the United Nations plan.

"However, the position of South Africa regarding the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978) still makes it impossible to launch the United Nations plan, despite the rejection by the Se-

By Andrew Walker, The Star Bureau

curity Council of the so-called linkage issue."

The Namibian question was one of the foremost concerns facing the international community, he told the meeting.

The meeting was called by the UN Council for Namibia, which was established after the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate over the territory in 1966.

A moment of silence in memory of those who had fallen in the struggle was observed at the start of the meeting.

## CONDEMNED

Statements made by other speakers included

● The president of the Security Council, Mr Leandre Bassole of Burkina Faso (formerly called Upper Volta), condemned the linkage issue, saying Namibia could not be held hostage to matters outside Resolution 435.

● Mr Seydou Traore of Mali, chairman of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation,

said the Namibian situation threatened world peace. Meetings between South African and Swapo officials had fallen through, he said, due to the intransigence of South Africa.

● Mr Uddhav Deo Bhatt of Nepal, acting chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, told the meeting that South Africa had tried to by-pass the United Nations and bring about a sham independence in Namibia.

He said the recent closure of the *Windhoek Observer* was the latest example of repressive actions.

● Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, president of the Council for Namibia, said Namibian independence had always been a decolonisation issue.

Any attempt to portray it as an East-West confrontation or to establish a link between independence and "extraneous and irrelevant issues" were intended to delay independence.

● See Page 12, World section

## Crocker trip last chance before election?

WASHINGTON — Dr Chester Crocker, the Reagan Administration's Africa chief, has left on a trip to Southern Africa that may be his last chance to push the Namibia issue to a settlement before the presidential election in two months' time.

If President Reagan loses that election the Namibia settlement initiative promoted by his administration will end with it.

### LOSS OF MOMENTUM

Though it would probably be continued in a somewhat similar form by the new administration there would be a loss of momentum and political confidence that could set the settlement efforts back for a long time.

The US initiative, long stalled on the issue of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, appears to have been conducted at a low key by Washington for the past few months.

Dr Crocker's trip, which includes a

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

visit to South Africa, indicates that the State Department has launched another serious effort to move the initiative forward.

Confirming that Dr Crocker has started his trip to Southern Africa, a State Department spokesman said the purpose of the visit was to discuss the next steps in a Namibia settlement.

The spokesman declined to give details of Dr Crocker's movements: "We haven't firmed up all the details of the itinerary." He would not say whether Dr Crocker will visit the Angolan capital.

Implementation of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia is said by South Africa to be held up only by Angola's refusal to evacuate the Cuban troops.

Agreement on the Cuban troop issue

would in itself be a useful achievement for a Reagan Administration that has had few foreign policy successes to boast about.

The Namibia settlement agreement that would ostensibly follow would be a bonus for the administration.

However, independent observers in Washington are sceptical that the MPLA Government can do without the Cubans while the Unita rebels are pressing closer to Luanda.

### USUAL CUSTOM

More than election credits for President Reagan are at stake in Dr Crocker's visit. Only 66 days remain before the election on November 6 that will decide whether the Reagan Administration gets another four years in which to continue its Namibia settlement efforts.

If the Democratic candidate, Mr Walter Mondale, wins he will according to the usual custom replace Dr

Crocker and at least one senior member of the State Department.

A Mondale Administration would almost certainly try to pick up the Namibia initiative just as Ronald Reagan picked it up from President Carter in 1980 and continued it — in a different form.

But while a Mondale Administration might be able to get closer to the Luanda Government it would not have the same co-operative relationship with the South African Government that the Reagan Administration has had.

If Pretoria does in fact want to get rid of the Namibia problem it will want to get a settlement close to implementation before November 6.

While President Reagan at present looks likely to win the election the situation could change before then.

It is against this background that Dr Crocker will be holding his talks in South Africa and other Southern African capitals.

28/8/84

721

# 'Stop killing of SWA civilians'

WINDHOEK—The leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, has urged the South African Prime Minister to put an end to what he says is the killing of civilians by security forces in the Kavango area of South West Africa

Addressing a news conference here yesterday, Mr Rohr named several civilians who, he said, had been killed by security forces in the region

Mr Rohr challenged those who did not believe his claims to take him to court.

'People know that severe penalties await those who spread untruths about the security forces,' he said

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force in Windhoek declined to comment on the allegations until they had been studied

Mr Rohr said four people had been killed by security forces south-east of Nkurenkuru, about 10 km from an army base, on August 15

## Set alight

The dead, he said, were Mrs Barbara Kaziku, her teacher son Mr Rafael Gerhard, Mr Gerhard's three-year-old baby and a resident of the kraal Rudolf Erasmus, eight

The kraal and the bodies had been set alight after the incident, while Mr Gerhard's fleeing wife, Mrs Florias Kamilius, and a daughter, Selina, 12, had been shot and wounded, he said

On July 12, a Kavango

man, Mr Johannes Mukuwe, had been taken away by a group of men wearing Swapo uniforms, but 'witnesses noticed that they were wearing South African army boots'

Friends of Mr Mukuwe had followed tracks to a point south of Nkurenkuru where, witnesses had said, they had seen him being put on an armoured vehicle

Inquiries about his whereabouts had proved fruitless

## Wounded

Also on July 20, said Mr Rohr, security forces had killed a horse being ridden by a Kavango civilian, Mr Petrus Hausiku, south of Nkurenkuru

Mr Hausiku had been taken away and had not been heard of since

On the same day a Nkurenkuru schoolboy, Alois Katamba, had been shot and killed by security forces when he had gone to investigate shots in the area. He had been unarmed

Several days later another schoolboy in the same vicinity had been wounded. He was being treated in hospital at Rundu

At several places in Kavango, cattle belonging to civilians had been shot by security forces in the past few weeks, Mr Rohr said

He said his party deplored violence by all sides

He called on Mr Botha to 'restore fundamental human rights' — (Sapa)

A young 'Southwester' gives his thoughts on a conf

# War child Hendrik gets to take up arms against

WINDHOEK — Hendrik Jacobs is a child of the Namibian war

He turned 18 on Sunday — exactly 18 years after the first shots burst the silence over Ongulum-bashe's sandy flats in Eastern Owambo

Now Hendrik is keen to take up arms in that tradition to join the hundreds — possibly thousands — of young Namibians and South Africans who will next year be stepping into a war which began before they were born

The origins of the war have never really concerned Hendrik, a matric pupil at the Academia Technical High School in Windhoek. He didn't even know that his birthday coincided with the date commemorated by thousands of people here as Namibia Day.

Although he was born in the tiny Eastern Transvaal town of Piet Retief, his family moved to Windhoek when he was a few months old, and he now regards himself as a "Southwester".

He says he looks forward to his military service, and plans to make the air force his career so that he can be near to his first love — jet aircraft, especially Impalas

"We must protect our country, or else they will take over and we will be under a communist government. Then we will be forced to give up our Christianity"

"They" are not simply Swapo, but the Russians

"The terrorists are just fighting for Mother Russia. They are being used to do Russia's dirty work, and when that's done, they will just be discarded," Hendrik believes

But why does he think so many black Nami-

By Peter Honey  
The Star Bureau

bians left the country to take up arms for Swapo?

"They thought they would be fighting for freedom — to free themselves from our domination"

But they did not reach this conclusion naturally — most were misled and influenced by communist sympathisers. "Many were farmworkers. They wanted 'freedom'. They did not want to spend their lives as workers — some wanted to be able to take over the farms for themselves," he adds

While Hendrik believes the territory will become independent within the next few years, he says the war will not end until Russia decides to opt for peace

If it does not, there can be only a military solution to the war. But there can be a political alternative if the Frontline states — particularly Angola — give Swapo no option, he feels

If Swapo takes part in an election it is bound to lose because it has lost the support of most of the black people through its acts of intimidation and terror, Hendrik says

### ENTITLED

If Swapo loses, its people will be entitled to return to the territory and take up farming and the other occupations they had before the war

But if Swapo wins? "Then we will have to find somewhere to practise freedom of thought"

"I don't think we would be wise to go to South Africa, because if they win here they would probably win there too," he says

Life would be unbearable under a Swapo government. "Nothing would

belong to you — it would all belong to the government, and everyone would have to do what they told them to do

"I will never trust them because they will always have those communist tendencies, even if they said they did not," Hendrik vows

He says his views are typical of most young white Namibians, judging from discussions in the "spiritual youth resistance" (geestelike jeugweerbaarheid) classes at school

These classes are held regularly in Namibian schools. They are not examination subjects, but take the form of "enlightenment discussions", says Hendrik

While this schoolboy celebrates his birthday, Namibians and South Africans can take little comfort from the knowledge that the war rages on

Certainly in this territory there are hundreds of thousands who have lost family, relatives or friends in the conflict

Official statistics more than 13 800 maimings or up to the end of and the figure well beyond that

A SWA Ter Force spokesman 9 492 Swapo been killed by year. Estimates about 600 security members have the same time

Security force men say the the conflict has dramatically joint South African

**ON TOMATO JACKPOT**

**PRIZES TOTAL**

**DIAMOND**

**YOU THOUGHT YOU ONLY NOW WE'RE GOING TO**

- 1ST** Two 1st Prizes of R50 000 each
- 2ND** Four 2nd Prizes of Toyota Cressida 2.8i motor cars.
- 3RD** Sixteen 3rd prizes of Suzuki CP125N motorcycles.

**PLUS** 1 390 additional magnificent prizes and 740 000 Instant Product

**BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE**

**ALL GOLD BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE**

**45C**

## Bushman report

er' gives his thoughts on a conflict as old as himself

# Hendrik gets ready for war against Swapo

u — it would be the govern- everyone to do what n to do ever trust e they will those com- lences, even hey did not," s views are nost young ans, judging ions in the outh resis- like feug- ) classes at

These classes are held regularly in Namibian schools. They are not examination subjects, but take the form of "enlightenment discussions", says Hendrik.

While this schoolboy celebrates his birthday, Namibians and South Africans can take little comfort from the knowledge that the war rages on.

Certainly in this territory there are hundreds of thousands who have lost family, relatives or friends in the conflict.

Official statistics list more than 13 800 deaths, maimings or abductions up to the end of April, and the figure has risen well beyond that mark.

A S W A Territory Force spokesman says 9 492 Swapo fighters had been killed by May this year. Estimates are that about 600 security force members have died in the same time.

Security force spokesmen say the intensity of the conflict has dropped dramatically since the joint South African-Ango-

Ian monitoring commission (JMC) began operating in March.

But other observers claim there has been an intensification within Owambo, with bombings and assassinations being the order of the day.

Neither Swapo nor South Africa say they want the slaughter to continue. But wars sometimes become self-perpetuating, as seems apparent from this remark by a Swapo youth recently: "But if we give up the war then all our com-

rades will have died for nothing."

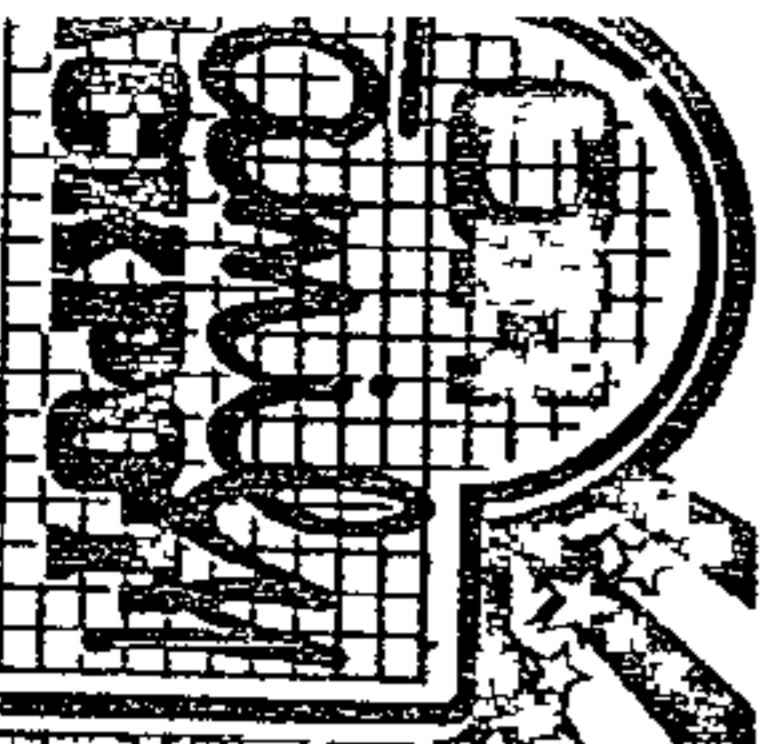
There is no doubt that Swapo is under mounting pressure from some Frontline states to try for a political solution.

At the same time the JMC is in a delicate position as Swapo insurgents continue to infiltrate from Southern Angola, according to Defence Force spokesmen.

Until the last shot has been fired it would be dangerous to think that this will be the last anniversary of the war.



Hendrik Jacobs reads about combat aircraft, a subject he enjoys



PRIZES TOTAL OVER

# Win!

SPUN AT THE OK...  
SPIN UP TO RICH.

Cadbury's  
Creamy Bar  
100 g ..... **63¢**

Monate  
Acha  
280 g ..... **85¢**

# Namibia

## PW called upon to stop civilian killings in

WINDHOEK — South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha has been urged to put an end to the killing of civilians by security forces in the Kavango area of Namibia by the Namibian Christian Democratic Party's leader, Mr Hans Rohr

In Windhoek yesterday, Mr Rohr named several civilians who, he said, had been killed by security forces in the region

Mr Rohr challenged those who did not believe his claims to take him to court

"People know that severe penalties await those who spread untruths about the security forces," he said.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman declined to comment on the allegations until they had been studied

Mr Rohr alleged that

- Four people had been killed by security forces south-east of Nkurenkuru, about 10 km from an army base, on August 15
- The dead were Mrs Barbara Kaziku, her teacher son, Mr Rafael Gerhard, Mr Gerhard's child (3) and a resident of the kraal, Rudolf Erasmus (9)

The kraal and the bodies were set alight after the incident, while Mr Gerhard's fleeing wife, Mrs Florias Kamilus, and a daughter, Selina (12), were shot and wounded

- On July 12, a Kavango man, Mr Johannes Mukuwe, had

been taken away by a group of men wearing Swapo uniforms but "witnesses noticed that they were wearing South African army boots"

Friends of Mr Mukuwe followed the spoor to a point south of Nkurenkuru where witnesses said they saw him being put on a Buffalo armoured vehicle

- At several places in Kavango, civilians' cattle had been shot by security forces in the past few weeks

"The cattle are their riches and they cannot understand why it is happening," Mr Rohr said

He said his party deplored violence by all sides "Swapo has no right to kill puppets or traitors"

He said in the context of the Namibian conflict, Swapo had "extenuating circumstances", but there was "nothing for South Africa"

Mr Rohr said the declaration of human rights by the Multi-Party Conference on the future of Namibia was not worth the paper it was written on

He called on Mr Botha to "restore fundamental human rights in Namibia"

- Two Ovambo children were killed and two were injured when mortar bombs fired by security forces in Namibia landed in a kraal on Sunday, the SWABC said in Windhoek yesterday



SWATF (221)  
C-Times  
29/8/84  
to probe  
allegations

WINDHOEK. — Allegations by the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, that security forces in Kavango in SWA/Namibia committed atrocities against civilians would be investigated, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

In a statement released in Windhoek, the SWATF said Mr Rohr had not availed himself of official channels.

Instead of using such channels, Mr Rohr had taken the allegations to the media, "giving the impression that he wishes to make a political issue thereof in these sensitive times", it said.

As in the past, normal legal steps would be taken against any members of the forces involved if it were established that "further malpractices are being committed".

Mr Rohr alleged at a news conference in Windhoek on Monday that security forces had, in a number of incidents since July 12, killed five people, wounded three and had taken away two whose whereabouts was still unknown.

The SWATF statement pointed out that Mr Rohr had been a member of the Swapo delegation at the Lusaka conference on SWA/Namibia in May.

— Sapa

# Survivors tell of massacre

(221) C. Times 30/8/84

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — Eyewitness accounts by survivors of an alleged massacre in the Kavango war zone two weeks ago — alleged to have been carried out by members of the South African Defence Force — have been produced here

On Monday Mr Hans Röhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, a Roman Catholic-based party opposed to all violence, told journalists South African troops had moved into a kraal at Gawa, 120km due west of the Kavango war zone capital of Rundu, and killed four civilians in cold blood

## Baby wounded

Mr Röhr alleged then that a group of black troops, thought to have been led by a white officer, gunned down Mr Rafael Gerhard, a Catholic lay preacher, his mother, Mrs Barbara Kaziku, and two of his sons, Rafael Gerhard Jnr, 3, and Rudolf Erasmus, 8

Mr Röhr also alleged that Mr Gerhard's wife, Floria Camillus, his 12-year-old daughter Salina and his baby son were badly wounded as they fled the scene

He alleged that on that night, August 15 this year, the soldiers burnt the kraal to the ground "to destroy evidence"

Interviews were conducted with Mrs Floria Camillus and her daughter Salina

## Inquiry

Meanwhile the South West Africa Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek has issued the following statement "In

response to press reports by a Mr Hans Röhr, alleging Security Force malpractices in the Kavango, a SWA Territory Force spokesman stated that such allegations would immediately be investigated by a board of inquiry and existing liaison committees

## Alliance

"Mr Röhr is well aware of existing liaison bodies for the investigation of allegations of this nature, such as the liaison committee at Rundu, established by the SADF in co-operation with local authorities, or the complaints office in Windhoek

"He did not make use of these channels and moreover, approached the public media with these allegations, giving the impression that he wishes to make a political issue thereof in these sensitive times

"During the Lusaka conference of May 11, 1984, Mr Röhr was a member of the Swapo delegation" (Mr Röhr represented his party as part of the Swapo "Patriotic Alliance" of various different parties opposed to the Multi Party Conference)

"In the past, transgressors have been brought to task through the normal legal process, and this will occur again should it be established that further malpractices are committed," the statement said

## Curfew

In the interviews conducted on behalf of the Africa Bureau, Mrs Floria Camillus said "I was sleeping in the hut with my husband, Rafael

Gerhard, when I woke up hearing knocking on the door I was afraid to get up, because of curfew

"Then I saw a bright light in the sky (described by other witnesses as a military flare) and then shots began

"They shot into the house with machine-guns Machinegun bullets knocked down the door The bullets made the door fall in I managed to get a dress on

"Then I was shot in the leg, again in my ankle The huts were all burning I grabbed my child

## Trucks

"I saw nothing more, I just ran, I fell, I ran, I heard screams of people burning

"My husband still lay there and when I ran, I ran like someone who is drunk I did not know then my husband was dead

"Then I heard trucks moving into the kraal

"At sunrise, soldiers came again, they said I could not go back into the kraal

"Later I found my husband He was dead There were four dead"

Mrs Camillus's 12-year-old daughter, Salina, told the interviewer "I was fast asleep I woke up when I was shot in the foot The hut was burning I grabbed my baby brother and ran

"I ran to the next kraal I just heard screams

"The next morning an army vehicle came and took me down to the house There was a helicopter as well The army was busy looking around They took me and my mother to an army camp where they treated us"

Saboteurs blow up

221

Namibian rail line

30/8/84

WINDHOEK - Saboteurs blew up the coastal rail line between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay last night — the first incident of its kind in central-western Namibia.

Two blasts, the first at 11 10 pm and the second 10 minutes later, broke up two sections of a rail about one kilometre south of Swakopmund, a railways police spokesman said today. No one was injured.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but observers here believe they might be related to the controversy surrounding the intended closure of the rail link to the only truly Namibian port — Luderitz.

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, last week accused South Africa of trying to make Namibia entirely dependent on Walvis Bay and South Africa for its exports and imports — The Star Bureau.

NAMIBIA

# A sense of urgency

There seems to be sudden urgency in negotiations for a Namibian settlement and related issues of Cuban and SA withdrawals from Angola. New moves could culminate in a possibly decisive meeting of SA, Angola, Swapo and certain African leaders in the first half of September.

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker seems to be trying to use the last two months before the US presidential election to give new momentum to peace initiatives. Crocker began another southern African tour at Cape Verde this week — where he met President Aristides Pereira.

Pereira is playing an increasingly important role as mediator between the US and SA on the one hand and Angola on the other. He visited Angola a few weeks ago for talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Crocker arrives in Pretoria on Friday — but both his office and the US embassy are uncharacteristically secretive about his itinerary and intentions. There is no confirmation of Washington reports that he may visit Luanda and Lusaka.

Diplomats and government spokesmen say a "critical" period for the negotiations is ahead. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the situation is "very delicate" and that it will be clear in the next few days whether Swapo is prepared to "reach an understanding on a ceasefire."

Swapo is known to be under strong pressure from its African friends. Angola is desperate for a Swapo-SA ceasefire, so that the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) can complete its task in southern Angola leading to the withdrawal of all SA troops. Luanda was also pushing for another round of talks between Namibian Administrator General Willie van Niekerk and Swapo — but this proposal seems to have been overtaken by the new initiative.

As Angolan Deputy Interior Minister Venancio de Moura indicated recently (*Current affairs* August 8), the ruling MPLA is likely to drop its insistence on implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence before a Cuban withdrawal. The Angolans will, however, insist on an SA undertaking to stop all aid to the Unita rebel movement.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is said to be well informed about developments in the negotiations on Namibia and Angola. There are indications, including accusations from Palestinian sources, that he is prepared for a cut in SA aid and is now relying more heavily on Israeli and Moroccan supplies through Zaire.

Swapo's position is difficult. It can agree

to a ceasefire and return to Namibia as a purely political party (as SA wants) or continue armed conflict and risk losing its base in Angola and the support of neighbouring African states.

The organisation's military approach has always been an important part of its appeal



Van Niekerk ... meeting with Swapo is 'short circuited'

and general strategy. A substantial section of its leadership is reluctant to accept anything but a continuation of the war until Resolution 435 is implemented.

But Swapo's war effort is not going well. At this point, the movement is limited to isolated bomb attacks and laying landmines in Owambo. It seems unlikely that it will be in a position to intensify the war in the near future.

# 2 bombs go off in Swakopmund

From TONY WEAVER

31/8/84

WINDHOEK. — SWA/Namibia's top coastal holiday resort, Swakopmund, was rocked by three bomb blasts just before midnight on Wednesday.

Saboteurs, using plastic explosives, blew up the main railway line between Windhoek and Swakopmund in two places, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaijk, confirmed yesterday.

The explosive charges were placed on the lines one kilometre outside Swakopmund, under a railway bridge

The first blast was at 11.10pm

"A double explosion by a mechanism with plastic charges of Russian origin took place under the bridge.

"Ten minutes later, a third bomb exploded 10 metres away, further cutting through sleepers and rods," Inspector Kaijk said.

The bridge was not damaged.

The blasts were the first sabotage attempts to hit Swakopmund in six years. In 1978, a powerful bomb ripped apart a coffee shop which was a popular haunt for ultra right-wingers

## Recurring bomb blasts

The entire territory been plagued by recurring bomb blasts this year.

Wednesday night's blasts were the 36th and 37th this year, a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force confirmed yesterday

Although most of the bomb blasts this year have been in the war zones north of the "Red Line", Tsumeb, the northernmost non-war zone town, has been hit at least four times this year by bomb blasts at shops, railway sidings and a filling station

The popular Hepworths Arcade in Windhoek was blasted by a powerful bomb on May 16.

There has been a dramatic increase in sabotage blasts since the joint South African and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission, monitoring the supposed withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, began its activities on February 16.

Military sources ascribe the increase in sabotage blasts to the change in tactics forced on Swapo guerillas by the close surveillance of their movements by the commission.

# None of the options appeals to Swapo

When is a ceasefire not a ceasefire? Or to put it another way, why are people still dying in a war which both antagonists say they want to end? This is the question facing Namibia as South Africa and Swapo prepare to talk once again about a ceasefire.

Last month's talks on the Cape Verdes failed mainly because the two parties could not agree on the meaning of the word "ceasefire". They could break down again for the same reason.

South Africa wanted a unilateral ceasefire from Swapo, which it called a "cessation of hostilities", and promised to hold back its military action if the guerrillas complied.

Swapo wanted a formal ceasefire, signed by both parties, as a trigger to the United Nations' six-year-old settlement plan, Security Council resolution 435.

Pretoria wouldn't hear of it, partly because it refuses to recognise Swapo as an opponent at war and partly because it won't accept a UN presence in the territory while Cuban troops remain in Angola.

South Africa and Swapo are to hold fresh talks about a ceasefire in Namibia. Peter Honey looks at the issue in this report from Windhoek.

2211  
31/87  
The impasse is rooted far deeper than mere semantics, because if South Africa's expectations are met it would amount to a forced admission by Swapo that it had lost the war.

In exchange, Swapo would have to return to Namibia and "take part in the democratic constitutional process" — a flowery phrase which in effect means debunking the UN and joining the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) in a constituent assembly to thrash out an independence constitution before an election.

Even if Swapo agreed to end the war — which seems unlikely in the current climate — it would probably regard the political option on offer with as much revulsion as the very regime it has fought for the last 18 years.

Its leaders literally fear returning to a political formula which they believe has been tailor-made by their erstwhile oppressors.

Swapo spokesmen say they are convinced the MPC is a Pretoria-financed creation, designed to split the party or at least to water down its socialist principles.

Without any guarantee that its policies will be accepted by South Africa, Swapo also fears being reduced to just another Namibian political party, stripped of glamour and status as the territory's only true liberation movement.

Why, they ask, should they have endured exile and lost thousands of

fighters, only to be consigned to the level of political bargain-hunters? But they may be left with little option.

There are mounting signs of pressure from several moderate African countries on Swapo to grasp the political straw. The impetus comes from South Africa's economic and military powers.

While the Nkomati pact appears to be strengthening, Pretoria claims the Angolan-South African disengagement process is in danger of falling apart. Reliable sources say South Africa is fully prepared to return to its military option in southern Angola — in spite of the American election — if Angola is unable to restrain Swapo guerrillas.

The dilemma facing Swapo is manifest in that it knows all the options, and not one of them is attractive.

The South African position was spelt out by the Administrator-General's chief aide in Namibia, Mr Sean Cleary, in an address to the German Interessengemeinschaft last week.

If Swapo continues the war "it will be hurt even more than it has in the past", he said. He maintained that Swapo's popular support was not due to its Marxist policies, as espoused in its political programme, but because it was regarded as the most effective opponent to the unpopular status quo.

"The challenge facing all peace-loving and democratic-oriented citizens of SWA/Namibia is to convince

Swapo's followers that there is a faster and better path to independence (than the war)", he said.

While there was some truth in the belief that nothing politically effective could be achieved in the territory without Swapo, this was only true in respect of its supporters and not its constitution. There would not be peace unless Swapo could be "physically convinced that its revolutionary armed struggle was ineffective in gaining independence."

Mr Cleary said he believed this could be achieved if all the political, cultural and economic interest groups in Namibia could be united under a common purpose for stability. But he did not explain what would motivate such a common purpose while, at the same time, South Africa remained as an unpopular controller of the territory.

Some observers in Windhoek believe that once expectations of self-determination have been aroused in Namibia, South Africa's image in the territory will decline — with a proportionate drop in the effectiveness of its administration — the longer it remains in control.

This would pose a challenge to the Swapo leadership to harness the resultant discontent under its banner.

It was probably for this reason that Swapo proclaimed loudly after last month's failure at Cape Verdes that it was prepared to fight on "for a hundred years" if necessary.

If it sticks to this view at the next round of talks, South Africa might be expected to strike back militarily. And the tragic Namibian carousel would go back to its worn routine. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

# SWA party in court bid to halt left-wing splinter

The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — In a desperate bid to save its position, the disputed leadership of Namibia's South West African National Union (Swanu) sought an urgent Supreme Court interdict today to stop the party's left-wing element holding a national congress this weekend.

The Swanu central committee, allied to party president Mr Moses Katjuongua's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) connections, argued that the congress organisers had been expelled from the party.

As a result, they could not hold a congress in the name of Swanu, they argued.

The application was opposed by the congress organisers, who rejected the central committee's right to expel the Swanu vice-president, Mr Kuzeko Kangueshi.

A prominent member of the pro-congress group, Mrs Nora Chase, said today they had full backing from the Swanu branches.

The congress would be expected to vote for Swanu's withdrawal from the MPC, and appoint a new leadership.

(22) Star  
31/8/84

Don't ...

# Death reprieve for SWA paper

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — The permanent ban on the Windhoek Observer — banned for all future editions on August 17 — has been lifted.

And the controversial weekly newspaper was back on the streets at 9 this morning, with a massive banner headline which read: "A Death Reprieve: Good Morning South-West Africa".

The Observer's tiny staff of three journalists and seven assistants shrewdly together a 28-

page edition, half the size of the normal 56-pagers, in a bare 15 hours after being informed of the reprieve.

The Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria yesterday lifted the permanent ban on the Observer, imposed on August 17 by a committee of the Publications Directorate.

However, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, chairman of the Appeal Board, warned that material published in previous editions of the Observer had

been on the verge of violating the Publications Act.

Mr Hannes Smith, the flamboyant editor and reporter-in-chief of the Observer, was ecstatic yesterday, and the Observer's newsroom and offices, over which a deathly hush has prevailed for the past two weeks, buzzed with action.

"I am totally overwhelmed I never in my life expected a ruling in my favour."

"I am very grateful to the Appeal Board, they have restored my faith in the system. I will

make a profound study of their judgment so I will not overstep the limits of fair comment and reporting again. I was received sympathetically and I will not abuse that," he said.

The Observer's political reporter, Ms Gwen Lister, said yesterday, "We have been vindicated, particularly on our coverage of the May conference on Namibia in Lusaka."

Both Observer editions covering the Lusaka talks had originally been banned for endangering State security, but these

bans were also lifted yesterday by the Appeal Board.

Messages of congratulations flooded into the Observer's office yesterday afternoon.

Ms Pat Sidley, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, telexed the Observer to say: "The SASJ congratulates the Windhoek Observer. Your appearance on the street is a victory for press freedom and a tribute to the work of Gwen Lister and Hannes Smith."

● Hearing, page 2 A.



# Hopes revived for SWA settlement

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

11/9/84  
221  
LWB

Prospects for peace in Namibia were revived after talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, in Pretoria yesterday.

After the talks, which lasted several hours at the Government guest house in the capital's eastern suburbs, Mr Botha said he had "decided that the road was open to more peaceful solutions" to Southern Africa's problems.

He confirmed that the possibility of signing a ceasefire with Swapo was discussed but declined to give details "in the interests of the peace process".

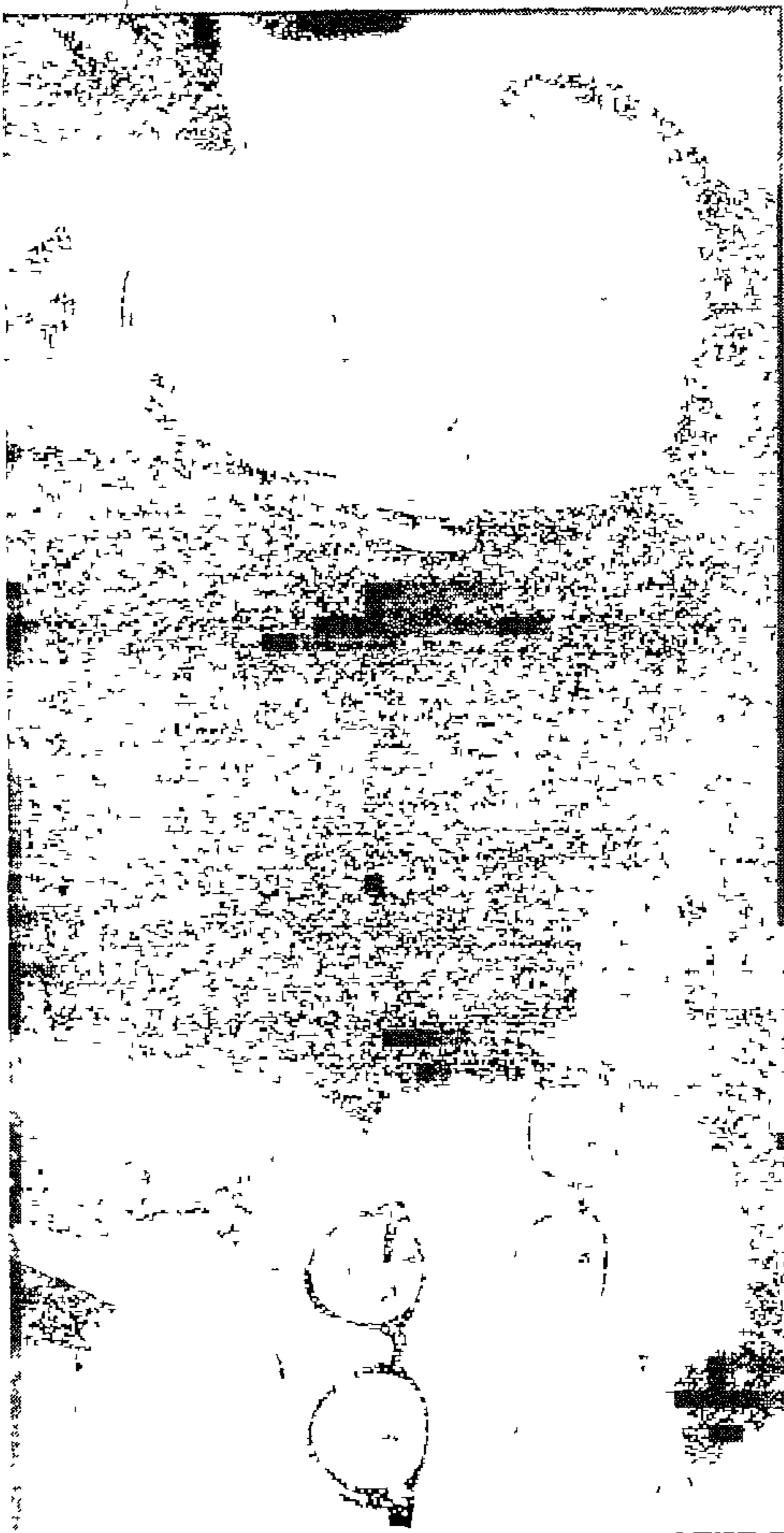
## DOOR OPEN FOR FURTHER TALKS

He said it had become clear to him that the door was open to further talks for the establishment of peace.

Dr Crocker said the discussions had been "extremely instructive". His general assessment was that no doors had been closed on further progress to peace in Southern Africa, he said.

The Assistant Secretary arrived in South Africa after talks with other parties involved in the Namibian dispute at the Cape Verde Islands. He leaves tomorrow for Zambia and Tanzania for further discussions on the region's problems.

This latest round of negotiations follows the abortive talks between Swapo and the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, which ended in deadlock at Cape Verde a month ago.



Attending talks on Namibia — (from left) Mr Pik Botha, Mr Willie van Niekerk and Dr Chester Crocker.

Pretoria Bureau

The Publications Appeal Board has swept aside a Publications Committee ban on all future editions of the controversial *Windhoek Observer*.

Sitting in Pretoria yesterday, the board found that it was impossible to rule beforehand that all future editions would be undesirable.

In doing so, the board ended weeks of uncertainty for *Observer* editor Mr Hannes Smith. The paper will be on the streets today for the first time since August 4.

The blanket ban, imposed earlier this month, unleashed a storm of media protest both in South Africa and overseas.

However, the board warned the newspaper that it was skating on thin ice in some of its articles, particularly those with a

# Observer back on the streets

pro-Swapo stance. Some material verged on being a threat to State security, it ruled, and the newspaper must in future steer away from this type of reporting.

But while it set aside a ban on the paper's May 12 and May 19 editions, the board upheld the banning of the May 26 and August 4 issues.

The May 26 issue was found to be a danger to State security in that it praised what it termed Swapo's "liberation struggle". Certain material in the issue was also found to be obscene.

The August 4 edition was declared unsuitable because it car-

ried a nude photograph which the Board considered obscene and tittilating.

Mr Smith has often caused controversy by insisting on his right to publish pictures of nude women on his back page.

Giving judgment, the board's chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, said that it was clear that the *Windhoek Observer* did not report in a conventional fashion and that many facets of its reporting would be regarded by many people as "vulgar, irresponsible and in poor taste".

However, he said that it must be remembered that poor taste was not necessarily obscene or

offensive to public morals.

Photographs, he added, should not be "calculated to incite lust". Since the May banings, the paper had refrained from publishing pictures of completely nude breasts although its backpage pictures "were still poor taste".

The Board also noted that since May the paper had moderated its political tone as far as pro-Swapo statements were concerned.

Appealing against the banings, Mr Bryan O'Linn for the *Observer* pointed out that Swapo was not a banned organisation in Namibia.

He said that the *Observer* was the only paper in the territory which was not the official mouthpiece of one or other political party and therefore provided a much-needed alternative viewpoint.



Mr Hannes Smith "profoundly grateful"

## Irrepressible Smith all set to bounce back into action

by Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The *Windhoek Observer* was scheduled to hit the streets at 9 am today after the lifting of a permanent ban imposed on the newspaper two weeks ago.

Its ebullient editor, Mr Hannes Smith, said yesterday he was "profoundly grateful" that the publications committee had upheld the appeal.

"It has defeated my oft-repeated contention that I would never have a ruling in my favour," he said.

Mr Smith said his lawyer had deposited a R20 000 guarantee for registration which the Administrator-General had demanded in terms of the Internal Security Act. The deposit could be forfeited if he ever again gets into trouble with the Act.

But Mr Smith said yesterday he would follow the guidelines laid down by the publications appeal committee "to the letter".

"Now we're all ready to go," he said. The *Observer* has been in and out of trouble throughout its 6½ year history — either through slander suits or through the security forces and censors.

(221) Co. Times  
1/9/84

# Swapo rejects SA proposals at UN

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo has presented the United Nations with a note rejecting South African proposals for a ceasefire outside the UN settlement plan.

It will now push for a Security Council meeting on the situation and expects this to happen soon, according to Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's permanent observer at UN.

The Swapo note was handed by Mr Gurirab to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The move appeared to spike hopes of any breakthrough being achieved by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, on his surprise swing through the region — a trip seen by most UN diplomats in the light of President Reagan's re-election campaign.

Meanwhile in Pretoria the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks with Dr Crocker.

"We continued our discussions, mainly on SWA/Namibia but also on other issues concerning Southern Africa, where we left off last time and have completed," Mr Botha said last night.

Dr Crocker said the discussions had been "extremely constructive".

3/9/84 221  
C Times

# Swanu moves closer to Swapo

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) has kicked out its moderate leadership and voted unanimously to work closely with Swapo to "secure the total liberation of Namibia"

A two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to immediately withdraw Swanu from the Multi Party Conference (MPC), the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo.

Swanu's participation in the MPC was regarded as crucial to the alliance's credibility because of Swanu's history of radical opposition to South African rule.

The congress, attended by about 350 people representing 23 out of 24 Swanu branches, was opened by the guest of honour, Swapo general secretary Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo.

Mr Ja Toivo, who received a standing ovation, told the crowd:

"It is a great honour for us in Swapo to share the floor with you today who are fighting against the regime of South Africa and who are part of the oppressed people of this country

"The Swapo objective is that we want to be a nation, a nation of all Namibians, one nation, ir-



Mr Ja Toivo

respective of our tribal backgrounds. We want freedom in Namibia.

"Reject collaborators who are giving away our country Namibia. It is vital that all the progressive forces in this country stand together as one person to show the South African regime they are not part of this country"

It was Mr Ja Toivo's first public speech in SWA/Namibia since his release in March this year after 16 years on Robben Island

The congress, held against a background of security police harassment, was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to ousted president Mr Moses Katjuongua on Friday

But at 10am yesterday morning, after Swanu had avoided the terms of

the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — security police served a new court order ordering that no representative of the rebel leadership could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory"

By then it was too late. Mr Katjuongua and his entire politburo and central committee had been kicked out and the new leadership elected.

Mr Kuzeeko Kanguehi, a teacher at The Swapo-oriented Martin Luther High School and one of the first people to be expelled from the party by Mr Katjuongua, was unanimously elected president. He was formerly the vice-president

Mr Isaac Uirab, an honours student in Physics and Education at the New University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, was elected vice-president. Mr Vekun Rukoro, a London-trained advocate, is the new general secretary, while leading left-winger and former general secretary Ms Norah Chase is the new foreign secretary

MPC leaders could not be reached for comment yesterday

Mr Katjuongua is back in Paris, after hastily flying in on Friday to secure a court order against the rebels, who have now taken over the leadership.

a nation

After 18 years of independence, Mr Giddie said, Botswana still relied totally on South Africa with whom it had no option but to co-operate

He said the ruling Botswana Democratic Party had so far refused to sign a peace accord because it was under the influence of the Organisation of African Unity "Stop pretending," he urged the Government "Sign (an accord) now for the survival of this country"

Countries such as Nigeria and Ghana could "shout the odds from a distance because they are not immediately affected"

In Lobatse, 70 km south of the capital, the BNF leader, Dr Kenneth Koma, told another rally of the party's willingness to sign a peace accord with South Africa

The BNF has only two seats in the existing Parliament but is contesting 27 out of 34 constituencies in the election. Fifteen seats have become marginal since the last elections in 1979

Political analysts regard yesterday's rallies in the capital, previously a Government stronghold, as indicative of the opposition's growing support.

When President Quett Masire addressed a rally here last weekend, he managed to draw a crowd of 4 000, the same number as Mr Giddie attracted yesterday on two occasions — Sapa

not seen in public

and absence from public me

# Swapo leaders join Swanu congress in show of unity

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — In a remarkable show of political solidarity, top members of Swapo and other left-wing Namibian party leaders gathered at the opening of the national congress of the South West Africa National Union (Svanu) this weekend

The congress went ahead in spite of desperate efforts by the parties' pro-Multi-Party Conference leadership to have it outlawed

About 300 supporters and congress delegates heard Swapo's secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, and other speakers call for national unity against South Africa's rule in Namibia

Mr Toivo called for an end to tribalism and ethnic divisions and said Namibians wanted South Africa out of the territory as soon as possible

Other speakers were Dr Kenneth Abrahams of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Abraham Witbooi of the Damara Council and Mr Vekun Rukoro

of Swanu, who each called for greater solidarity between the territory's "progressive parties"

Dr Abrahams said the liberation movement probably had only one chance left to rescue its aim of self-determination

South Africa, he continued, was trying to drive the movement towards a kind of negotiated settlement. But this was the time for progressive movements to stand together

Sapa reports that the former deputy leader of Swanu, Mr Kuzeeke Kanguuehi, was elected party leader and a senior party member, Mr Imbu Uirab, elected deputy leader at the congress

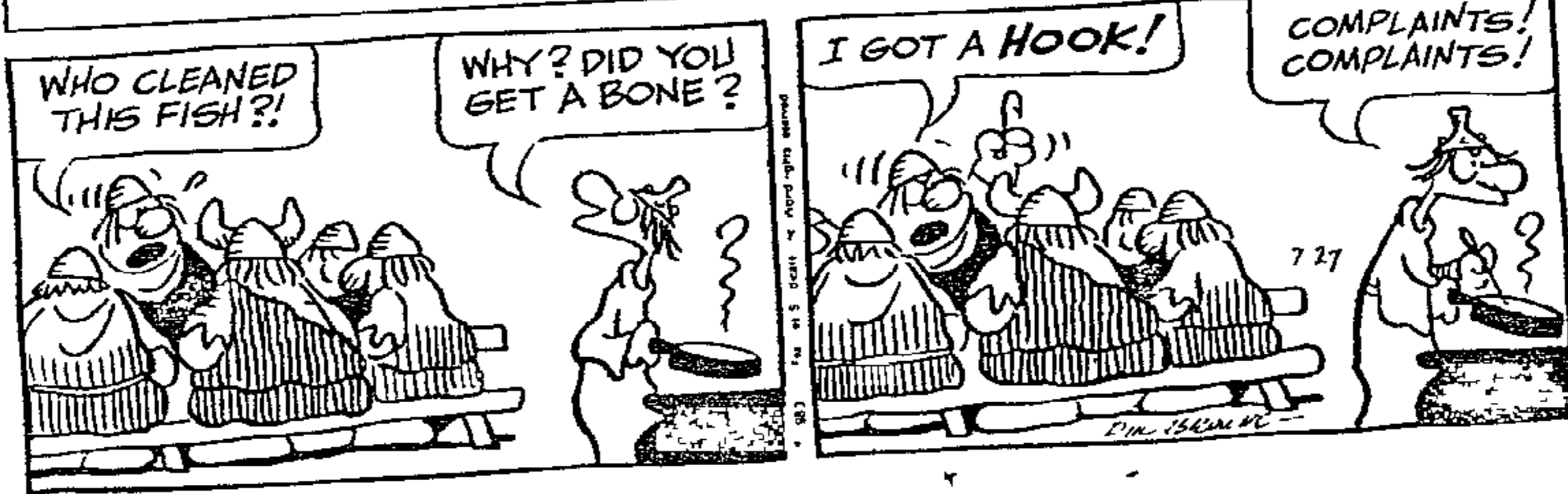
Mr Kanguuehi headed a group of Swanu members who had opposed the party's participation in the MPC and the leadership of Mr Moses Katjuongua, who had tried to prevent the congress

Mr Uirab becomes the first Damara-speaking Namibian to hold such a powerful position in Swanu, which has been predominantly Herero

## HÄGAR the Horrible

®

By Dik Browne



# Students

J Letwaba and Mr H Mathobela, were set alight this weekend. In the Welkom township of Thabong the three high schools reopened quietly but by noon a dispute had erupted at Teto High and pupils were sent home, a Department of Education and Training spokesman said

week boycott. But today guards at the gates turned about 900 of the 1 000 students away because they had not signed the attendance register on the day the boycott started. Police have confirmed that the houses of two Soshanguve school committee members, Mr

were closed About 10 000 pupils were told to go home when they arrived this morning. They had boycotted classes since last Monday. Students were due to return to the Mabopane East Technikon today after deciding at a meeting yesterday to end their three-

gave from the hoot-rgent Cape

(221) P.D.J. / nat/m  
3/9/84

# Swanu ousts moderate leaders

WINDHOEK — Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) has expelled its moderate leadership and voted unanimously to work closely with Swapo

The two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to withdraw Swanu immediately from the Multi-Party Conference, the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo

The congress was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to the ousted president, Mr Moses Katjuongua, on Friday

After Swanu had avoided the terms of the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — security police served a new court order, ordering that no representative could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory"

By then Mr Katjuongua and his entire politburo and central committee had been expelled and a new leadership elected

Mr Kuzeeko Kangueehi, one of the first persons to be expelled from the party by Mr Katjuongua, was elected president. He was formerly the vice-president — DDC

# Toivo speaks as Swanu sacks its moderates

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), has kicked out its moderate leadership and voted unanimously to work closely with Swapo to "secure the total liberation of Namibia".

And, in a move which could have wide-ranging internal repercussions, a two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to immediately withdraw Swanu from the Multi-Party Conference, the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo.

Swanu's participation in the MPC was regarded as crucial to the alliance's credibility, because of Swanu's long history of radical opposition to South African rule.

This presence was seen by observers as crucial to the acceptance the MPC has been able to gain among moderate leaders in Africa, particularly in the Francophone countries.

Significantly the congress, attended by about 350 people representing 23 out of 24 Swanu branches, was opened by a guest of honour, Swapo's general secretary Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo.

Mr Toivo ja Toivo told the hysterically cheering crowd. "It is a great honour for us in Swapo to share the floor today with you who are fighting against the regime of South Africa, and who are part of the oppressed people of this country."

"We in Swapo of Namibia have come here this afternoon to show our solidarity and show you that your struggle is our struggle."

"The Swapo objective and aim is that we want to be a nation, a nation of all Namibians, one nation, irrespective of our tribal backgrounds. We want freedom in Namibia."

"Reject collaborators who are giving away our country, Namibia. It is vital that all the progressive forces in this country stand together as one person to show the South African regime that they are not part of this country."

It was Mr Toivo ja Toivo's first public speech in South West Africa since his release from 16 years on Robben Island in March this year.

The congress, held against a background of Security Police harassment, was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to the ousted president, Mr Moses Katjuongua, on Friday.

But at 10am yesterday morning, after Swanu had avoided the terms of the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — Security Police moved in and served a new court order ordering that no representative of the rebel leadership could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory".

By then it was too late. Mr Katjuongua and his entire politburo and central committee had been kicked out and new leadership elected.

Mr Kuzeeko Kanguuehi, a teacher at The Swapo-oriented Martin Luther High School, and one of the first persons to be expelled from the party by Mr Katjuongua, was unanimously elected president. He was formerly vice-president.

Mr Isaac Uirab, an honours student in physics and education at the New University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, was elected vice-president. Mr Vekui Rukoro, a London-trained advocate is the new general secretary, while leading Leftwinger and former general secretary, Ms Norah Chase, is the new foreign secretary.

Swanu has 18 branches inside the territory, and six external branches in the United States, United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, Kenya and Botswana.

Only one branch executive, the Okahandja branch, failed to show up at the congress.

There were wild scenes in Windhoek's Katutura township yesterday afternoon as the Swanu members gathered at the house of an executive member, the Rev Sondagh Kanguuehi, for a "bazaar" — a township party.

Bakkie loads of jubilant supporters drove through Katutura's dusty streets shouting "Power", "No more Moses, no more Katjuongua," and "One Namibia, one nation".

The new secretary general, Mr Vekui Rukoro, yesterday accused supporters of Mr Katjuongua of relaying information on the meeting to the Security Police, who maintained a presence outside the congress throughout the proceedings.

Aug 1 4/9/84 221

# Bush war in SWA escalates

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The bush war in South West Africa appears to have escalated sharply in the past month, with 82 South West Africans dying since July 27 this year.

The headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said no South African troops were killed over the same period.

The bush war between Swapo and South Africa has now passed the 18-year mark, the first contact between guerrillas and South African Police having taken place on August 26, 1966.

A SWATF Press release last week said 73 Swapo insurgents had been shot dead by the security forces.

The Press release said this brought the total number of Swapo guerrillas killed since February 16 this year — the day the combined SA and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission began its work — to 398. Since January 1 this year 458 guerrillas have been killed in battle.

This brings the total number of Swapo guerrillas killed since the war began to almost 10 000, earlier figures released by the SWATF indicate.

SA deaths are estimated at more than 600 for the same period.

The statement said there had been 21 contacts between Swapo guerrillas and the Security Forces in the past month, "of which one was initiated by the enemy".

In the same period, the SWATF

said, "six Ovambo civilians were abducted by Swapo terrorists while a further nine Ovambos lost their lives in three landmine incidents".

"Six sabotage incidents were reported in the same period".

The high level of Swapo deaths would seem to indicate a swing back to bush warfare. Earlier this year the SWATF had claimed guerrillas were donning civilian clothes and caching their arms.

The high number of contacts suggests, however, that the guerrillas are back in uniform in the bush — possibly because of unconfirmed reports that the Security Police are to intensify their activities in the northern war zones.



INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION NO. 1

221  
5/9/84  
C. Times

# SWA bush war intensifies sharply

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The bush war in SWA/Namibia appears to have intensified sharply in the past month, with 82 Namibians dying since July 27

According to the headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force, no South African troops were killed in that period

This week marks the 18th year of the bush war between Swapo and South Africa, with the first contact between guerillas and South African police on August 26, 1966.

According to a SWATF press release, "security forces have had a number of successes, and no less than 73 Swapo terrorists have been shot dead by the security forces"

The press release said this brought the total number of Swapo guerillas killed since February

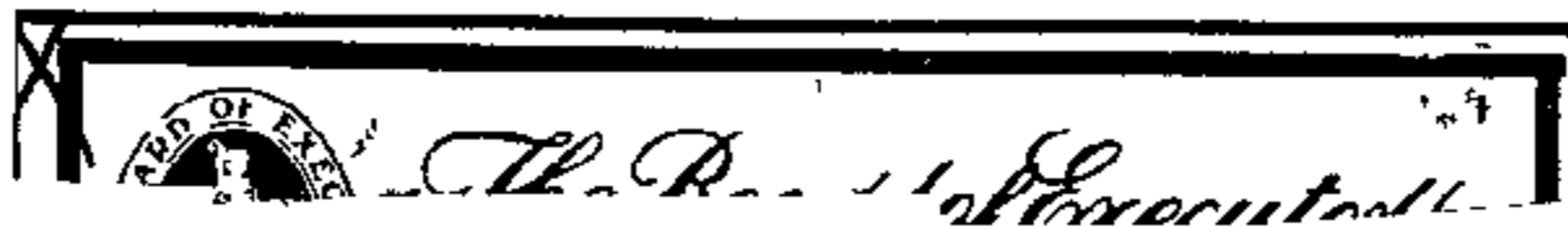
16 this year — the day the combined South African and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission began its work — to 398. Since January this year, 458 guerillas had been killed in battle, the SWATF said

This brings the total number of Swapo guerillas killed since the war began to almost 10 000, according to earlier SWATF figures

South African deaths are estimated at more than 600 in the same period

The statement said there had been 21 "contacts" between Swapo guerillas and the security forces in the past month, "of which one was initiated by the enemy".

In the same period, the SWATF said "six Ovambo civilians were abducted by Swapo terrorists, while a further nine Ovambos lost their lives in three landmine incidents".



(221) Star  
6/9/84  
**Swapo paper  
nothing new  
- Pik Botha**

There was no reason except bloodthirstiness why violence in Namibia should not end before the UN transitional independence plan could be implemented, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

A Swapo document circulated in the UN Security Council contained nothing new, he said.

"It is simply a repetition of Swapo's position which is in effect that Resolution 435 must be implemented without an agreement with regard to Cuban withdrawal."

In its document Swapo said the Namibian people had to have the protection of the international community so that the transition would be free, fair and democratic.

"It is in the light of this that Swapo cannot accept the idea of a cessation of hostile acts in Namibia, which South Africa is proposing, in the absence of a firm commitment by South Africa to a fixed date for the commencement of the implementation of Resolution 435." Sapa.

# Sons recruited by Swapo 'probably killed father'

WINDHOEK — Five children of an Ovambo headman, Mr Petrus Mukengeli, defected to Angola and three brothers probably returned with Swapo insurgents to murder their father at his kraal in northern SWA/Namibia, according to documents before an Ondangwa Inquest Court

A son of the dead headman, Mr Johannes Petrus, 35, said that on the night of December 20, 1979, he heard someone in the kraal in the Omthutu-Uanyamba area

A special constable, Mr Mathias Kakwambe, 30, who acted as bodyguard to Mr Mukengeli, started firing and "general shooting erupted"

Mr Petrus said he and a brother, Mr Isaak Petrus, broke through the kraal fence to hide

When everything calmed down they returned and found four huts ablaze. The body of a sister, Mrs Lahija Mukengeli, was lying in a pool of blood and a short distance away was the body of Mr Kakwambe, riddled with bullets. They also found the charred remains of Mr Mukengeli.

Mr Petrus said that three years ago, three brothers and two sisters of the family had voluntarily gone to Angola. He thought they had joined Swapo's armed wing and had been present on the night of the attack on the kraal.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found the

deaths had been caused by unknown terrorists

In another Inquest Court, an Ovambo tribesman of the Ukwaludi area, Mr Paulus Nashilongo, 60, said that on April 4 this year he had been woken at about 10pm by two men wearing olive-green uniforms and armed with AK47 rifles. They took his identity documents and then went to wake up his wife, Mrs Miriam Mahongo, 45, and a neighbour, Mr Johannes Phillipus.

The two men accused him and his wife of disclosing information to the security forces about the movements of terrorists.

Mr Nashilongo managed to escape into the surrounding fields where he hid until morning.

The couple's 14-year-old daughter, Frida Paulus, said terrorists bound her mother's hands and feet and tied her and Mr Phillipus to a wooden fence, whereupon the insurgents ordered her to go back to sleep.

"About five minutes later I heard seven shots," she said.

The next morning she discovered the bodies of Mrs Mahongo and Mr Phillipus.

Mr Coetzer found the deaths had been caused by unknown terrorists.

The courts also blamed terrorists for the deaths of another eight persons in the territory — Sapa

RDM 6/9/84 (221)

# UN 435 is irrelevant, says DTA

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — United Nations Resolution 435 for South West Africa independence was "irrelevant" and must be "bypassed", the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Kuaima Riruako, said yesterday. Addressing a Press conference on his return from Japan and the United States, Mr Riruako said he would push hard at the DTA congress at the end of this month for the calling of a referendum among all South West Africans.

This referendum would have as its choice the options of voting for the UN plan, or for the instal-

lation of "a government of national unity".

But the "government of national unity" would not be elected in an open election, Mr Riruako said.

"I am not saying there must be a government of national unity, but it is the only real alternative (to Res 435)

"We must reconcile with one another, and we cannot reconcile with one another through an election"

He said an election could lead to a "civil war" and "I don't want to have independence with a civil war taking place"

Mr Riruako travelled abroad last month in his capacity as

DTA president, and as a "leading member of the Multi Party conference," and as chief of the Hereros, he said.

He was accompanied by the South African Government's secretary for Economic Affairs in SWA, Mr Piet Kruger, and their main aim was to encourage investors to invest in SWA before independence.

He had also used the trip to tell ambassadors of the Western Five contact group at the UN that "Resolution 435 is outdated and no longer valid"

Resolution 435 provides for a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa, monitored by an international peacekeeping

force followed by an election campaign and lead to the election of a constituent assembly which will draw up a constitution for an independent SWA.

However, there have been growing indications recently that South Africa and the Multi Party Conference, will try and sidestep Resolution 435 by forcing Swapo into a negotiated settlement outside of the UN.

This was the reason for the breakdown of the recent Cape Verde talks between South Africa and Swapo — South Africa wanted Swapo to accept a non-formal ceasefire outside of the UN Blueprint.

# Ichizu, the baby no country recognises

WINDHOEK — Seven-week-old Ichizu Wakabayashi is a baby no country wants to recognise

At that tender age she is already plunged into a dilemma over registration because South Africa will not legalise the marriage of her parents Mr Toshio Wakabayashi, a Japanese, and Brigitte, a white Namibian with German citizenship

The Japanese Government is reluctant to register Ichizu, apparently because it does not recognise Namibia as a country, or Namibian marriages, although the Mixed Marriages Act does not apply in the territory

## RESIDENCE

There is no chance of Namibia's administration registering Ichizu, who was born in Johannesburg, because her father does not have a right to permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia

He applied in January for an extension of his residence permit

But after waiting four months he was told by the South African authorities that his marriage was illegal and that he might get an extension of residence only if he had a job offer

Mr Wakabayashi did in fact have a job offer from a Japanese company in Johannesburg, but the delays over registration led to this falling away.

## SOLUTIONS

Now the Wakabayashis are living with Brigitte's mother in Windhoek, waiting for either Japan or South Africa to provide solutions to their problems

The couple lived for a time in Japan, but moved to Johannesburg last year after being assured by a lawyer that they would be allowed to stay in South Africa

Mrs Wakabayashi took a job with a German-language newspaper in Johannesburg. Her husband tried to get work and an extended residence permit

But their Japanese marriage was not recognised in terms of the Mixed Marriages Act, so

221 By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

Star 7/9/84  
they moved to Namibia and re-married in Swakopmund

"The magistrate didn't bat an eyelid when he married us, because there is no law against mixed marriages here," Mrs Wakabayashi said

Mr Wakabayashi hopes to start an export-import business, but unless he gets a job offer he has little chance of permanent residence

"We are trying in the meantime to have Ichizu registered in Tokyo, but so far we have

not heard anything," said Mrs Wakabayashi

The Japanese Consul in Pretoria, Mr Asao Tsukahara, said there was a chance that little Ichizu could be registered in Japan

"We have received the marriage certificate from the Namibian authorities and it has been submitted to our Ministry of Law for consideration," he added

"First we have to recognise the marriage and then the registration of the child will be considered"

Mr Tsukahara said Japan recognised marriages between

Japanese citizens and foreigners only if such marriages were also recognised by the foreign countries concerned

A problem had arisen because the Wakabayashi marriage was not recognised by South Africa and Japan did not recognise South Africa's legality in Namibia

"Eventually this problem will be solved from the Japanese side because we have no objection to mixed marriages," Mr Tsukahara said

It was a technical problem arising from South Africa's rejection of mixed marriages, he added

# SA army faces

# SWA security

# crisis — report

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African army in Namibia is facing a serious internal security crisis, according to a secret document allegedly handed to London's *Observer* newspaper by Swapo

The minutes of a two-day conference of military counter-intelligence officers in Windhoek in May this year reveal deep concern about Swapo's presence in virtually all walks of life in the territory, the paper reports

It adds that the military is also worried about — among other things — the CIA, MI6, white right-wing saboteurs and increasing drug-taking by conscripts

A particular threat purportedly listed in the minutes is "careless handling or an inefficient control over classified documents and information". Each of the pages is stamped "geheim"

The conference chairman was Colonel L J Olckers. A few pages are missing, but the minutes are said to provide an authentic picture of the military's mood in the wake of the accord with Angola aimed at stopping guerillas crossing the northern frontier

They leave no doubt that Swapo is so well organised that

it is responsible for a growing feeling of insecurity, the paper reports

Under the heading "Spying", the minutes say. "Swapo internally is organised on a wide terrain at different levels and possesses the infrastructure to collect information over a wide spectrum

"It has an extensive intelligence network whereby the public are involved and keep it informed as to the movements of the security forces."

The organisation is alleged to use 20 "existing organisations", including the *Windhoek Observer*, its editor, the outspoken Hannes Smith, and his political editor Gwen Lister

## MANIPULATION

There is a warning about the "increasing use of dagga and drugs, especially among conscripts, which makes such people susceptible to manipulation by the enemy"

Colonel Olckers today declined to comment on the allegedly "secret" document, which was apparently signed by a Colonel L J Olckers

He said he had been told of newspaper reports about the document, but he could not comment as he had not yet seen the allegations

# Alleged torture <sup>Star</sup> death <sup>(221)</sup> probe in Namibia

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibian police and the army are investigating the death of a bushman in eastern Owambo. He had allegedly been tortured by soldiers who accused him of being a Swapo insurgent.

The bushman, whose name is not known, was allegedly buried up to his neck and his head was repeatedly kicked during interrogation.

A Windhoek newspaper, *Die Republikein*, reported today that the man was captured near the Nkongo military base at the end of August.

When he denied being an insurgent he was allegedly beaten.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman said today that he knew nothing of the alleged torture. But, he added, he could confirm that the bushman had been treated at Nkongo military sick bay and that he had died before he could be transferred to another hospital.

## NATURAL CAUSES

*Die Republikein* reports that a doctor at Nkongo found that the bushman had died of natural causes. But an examination of the body at the Oshakati mortuary brought the matter to the attention of the police.

A specialist from the University of Stellenbosch was flown to Oshakati last week to examine the body.

The Territory Force spokesman said this had been done on the army's initiative.

A military board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the matter, the spokesman said.

No-one had been arrested in connection with the allegations but the police were investigating.

● Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 13 Swapo insurgents in contacts during the past week, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. The security forces had suffered no losses.

## Deposit demand for SWA paper

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has demanded a R40 000 registration deposit for the *Windhoek Observer's* proposed sister newspaper, *The Nation*.

The financier behind both newspapers, Mr Thurston Salt, received a notification and handed the matter to his lawyer.

"We will have to consider legal action," he said. "We are extremely disappointed — especially after having won our appeal against the banning of the *Windhoek Observer*."

"I thought we would have had a sympathetic hearing from the Administrator-General — but apparently not."

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Administrator-General can demand a R40 000 deposit for registration of a newspaper if he regards it as a potential security threat — The Star's Foreign News Service.



# Swapo UK campaign launched by Ja Toivo

From JOHN BATTERSBY *Times*  
LONDON. — Swapo's general secretary, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, last night launched a major

campaign aimed at increasing public pressure on the British Government to implement United Nations policy on Namibia.

Speaking at the opening of a three-day international conference on Namibia being held at London's City University, Mr Ja Toivo appealed to the British public to sign the Namibia declaration and challenged the British Government to abandon its "increasingly pro-South African policies"

Mr Ja Toivo is heading one of the largest Swapo delegations ever to visit Britain.

The "Independence Now" campaign will be taken on tour to seven major British cities and to Dublin

(221)

THEIR tin shanties lie in a 150km semi-circle around the foothills of the Grootberg and the Otjihavera Mountain the "Mountain of No Mercy".

They call themselves the Riemvasmakers — the leather thong fasteners — but they don't come from this place

They come from Riemvasmaak, near Upington in the Northern Cape, 1 300km to the south and that is where all 900 of the Riemvasmakers would still like to be today

But 10 years ago — in March, 1974 — they became victims of apartheid, because Government ethnologists decided they were of Damara origin and did not belong to the Northern Cape

So an entire community was resettled, in a long, weary trek, to a place none of them had heard of, a place none of them had dreamed of in their wildest imaginings

The area of Damaraland where they now eke out a miserable existence is a place of sweeping beauty. Harsh, rugged red mountains rise from volcanic plains, palm trees dot the river beds, wild game roams free here and the sunsets seem to last for hours in wild displays of surreal colour

"So it's beautiful here, hey? You can't eat beauty," says Anna Mapanka, a trained nursing sister who feels nothing but bitterness about her "home" for the last 10 years.

She managed to work for two years at the administrative capital of Damaraland, Khorixas, from 1977 to 1979, as a nurse

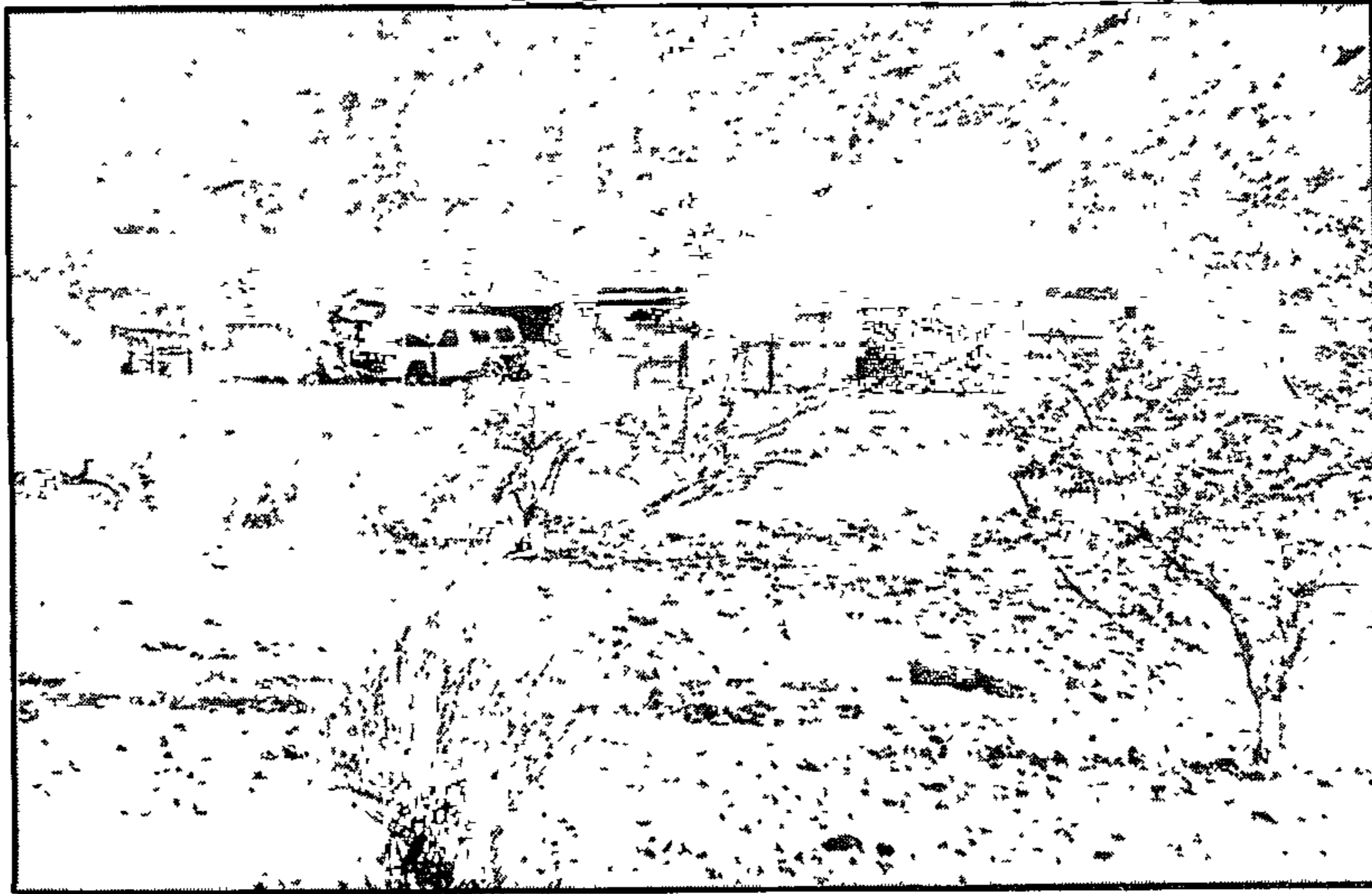
Then her mother fell ill, and Anna moved the 140km to the north to nurse the dying woman

"They say she died of a weak heart, she didn't. She died of a broken heart," says Anna, who has not been able to get a job as a nurse since, because she is a Riemvasmaker, not a Damara, "and there are so few jobs, so the Damaras get them"

The Riemvasmakers live in a state of total isolation from the outside world. The nearest "towns" to them are Khorixas, 150km to the south-west, and Kamanjab, the same distance to the north-west

There's not much difference between the two towns. Each has a dirt main street, two general dealers, a bottle store, a bank and Kamanjab has a Koevoet base

There are two petrol pumps in each town, but that doesn't affect the Riemvasmakers as they travel by donkey cart



PROMISED LAND ... the Riemvasmakers' settlement at Palmpos. The car was stripped to build donkey carts when money for petrol and repairs ran out

# 'You can't eat beauty' in the Promised Land

## TONY WEAVER in Windhoek

Goods cost on average around 50% more than in Windhoek

To reach the towns from the Riemvasmaker settlements one treks over dirt roads which are all but wiped out in the rainy season. To reach some of the settlements, we had to engage four-wheel drive

Until 1957, the Riemvasmakers — who fled from Namibia's southern Nama-speaking areas 70 years ago during the Nama wars against the Germans — were classified coloured.

Then a process of reclassification began. The then Department of Bantu Affairs made them take out *dompasse*, pass books, which classified them as being of "Bantu origin"

Later, they were classified Damara, although newspaper reports at the time described them as being of "Damara, Nama and coloured blood"

But it seems clear their racial origins had little to do with the resettlement. The Riemvasmaak reserve in the Northern Cape now forms part of the massive Lohatla Military Base

The Africa Bureau toured the Riemvasmaak settle-

ments in Damaraland, and save for a few, all spoken to gave the same answer as to why they were forced to move 1 300km

"The army wanted our land"

Says Mr Daniel Dawids, who cannot remember his age "We can't say why they moved us here, but we know the army wanted Riemvasmaak for themselves. They said this was our homeland, they said our forefathers came from here

"That is a lie. They came from the Vaalgras area in the south and, so far as we are concerned, we do not come from this country anymore, we come from Riemvasmaak

"The forefathers of the Boere came from over the seas, but they don't get sent back there, do they? Where did your forefathers come from? Will they send you back there?"

Newspaper reports at the time of the removal spoke of a "settled community" clustered around a Roman Catholic mission on 50 000 hectares of land

Feature articles spoke of a happy, close-knit community who farmed, prayed

and lived in harmony close together.

That's all gone

Now the Riemvasmakers are scattered over an area stretching from Bergsig in the south — where there is a primary school and a rudimentary clinic — to places like Palmpos, Spaarwater, and De Riet Pos, 150km from the one end to the other

They were forced to spread out not because they didn't want to stay together but because the land is so hostile

Damaraland is harsh. Huge rocks cover every inch of available ground. Even with a four-wheel drive vehicle, it is almost impossible to venture off the main road or network of tiny poacher's tracks for fear of breaking an axle on the rocks. The rocks are everywhere. And the drought

The Riemvasmakers arrived in Damaraland in 1974. That year there were good rains. The next time they saw rain was 10 years later — in March this year, when it rained for 17 days non-stop

Chief Jacob Basson,

leader of the Riemvasmakers, was quoted as saying in 1974 that "they are giving us good land, there is enough for now and the future. I am not scared of the lions, it is good land."

That was 10 years ago. I interviewed him this year, sitting on his donkey cart, trying to get to Khorixas to buy stock, because all his cattle had died in the 10-year drought, which left no grass, no greenery, no grazing

These were his words this year "Hell, man, we haven't seen rains like this since the Boere moved us here 10 years ago. Then they told us there was lots of space for our cattle, green grass and land as far as you could see

"First the lions ate our cattle, then the drought ate the lions and then the drought killed the rest of our cattle"

Anna Mapanka's 35-year-old brother, Abraham, told me how the lions had wreaked havoc on their stock when first they arrived at Palmpos, a tiny settlement consisting of three

tin shanties and a lone palm tree

"We have suffered. We have lost hope. In our first year alone, 93 of our sheep — sheep we had brought all the way from Riemvasmaak — were eaten by the lions"

His brother Frans was a child of nine when the big move took place

"I will stay here now, if they said we could move back to Riemvasmaak. But that is because I don't know that place. But we need jobs. We have no work. I want to work. I can read, I can write, but I can't work."

He laughs cynically "Work? Where would we work anyway?"

A sweeping gesture takes in miles of open plains and wild bush

The two brothers and sister have moved their corrugated iron shelters four times in 10 years, each time desperately trying to find better grazing, better water

"It's no use," says Anna. "If it isn't the drought and disease or the lions that kill our animals, it's the red ticks. The people have lost all their hope," she says. them in years"

The Riemvasmakers are bitter. They were told they were moving to the Promised Land, and found they had inherited a land God made in anger. They are intensely religious people, but religion can only carry a person so far and no further.

They have faced drought, lions, disease, a hostile local Damara-speaking people who saw them as land thieves, death and dispossession

Still they cling to their identity as a people apart, the Riemvasmakers

The parting conversation we have with Anna, Frans and Abraham Mapanka is poignant. I say we will pass this way again, and is there anything we can bring for them?

They ponder the question. "I would like to see grapes again," says Abraham. "I long for those grapes we got in the Cape"

"Please, I would love to eat German salami again," says Anna, the nurse

Frans thinks longer than the others, then says "I don't want food, that's begging. Bring me books to read, magazines, newspapers, anything."

We leave them standing, surrounded by mangy, rib-protruding mongrels, howling babies, a listlessly turning windmill and rocks, red rocks, for as far as the eye can see

Mr SIMSON TJONGARERO, MEC in charge of community affairs in the Damara Raad, said from Khorixas yesterday that the Riemvasmakers "are farmers, and are self-supporting. Where specific cases of people in need are reported to us we try to help out, but they live very far from Khorixas and our funds are limited. Although they are not Damaras, we are responsible for them because they live in our area"

# SA 'delaying settlement in Namibia' New SWA plan being negotiated

C. Times 12/9/84

Own Correspondent

**LISBON** — South Africa was delaying a settlement in the disputed territory of SWA/Namibia in the hope of bringing about a collapse of the Angolan Government, a senior member of Angola's Marxist leadership charged yesterday

Soviet-trained Colonel Henrique Carreira, a hard-line member of the ruling MPLA party's central committee, claimed in an interview with the Portuguese News Agency published in Lisbon that South Africa was banking on a pliant regime in Angola willing to accept its peace proposals for the area

Colonel Carreira, who commands the Angolan Air Force, charged that South Africa had still not complied fully with the Lusaka agreement between Luanda and Pretoria regulating South Africa's withdrawal from southern Angola.

"They continue to occupy a small section of Cunene with four battalions. The pretext is that Namibian guerillas are still infiltrating through the zone."

The colonel, who is opposed to peace negotiations with Unita, alleged that the rebels survived only because South Africa supplied them daily with tons of arms, ammunition and food, and accused South Africa of promoting Unita's case overseas.

● A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs told Sapa in Pretoria yesterday that "the minister (Mr Pik Botha) does not comment on emotional outbursts of this nature".

A SA Defence Force spokesman said various allegations concerning the military situation in southern Angola were not even worth a "no comment"

From **SIMON BARBER**  
**WASHINGTON** — A dramatic new proposal calling for a United Nations-approved caretaker government in Windhoek to be formed by Swapo, the Multi-Party Conference and South Africa, was now on the negotiating table, well-placed diplomatic sources confirmed here yesterday

Swapo is under heavy pressure from Angola and other frontline states to accept the plan, the sources said

The provisional government would be formed following a Swapo-South African ceasefire on the strict understanding that it would prepare for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435

Under the emerging scenario, Swapo and South Africa would separately inform the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, of their agreement to the

plan, and would then receive his blessing

In spite of negative statements from Swapo leaders meeting in London this week, there was considerable optimism in Washington that agreement could be reached sometime between the US presidential election on November 6 and the end of the year

The precise modalities of the interim government have yet to be settled, but the current strategy calls for a cabinet that would include Swapo, the MPC and South African officials

The key to the proposal, the sources agreed, was Pretoria's new readiness to predicate the entire process on UN approval. An important factor here is that South Africa now feels it can trust Mr Perez de Cuellar

Said one official "If Swapo is convinced that 435 is still the basis of the

peace plan, it will go in with open eyes"

The Angolans, who have held a series of secret talks with Swapo leaders on Cape Verde, are said to be particularly supportive of the plan because it would allow South Africa's long-stalled disengagement to be completed

This in turn could lead to serious consideration of mutual and phased withdrawals of Cuban and South African forces from Angola and Namibia respectively, and concomitantly, to final implementation of UN Resolution 435

## Unclear

The US role in the development of the new strategy is unclear, though it is reliably understood that the central purpose of Dr Chester Crocker's latest swing through the region was to close the gap between Swapo and South Africa on the conditions for a ceasefire

Dr Crocker also had unscheduled talks in Lusaka last Friday with the Angolan Interior Minister, Mr Kito Rodrigues

South African officials appear confident that both Swapo and Mr Perez de Cuellar will accept the caretaker government idea, not least because it allegedly has the full support not only of Angola, but also of Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique

## Shot down

One major reason for establishing an interim administration, rather than proceeding from a ceasefire to 435, is that it would create a breathing space in which to resolve the Cuban issue

John Battersby reports from London that Swapo shot down the latest South African-backed plan for SWA/Namibian independence

Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said the plan was "totally unacceptable" to Swapo and did not differ materially from the plan presented by South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, at the Cape Verde talks last month

## Contradicted

Mr Hamutenya, a key member of Swapo's central committee, is part of a major Swapo delegation headed by the newly-appointed secretary-general, Mr Andimba "Herman" Toivo Ja Toivo, attending a three-day conference on Namibia here

He said the plan contradicted the "fundamental principles" of the United Nations independence plan as contained in Security Council Resolution 435 and, while linking implementation of 435 to a ceasefire, set no time scale

He denied that Swapo was under pressure from Angola's government to agree to the plan.

# Swanu's new <sup>(221)</sup> leaders adopt <sup>D. Deputch</sup> hardline policy <sup>12/9/84</sup>

WINDHOEK — The new leadership of the South West Africa National Union yesterday released a policy document which shows the nationalist movement is embarking on a radical change in policy

The moderate leadership of the party under Mr Moses Katjuongua, ousted at an extraordinary Swanu congress last week, had considerably watered down Swanu's revolutionary stance over the past two years

Now that Mr Katjuongua and his central committee have been removed, the party has returned to being a "socialist, revolutionary liberation movement which advocates the complete overthrow of the present political and socio-economic system by any means necessary," the document said

The policy statement was released to the media at a press conference addressed by the new vice-president, Mr Isaac Uirab, the secretary general, Mr Vekun Rukoro, and the head of the politburo, former Robben Island prisoner and former Swanu president, Mr Hitjevi Gerson Veni.

According to the document, Swanu is "utterly anti-South African and will continue with our strict non-collaborationist policy"

"Therefore, there is no possibility of us participating in South African colonial structures"

The party has already withdrawn from the Multi-Party Conference, which it labels a South African "colonial front", and has rejected any idea of returning to the alliance

At yesterday's press conference, the leadership of the party did not rule out taking up arms to overthrow South African rule

However, this option would only be exercised "if the situation gets worse and . . . political movements get caught up in the cycle of violence," Mr Rukoro said

The party yesterday declared itself "in principle not opposed to talks with the South African government, provided they serve a useful purpose and South Africa demonstrates a certain degree of seriousness"

Nevertheless, the party called for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa "as a peaceful way of bringing pressure to bear on the white minority government"

Any attempts to sidestep or amend United Nations Resolution 435 for Namibian independence were a "declaration of war" on the Namibian people — DDC

# Soldiers <sup>221</sup> 'tortured' Bushman

*C-Times*

From TONY WEAVER *12/9/84*

WINDHOEK. — Detectives from the Oshakati Criminal investigation Division are investigating the death of Mr Philemon Dawids, a Bushman, after he was allegedly tortured over three days by members of the South African Defence Force

A South-West Africa Police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, said in Windhoek yesterday that he could "confirm that the matter is being investigated", but could give no further details at this stage

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said "The matter is in the hands of the police"

According to a report in the mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance the Republikein — which is almost fanatically pro-military and pro-police and almost never publishes allegations of atrocities — Mr Dawids was detained by soldiers on August 24 near Nkongo in Eastern Ovambo

After being confronted with an allegation that he had been involved in guerilla activities, the Republikein said "he was repeatedly brutally assaulted and interrogated"

## Died 'three days later'

"The information (received by the Republikein) is that the man was later buried in a hole so that only his head stuck out, and then he was allegedly kicked. It is believed this was repeated from time to time

"About three days later, the man is believed to have died from the repeated punishment he had to endure"

The report said a doctor at Nkongo had examined the body and found that Mr Dawids had died of "natural causes"

But when the body was taken to the mortuary at Oshakati, the contradictions between the doctor's report and the state of the body came to the attention of the police and an investigation was launched

Professor O Schwar Chief State Pathologist in Cape town confirmed to the Africa Bureau yesterday that he had been asked by the magistrate in the area to conduct a post-mortem

"I can confirm that I was there at the request of the magistrate" Professor Schwar said

However, he could not give any details of his findings to the press, as this would form part of the inquest on Mr Dawids, and possibly be part of a court hearing and was thus confidential at this stage

## More trouble for Windhoek editor

Own Correspondent  
WINDHOEK — Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the Windhoek Observer, has run into more problems from the authorities

His plans to register a second newspaper, The Nation, were temporarily stalled yesterday when he was informed by the department of Civic Affairs and Mapping

won its appeal against its permanent banning, I expected a bit more sympathy'

In a letter received by Mr Salt yesterday he was informed that the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk had set the deposit at the maximum amount

Mr Salt said plans to launch The Nation were

## Inkatha members attacked

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The home of a leading Inkatha member in Lamontville was attacked with petrol-bombs early yesterday while another well-known Inkatha supporter was allegedly assaulted in the street

Members of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) have been blamed for both incidents

Mr Robert Sikhakhane, chairman of Inkatha in Ward 2 of Lamontville, reported that two petrol-bombs were hurled at his home at about 2am yesterday, setting fire to his lawn

Mr Sikhakhane claimed that his assailants were supporters of Jorac

In another incident, Mrs May Ngubane, a prominent Inkatha member, alleged she was assaulted by Jorac-supporting young men and women at the Ebony Centre, Lamontville

Mrs Ngubane said she ran into a nearby shop for protection and while she was hiding there the youngsters shouted that they would kill all the Inkatha members in Lamontville

Last night the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, an executive member of Jorac, was "completely dismayed"

He said the organization had always backed "non-violence and peaceful negotiation"

"It is easy to blame the organization for violence, but it does not mean that is fact" he said

## School boycotts continue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — About 3 000 pupils from three secondary schools in Thabong, near Welkom, boycotted school and disrupted classes at four primary schools in the township yesterday

There have been prolonged boycotts at the Thabong secondary schools — Totagauta, Teto and Lebogang —

Own Correspondent

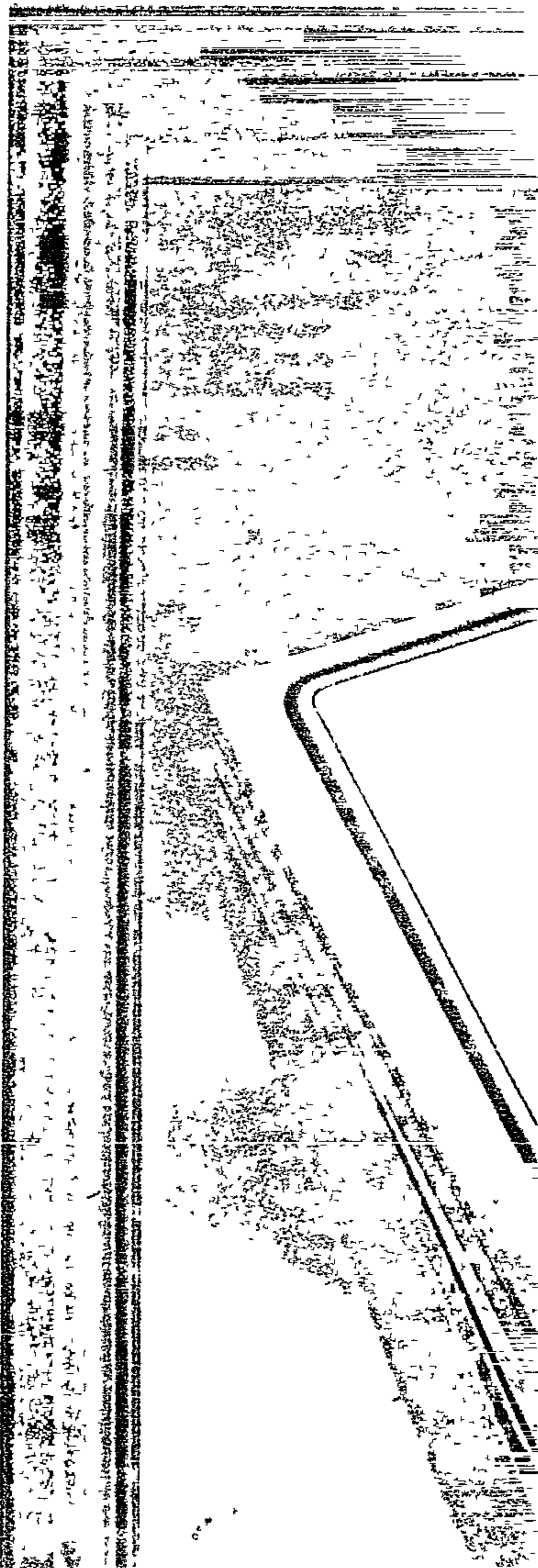
NEW YORK. — Avant-garde works of art may frequently be denounced by critics as garbage, but in New York this week an exhibition of garbage has opened that claims to be art

At a grubby rubbish depot on the Hudson River, the officially-designated artist-in-residence in the New York City Department of Sanitation is seeking to convince a

## Garbage

sceptical public that there can be taste in waste

Miss Mierle Laderman Ukeles has been studying the dustbin men of America's dirtiest city for the past five years. She has concluded that they are a much abused and underrated breed, and her work aims to restore



# 'Koevoet has proved its commitment to law and order'

221

The Star Bureau

12/9/84

WINDHOEK — The Koevoet police unit had proved its commitment to law and order by bringing to book those of its members who had committed atrocities, Namibia's Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said here today.

He told a Koevoet medal parade that the fact that the counter-insurgency unit took action against its wrongdoers distinguished it from Swapo. Swapo had never taken action against those of its

members who murdered, injured or abducted civilians

If there were allegations of misconduct levelled against Koevoet members, the unit should continue to carry out prompt investigations.

"Only then will you all be worthy of being called policemen. Only then can you regain and develop the good name of the unit," Dr van Niekerk said.

Koevoet had a proud fighting record, having killed more than 1 600 insurgents in more than 800 contacts and captured more than R4 million worth of equip-

ment.

"No wonder the enemy sees you as a great threat and tries everything in its power to discredit you," he said.

Koevoet had often been wrongly or unjustly criticised, which called the critics' motives into question.

But if members of the force were accused of degrading human rights and dignity, instead of protecting the population, then such allegations should be taken seriously.

# Swanu's new <sup>221</sup> leaders change <sup>C. Times</sup> policy <sup>12/19/84</sup>

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The new leadership of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) released a policy document this week which shows the nationalist movement is embarking on a radical change in policy

The moderate leadership of the party under Mr Moses Katjuongua, ousted at an extraordinary Swanu congress last week, had considerably watered down Swanu's revolutionary stance over the past two years

Now that Mr Katjuongua and his central committee have been removed, the party has returned to being a "socialist, revolutionary liberation movement which advocates the complete overthrow of the present political and socio-economic system by any means necessary", the document said

### Withdrawn

The policy statement was released to the media at a press conference addressed by the new vice-president, Mr Isaac Uirab, the secretary general, Mr Vekui Rukoro, and the head of the politburo, former Robben Island prisoner and former Swanu president, Mr Hitjevi Gerson Veni

According to the document, Swanu is "utterly anti-South African and will continue with our strictly non-collaborationist policy"

The party has already withdrawn from the multi-party conference

At the press conference, the leadership of the party did not rule out taking up arms as part of the strategy to overthrow South African rule

### Sanctions

The party has declared itself "in principle not opposed to talks with the South African government provided they serve a useful purpose"

Nevertheless, the party called for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa "as a peaceful way of bringing pressure to bear on the white minority government"

Any attempts to sidestep or amend United Nations Resolution 435 for Namibian independence were a "declaration of war" on the Namibian people

# Koevoet urged to probe all allegations

221

From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — If the controversial security police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet wanted to "regain" its good name and "be worthy of the name of police officials", it would have to "relentlessly" investigate all allegations of misconduct made against its members.

This was said yesterday by the South African Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, at a medal parade at Koevoet's

Oshakati headquarters

In his speech, which was released simultaneously in Windhoek, Dr Van Niekerk said Koevoet, as a public body, should expect criticism.

But the unit had also been the target of unjustified or propagandized criticisms, he said.

"I also want to thank you for taking up criticism so seriously."

"A police force — and all its units — is basically there to protect the population of a

country, and if there are any indications that members of the force are actually doing the opposite, by touching on the human dignity and freedom of people in an improper way, then such allegations must be taken up very seriously," he said.

"The fact that this unit has itself tackled transgressions by some of its members demonstrates that you have remained true to your first calling, the maintenance of law and order," Dr Van Nie-

kerk said.

"If there are allegations that some of your members have been guilty of misconduct, you must continue to investigate the case relentlessly. Only then will you be worthy of the name of police officials."

"Only in such a way can you regain and build up the good name of the unit."

Koevoet has recently been the centre of ongoing controversy, with repeated allegations made against members

of the unit for alleged atrocities, some of which have come to court.

Dr Van Niekerk said it was these aspects which "distinguish us from the enemy", as "the misdeeds of the enemy against the civilian population go unpunished, unless the terrorist involved is stopped by the security forces".

The unit was entitled to fight Swapo "tooth and nail" because Swapo was an organization which "purely for international prestige, commits

terrorism".

He said the unit's record was a proud one, as since its inception in 1979, it had been responsible for the deaths of "over 1 600" guerrillas in about 800 battles.

In the same period, it had captured "more than R4-million" in Swapo equipment.

Warrant officers T Kandjové, J Hola, P Vermaak and L S van Niekerk, and sergeants L Lotz, V Simeon and the late Nico Swiegers, were decorated for outstanding service.



# Most SA whites want talks with Swapo

14/9/84 (221)  
S. Fou  
By Gary van Staden,  
Political Reporter

Most white South Africans believe the Government should negotiate directly with Swapo to reach a settlement in Namibia, according to a survey.

The survey, by the South African Institute of International Affairs and headed by Mr Deon Geldenhuys, investigated white attitudes to crucial aspects of South African foreign policy.

A total of 50,9 percent of white South Africans would support direct talks with Swapo in Namibia, an increase of some 13 percent over a similar survey finding two years ago.

A significant number of those who supported negotiations said they would vote for Conservative Party and Herstigte National Party candidates if an election were held tomorrow.

Almost 39 percent of the CP respondents said the Government should negotiate, and 43 percent of HNP supporters agreed with them.

The highest percentage in

support of direct peace talks in Namibia came from Progressive Federal Party respondents, with 67 percent in agreement.

National Party supporters returned a 48 percent agreement, while the New Republic Party weighed in with 56 percent.

The 50,9 percent average in favour of negotiations consists of a 14 percent "definite" agreement, with the rest "inclined" to agree.

The continuing control of Namibia is placing severe strains on the South African economy and, according to the survey, a message is being put across that South Africa would like to be relieved of this burden.

A further factor for the conciliatory approach to Swapo is that whites, after two decades, are apparently becoming weary of war — but they still believe in South Africa's military ability to win the battle.

A total of 74 percent disagreed that South Africa could not win against Swapo.

● See Page 7, World section.

# Hint that Swapo govt would provide the ANCO with bases

Star

221

15/9/84 by John Dolveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — An independent Namibia might provide the African National Congress with the bases it is denied in other Southern African states

This is implicit in a statement made by Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, the Swapo Secretary-General, in an interview printed in *The Guardian* yesterday

The article said none of the front-line states had criticised Mozambique openly for the Nkomati Accord because the desperation of Mozambique's situation was well understood

However, an independent Namibia under Swapo would not be born on the same terms

Mr Toivo ja Toivo is then quoted as saying "It is our duty and our responsibility to help the ANC in every way — I have repeated this time and again to the South Africans

"And, as for the idea that we might go to them cap in hand for economic aid, it is out of the question. We are economically tied to them now, but in the future we will work with them only on an equal basis

"There are many other friends who want to assist us, some are already assisting us"

Mr Toivo ja Toivo said every multinational company operating in Namibia — especially if "exploitative" — would have to enter into new agreements with a Swapo government

Mr Toivo ja Toivo has been in London for the past week attending a conference set up to mark the centenary of the foreign occupation of Namibia

# Swapo lashes West on SWA

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — In an attack on some of the members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia, a top Swapo official claimed yesterday that "this unholy alliance" had become an obstacle to the territory's independence.

At the conclusion of a conference here to mark 100 years of foreign occupation of Namibia, Swapo secretary-general Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo said documents presented to the conference had unmasked "international imperialism's shameful collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa."

## PLUNDER

"The Western nations wanted to prolong the occupation of Namibia in order to plunder its resources

"The racists have found bed-fellows in the unholy alliance with some of the members of the Gang of Five, initially composed of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Canada, who were supposed to be peace brokers in the Namibian conflict.

"This unholy alliance, as clearly manifested by Reagan's policy of so-called constructive engagement, has become an obstacle to the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435

"However, in spite this, Swapo remained determined to pursue its struggle"

15/19/84 (22)

# SWA students slam call-up

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The newly-formed Namibian National Students' Organisation (Nanso) has come out in support of the South African End Conscription Committee

In the latest edition of "The Student Voice", Nanso's vice-president Mr M Hengari writes "Young South Africans and South West Africans are dying at the border in an undeclared war"

After 18 years, no end to the war seems to be near, but "how can this war end while the cause is still here among us?"

He says guerrillas of Swapo's military wing, The Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia, have "at heart the liberation of Namibia from South Africa's illegal occupation

"The war is an embodiment of my country's rejection of the apartheid regime. A call for the end of the war is a call for the end of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and should be supported by all freedom-loving people"

He claims that students are being indoctrinated at schools and that brothers are consequently fighting each other

"A call for the end of conscription and the war is a call for liberation," Mr Hengari says

South West Africa has universal conscription for all men

Mr Hengari quotes an "Ovambo saying" "If the army is here to protect us, who will protect us from the army?"

As any 10-year-old computer programmer will tell you, the key thing is to define your variables properly. If you don't the programme won't run. The same applies to the diplomatic process.

# Complicated variables in the SWA issue

221

D. Anderson

1779/84



DR CHESTER CROCKER... an attempt to simplify the morass.

that is supposed to lead to a Namibia settlement.

In this case, some of the variables have been defined in such a way that they might better be termed invariables, others simply cannot be defined. The result is similar to what happens when you ask a computer to find the square root of minus one. No can do.

The Namibia programme begins with the immutable propositions that the implementation of UN Resolution 435 can only occur after the Angolan Government has given a "commitment" on Cuban troop withdrawal (or as the State Department now refers to it, CTW), and that 435 as presently worded is the only means to a settlement.

Since all parties are supposed to be agreed (near enough, anyway, as should make no difference) on 435, that leaves CTW. CTW is subject to an extraordinary array of undefined variables, chief among them Unita, South Africa's presence in Angola, and support for Unita, Soviet and Cuban objectives, and

the location of authority in the MPLA.

In the hope of simplifying this morass, Dr Chester Crocker helped set in motion what is known in computer biz as a sub-routine: the South African-Angolan disengagement process.

Unlike programmers, diplomats often adopt a course of action not with any clear idea of the ultimate outcome, but simply because it makes sense at the time and leads in the right direction. The history of diplomacy, unlike that of programming, thus abounds with unintended consequences.

The disengagement sub-routine is a fine example. It has created a logical stalemate which — if Namibian independence is to be achieved reasonably swiftly — can only be broken by redefining 435.

The disengagement is jammed because the MPLA cannot keep Swapo in check. Unita or no Unita, jammed disengagement means no CTW. No CTW means no 435. The MPLA has not

persevered with the disengagement process for the hell of it. It wants South Africa, and concomitantly Swapo, out. It wants Unita cut off from its South African umbrella. It may even want peace with Dr Jonas Savimbi and, yes, CTW. In short, it wants its country back.

Solution A: South Africa-Swapo ceasefire. Problem: Such a ceasefire is technically part of 435, and there can be no 435 without CTW. Furthermore, the ceasefire envisaged by 435 means Swapo's soldiers being confined to camps in Angola.

That means Swapo will be in Angola when 435 goes into effect. Impossible, the MPLA cannot afford to commit resources to controlling Swapo before 435. South Africa therefore stays. Unita still gets its petrol, no CTW.

Two options present themselves. Pretoria can drop the CTW condition or 435 can be modified. The price for the former already hinted at several times this year, is no UN involvement in Namibian independ-

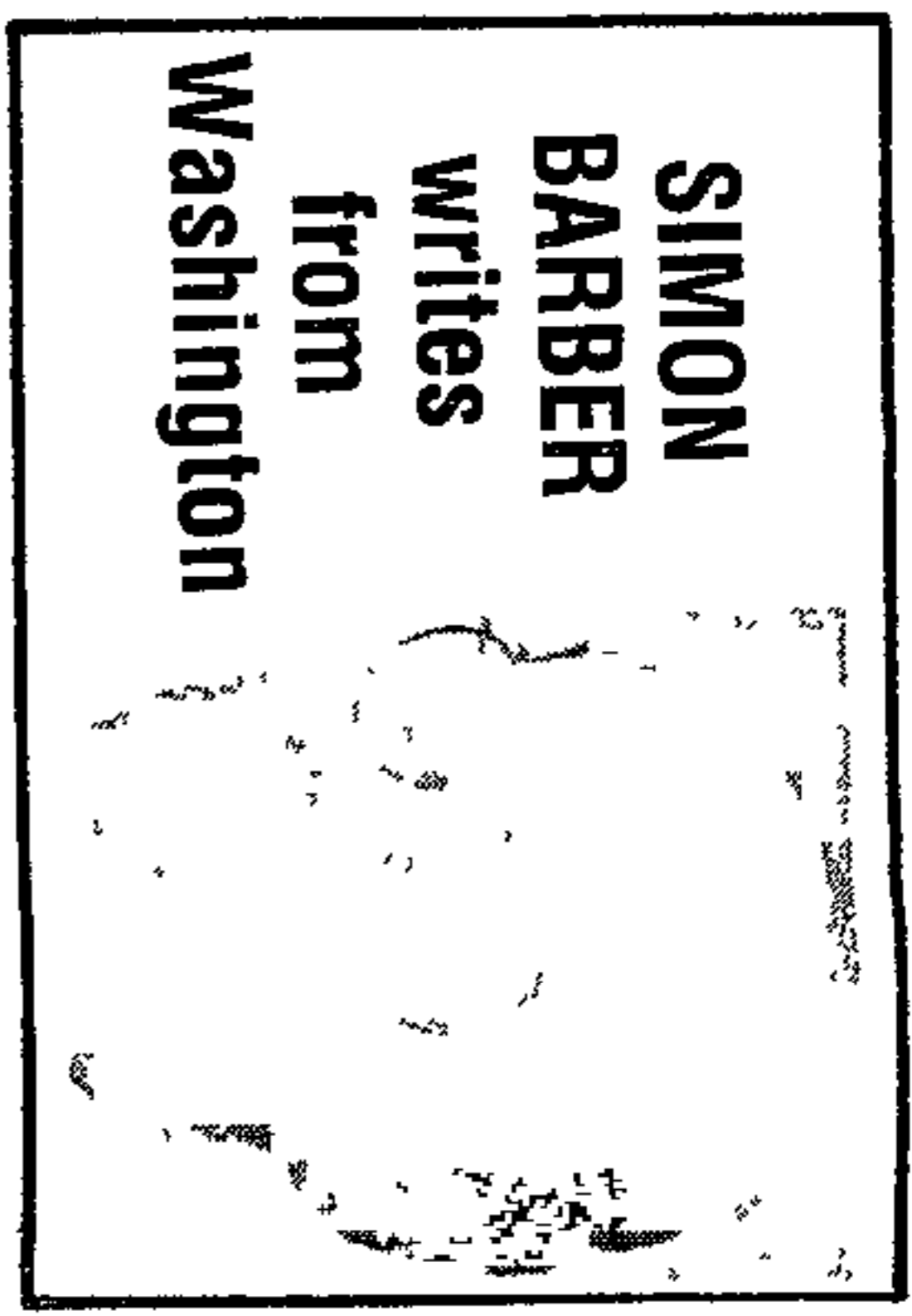
ence, but that remains too high for either Washington — where CTW remains as precious a goal as 435 — or Swapo.

The latter is still available, by trying to broker a Swapo-South Africa ceasefire before CTW. Dr Crocker has already adumbrated it. Last week, a concrete proposal surfaced that could fulfil it.

The proposal calls for Swapo, the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and South Africa to form a provisional government in Windhoek, with United Nations approval and on the strict understanding that it would lead to a UN-supervised constituent assembly and UN-supervised elections as contained in 435.

To be sure, the idea is a South African one, and undoubtedly has the support of the MPC. But there is also reason to believe that Angola and other front line states privately like it too, even though, on the surface, it is asking Swapo to trust the devil it knows too well. The effect is to put a new front end onto 435,

**SIMON BARBER writes from Washington**



one that demilitarises Swapo and removes it from Angola, but does not count as 435 in terms of the CTW deal. Furthermore, it enables the disengagement process to be completed and serious consideration of mutual South African and Cuban force reductions from Namibia and Angola to begin.

If the stirrings of reconciliation between Unita and the MPLA are real, Luanda might well be expected to offer the "commitment" on CTW sought by Pretoria, a commitment which, in turn, could bolster peace moves inside Angola. Thereafter, the CTW conditions met and President Botha having pulled off the necessary diplomatic coup to offset the loss of Namibia domestically, Unita could move in to complete the process. One further and, I believe, critical point in favour of this plan before it is consigned to oblivion by Swapo, the

UN, Dr Crocker and all others who demand a six-year-old plan be carried out to the letter. Zimbabwe was instructive. Even a leader of Robert Mugabe's intellect could not control the violent, society-destroying forces unleashed by a guerrilla army suddenly demobilised and forced to confront the fact that the Utopia it had been fighting for did not, could not, exist. With sufficient goodwill on all sides, a longer transition period might protect Namibia from similar agony. But, then again, no. Tragically, neither South Africa's record nor the experience of decolonisation throughout the rest of the continent offers much hope that any sort of reconciliation or cooling off period could really work. Even debugged, the Namibia programme ultimately promises a dismal end result.

# Two hurt in mock attack

221 Stew  
17/9/89  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A Koevoet attack demonstration for journalists in northern Namibia resulted in the accidental wounding of two Defence Force soldiers 3 km away, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman confirmed today.

The two soldiers were in a group moving west of the Owambo centre Oshakati, apparently unaware of the Koevoet display.

The spokesman said heavy calibre machine-gun bullets fired during the demonstration struck the two soldiers.

One was wounded in the shoulder and the other in the leg by 12,7 mm bullets from a Browning machine-gun.

The matter is being investigated.

\* \* (221) Star 17/9/84

## SWA police officer killed in mock battle

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

The commanding officer of the SWA Police Task Force, Inspector Wilhe Els (39), was shot dead in a mock attack during the 75th anniversary celebrations for a Namibian primary school at the weekend.

A police spokesman said preliminary investigations indicated Inspector Els's death was an accident.

About 350 spectators were unaware of the tragedy.

A police spokesman said Inspector Els was in one of four Casspir troop carriers taking part in the mock assault on an airfield near Omaruru,

about 200 km north-west of Windhoek

A thunderflash which was to start the "attack" failed to explode and Inspector Els stood up to signal the assault. It is believed he was then struck from behind by machine-gun fire.

Inspector Els, married with four children, took command of the task force in Namibia about a year ago.

He had taken part in several contacts with Swapo insurgents, and was considered one of the most experienced members of the unit, which is similar to the South African Koevoet special police in northern Namibia.

Inspector Els is to be buried with full military honours on Wednesday.

(221)  
S. Tunk  
18/9/84

# Officer killed in mock attack

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The commanding officer of the South West Africa police's elite counter-insurgency Special Task Force has been shot dead during a demonstration exercise

Inspector Willie Els was leading a mock attack at Omaruru, 200km north-west of Windhoek, on Saturday when a volley of shots rang out

At least two machine-gun bullets hit him in the back, killing him instantly

The demonstration exercise was being held as part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of the local primary school

A police spokesman, Inspector Kierie du Rand, said yesterday that Inspector Els was leading the mock attack and "was throwing thunder flashes from the turret of his armoured vehicle when he was hit by the shots"

He said it was customary to use live ammunition during mock attacks to "give more colour to the occasion"

It is thought the fatal shots were fired from one of the Casspir armoured vehicles following behind the officer

Inspector Els, 39, who helped found the South West Africa police, was described yesterday by colleagues as an "exceptional officer"

A founder member of the task force — a Windhoek-based reaction unit which does regular war duty in the war zones — he has been actively involved in a number of operations against Swapo guerillas in the northern war zones

He is survived by his wife Hetta, three sons and a daughter

Inspector Els will be buried with full military honours at 11am tomorrow.

A full police statement on the incident is expected later this week, once investigations into his death have been completed



# Minority report rejects Koevoet complaint

**JOHANNESBURG** — A minority of three committee members at the Media Council hearing of a police complaint against the Pretoria News rejected the objection. They ruled it had not been well-founded.

The three, Mr Ed Linington, Mr Harald Pakendorf and Mr Peter Sorour motivated their finding in the adjudication released for publication this week.

The complaint concerned an editorial in the Pretoria News of May 25 on the counter-insurgency unit Koevoet.

The majority report was published in the Cape Times yesterday.

“Even though the relevant paragraphs bear a similarity to the defence of fair comment in the law of defamation, they should be applied in a commonsense way rather than a legalistic way,” he said.

The nature of newspapers and their role in our society must be considered when applying the code.

“In this country virtually all the larger newspapers are allied to or support one or other political party or philosophy.

They are frankly partisan and express this partisanship mainly in editorial comment such as the one complained about,” Mr Linington said.

The rough and tumble of politics influenced the expression of opinion, which was robust in this country.

“For example, the Minister of Police publicly commented soon after the lodging of this complaint that the Pretoria News had published its editorial in order to aid Swapo’s fight to discredit Koevoet, according to a news report put before the council.

“The Pretoria News said that it sees itself as a public watchdog. It is the sort

of role played by the press in this country since the days of Fairbairn and Pringle and in most non-totalitarian states.”

The writer of the article complained about started from the point that his paper has the right and duty to comment on alleged malpractices in the country.

“Therefore, the Media Council’s Code of Conduct, which has been unchanged for many years, must be seen as taking the situation into account.

“The submission by the police that in this case only facts accepted by courts of law may be regarded as facts, is rejected as too narrow an interpretation.”

The Pretoria News was entitled to accept the Bar Council of SWA/Namibia’s memorandum on the basis of

□ The professional status and bona fides of the Bar Council.

□ The statement by Mr Justice Van Dyk, the Commissioner who released the memorandum to the press, that it was essentially correct, and

□ The failure of the police to respond to a request by the Pretoria News for comment on the allegations.

Regarding the lack of police response, they maintained that the matter was subjective and that they were, therefore, prevented from commenting.

“Two Supreme Court judgments, both well known in this regard, have ruled on the meaning of sub-judice in regard to commissions of inquiry and neither supports the police view.”

In this case, there was nothing to stop the police from at least telling the Pretoria News that they vehemently rejected the allegations in the Bar Council’s memorandum, even as a matter of background information and not for publica-

tion, Mr Linington said.

“Therefore the police complaint that the Pretoria News commented unfairly by accepting allegations as fact is rejected.”

There was initially dispute as to the facts, but the parties finally resolved the dispute on the facts at the hearing. What remained, was a great deal of dispute as to the meaning of those facts, he said.

“The police contention is that the reputation of Koevoet and the controversy surrounding it did not justify its being called ‘discredited’.

“The police also contend there was no justification for calling for its disbandment and for it to be firmly leashed and taught the priorities of warfare.

The Pretoria News contends the opposite.

“In my view, that is a dispute over interpretation of a situation, arising out of a different approach, viewpoint and political philosophy between the police and the Pretoria News.

The Media Council was never intended to choose whether one or another such viewpoint as right or wrong, and could not do so in this case, he said.

“Therefore the Police complaint relates to matters outside the scope of the Media Council.”

Mr Harald Pakendorf said the question was whether the Pretoria News could accept that the allegations on which it had based its point of view could be regarded as true.

In this respect two matters were important: “In the first place, I have no doubt that

the real problem with which we have to deal here is the credibility of the Bar Council.

“The Minister of Police totally rejects the Bar Council but the Pretoria News is prepared to accept the body’s bona fides,” Mr Pakendorf said.

If it chose to do so, the Pretoria News could give three reasons for its attitude. The Bar Council is a professional body, representing the legal profession, Mr Justice Van Dyk had told the press he thought the Bar Council memorandum was largely true and the manner in which he had indicated what the press could publish.

“It, therefore, seems to me that the Pretoria news had sufficient reason to have written what it did in the belief that what the Bar Council had said could substantially be accepted as true.”

Secondly, Mr Pakendorf said, the Media Council had been established specifically with the realization in mind that a newspaper dealt with “round stones” such as news and opinions and could not be judged strictly in terms of rules of law.

“The Code of Conduct, therefore, contains guidelines and not rules of law of which the literal meaning should be pursued.”

The Code of Conduct indicated the spirit in which newspapers should function.

“I therefore feel the Pretoria News was entitled to have written what it did, even though it was in the superlative degree.”

“A different finding will have a strong inhibiting affect on the expression of opinion (*mensurating*),” he said.

It should be kept in mind that the Code

of Conduct had existed for many years.

“We are, therefore, not prescribing new approaches, but merely confirming old ones,” he said.

“In this spirit, I feel the police complaint cannot be upheld.”

Mr Peter Sorour said too much importance had been attached to whether allegations in the Bar Council’s memorandum had been proved in court or not.

“The way the complainant’s case was conducted at the hearing led to discussions revolving around that point, almost to the exclusion of everything else,” he said.

### Accused

“If we look again at the Pretoria News’ editorial we see that it refers to the Bar Council’s report on alleged activities of Koevoet as ‘the most damning indictment yet’, thus implying that it is only the last of a series of such indictments.

The final paragraph said ‘Koevoet stands accused’ by responsible officers of the court.”

“The editorial does not itself accuse, but uses the accusation of a responsible body, whether based on proven fact or not, as sufficient grounds for comment on a matter of public interest.

“It seems to me that this falls within the rights of a newspaper editor. While conceding that some of the language used in the editorial is a little intemperate, and is understandably resented by the police, I nevertheless think that the editor was justified in making the comments he did and that the formal complaints against the editorial should not be upheld,” Mr Sorour said — Sapa



Mr Ed Linington, one of the three committee members of the Media Council who issued the minority report on the Koevoet complaint against the Pretoria News

# 13 Swapo men claimed killed

22.1 Times

Own Correspondent 19/9/84

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Nambia's war zone had killed 13 Swapo guerillas in different contacts in the past week, South West Africa Territory Force headquarters announced last night.

Two of the guerillas were killed in the Kavango war zone. There were no security force losses in the contacts, the SWATF said yesterday

The statement said this brought the total number of terrorists killed by the security forces since the beginning of the year to 476

# Observer's Lister says she'll quit over fired eight

221  
Star  
19/9/84

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — *The Windhoek Observer's* demoted political editor, Gwen Lister, said today she would resign from the newspaper in sympathy with the eight staff members sacked for staying away from work

The stay-away was in protest at the decision by the newspaper's management to suspend Lister's regular political column and to demote her to a staff reporter

The *Observer's* editor, Mr Hannes Smith, and chief financier, Mr Thurston Salt, sacked the eight strikers yesterday, after they had threatened to resign unless Lister was reinstated

Mr Salt, who was standing in as an advertising salesman on the newspaper yesterday, said the remaining five staff members would work overtime to

bring out this weekend's edition

"We have had plenty of support from the business community, which has encouraged us not to back down. Nobody holds a gun to our heads," Mr Salt said

"We are quite happy about losing some of them. There was some dead wood there"

Lister said she expected a backlash against the newspaper from many of its regular readers

## AGAINST

"The staff weren't only protesting against my treatment. They also had other grievances about their own working conditions," she said

Several of the staff members were in difficulties financially and Lister said they would stand together to try and help one another find new jobs

## Security forces kill 13 in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot dead 13 Swapo insurgents in several skirmishes in the past week, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek last night.

The security forces suffered no casualties in the period, the SWATF said in the statement.

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 476 the number of insurgents killed by security forces since the beginning of the year.

In the latest clashes two of the insurgents died in Kavango.

In another incident, a civilian, Mr Ilene Angula, was killed by Swapo insurgents at a kraal about 16 km from Ombalantu on September 14.

On the same day, relatives reported that two women, Miss Paulina Uujumba (17) and Miss Hilma Aldhulu (16), had been missing from home near Oshigambo since August 16.

They are presumed to have been abducted by Swapo insurgents and police are investigating. — Sapa

ROM 19/9/84 221

# Mudge is named in slush fund claim

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Sensational allegations that the ousted president of the South West Africa National Union and key member of the Multi Party Conference, Mr Moses Katjuongua, received secret slush funds via DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, were made in Windhoek yesterday

The allegations were made in sworn affidavits filed in the Supreme Court by the new president of Swanu, Mr Kuzeeko Kanguuehi, and the leader of the Damara Raad, Mr Justus Garoeb

The affidavits form part of the ongoing legal dispute between Mr Katjuongua and leftwingers who have taken over Swanu, and which reaches a head in a Supreme Court hearing on Friday

Mr Katjuongua will say in the hearing that the congress which ousted him as president was not constitutional, while the leftwingers say they were legally correct in holding the congress

In his affidavit, Mr Kanguuehi says that at a consultative congress of members of Swanu on April 14 and 15 this year, "I confronted Mr Katjuongua with reports I had received and verily believed, from Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damara Council, concerning secret slush funds which were channeled to Mr Katjuongua from secret donors with Mr D F Mudge providing telephone numbers to arrange funds from anonymous persons

"I further confronted Mr Katjuongua about a kombi motor vehicle donated to Swanu but registered in Mr Katjuongua's name.

"Mr Katjuongua did not deny the allegations when I confronted him at the congress"

Mr Garoeb, who withdrew from the MPC "in disgust" in May this year, said in a supporting affidavit that Mr Kanguuehi's allegations were "true and correct"

Neither affidavits mentioned the source of the alleged slush funds or who had donated the kombi to Mr Katjuongua

In other allegations made in Mr Kanguuehi's lengthy affidavit, he said that the signatures of Mr Katjuongua and former Swanu secretary, Mr Kephias Black, on the minutes of a central committee meeting which ousted leading leftwinger Ms Norah Chase, "appear to have been forged"

Mr Kanguuehi says of Mr Katjuongua's extensive tours, overtly on behalf of the MPC — he will be travelling overseas twice again next month — that

"I can mention that when this application was (originally) brought, Mr Katjuongua saw fit to interrupt an overseas tour

"He has never disclosed to the central committee details as to at whose cost the tour (including the costs of interrupting same to travel by air from Paris for the purposes of signing papers and of immediately returning thereto) was undertaken by him"

Mr Katjuongua returned urgently from Paris three weeks ago to bring an

urgent interdict attempting to stop the leftwingers holding a congress which ousted him

Referring to a statement by Mr Katjuongua that he, Mr Kanguuehi, was a "political mercenary", Mr Kanguuehi said. "I reject being referred to as a 'mercenary' and state that it is rather Mr Katjuongua who obtains funds from questionable sources"

Mr Kanguuehi admitted in his affidavit to being invited to Lusaka by Swapo to attend unity talks, but denied being "on Swapo's payroll"

Rather, he said, he questioned "Mr Katjuongua's secret funding and his lavish lifestyle since being associated with the MPC"

He described Mr Katjuongua's bringing legal action against the leftwingers as being "an attempt by Mr Katjuongua to avoid the democratic process of his own party"

Mr Kanguuehi said he had "no knowledge as to the rationale the deponent (Mr Katjuongua) finds for his overseas journeying, which, to my knowledge, he does without Swanu funds and without deigning to disclose details of either to the party or to this court."

The Supreme Court hearing's outcome on Friday is seen by observers in Windhoek as crucial to the future of the MPC, as Mr Katjuongua's historical position as leader of a radical party has helped to gain credibility for the MPC, especially in African countries

The congress two weeks ago which ousted Mr Katjuongua also voted unanimously to withdraw Swanu from the MPC

# Andy's handy with a camera as well

London Bureau

LONDON — Prince Andrew, the royal man-about-town and Falklands war hero has been helped by a bevy of London's most beautiful women to add photography to his list of achievements.

His portfolio of photographs of the London lovelies, including girls romantically linked to him, has been accepted by Ilford for their 1985 limited edition calendar

An exhibition of his photographs was critically slammed in the Press yesterday, but he still celebrated with a night on the town with four favourite girlfriends

They were surgeon's daughter Katie Rabett, multimillionaire Lord Porchester's 22-year-old daughter Carolyn, who is a Princess Diana look-alike, lovely actress Finola Hughes and ballerina Clare Park.

Katie Rabett's very close relationship with Prince Andrew cooled when it was revealed that she had posed for erotic nude shots

He is at present closest to Lord Porchester's daughter.

The wealthy peer is the Queen's racing manager and Prince Andrew has known Carolyn for some years

The general verdict on the royal romeo's achievements with a camera is that he should stick to flying helicopters and womanising

In spite of the distinctly amateur quality of the photographs, any royal promotion is magic for sales Ilford is printing 40 000 of the calendars which are certain to become collectors items.

One celebrity was notably missing at Andrew's exhibition — his former lover Koo Stark

Former soft-porn actress Miss Stark, 29, has married a multimillionaire businessman's 23-year-old son since being dropped by the prince.

## WEATHER MAIL

Information supplied by the Weather Bureau in Pretoria

### FORECAST FOR TODAY

South West Africa

FINE and hot but partly cloudy

Transvaal W SW

PARTLY cloudy and warm with scattered showers.

Transvaal S SE

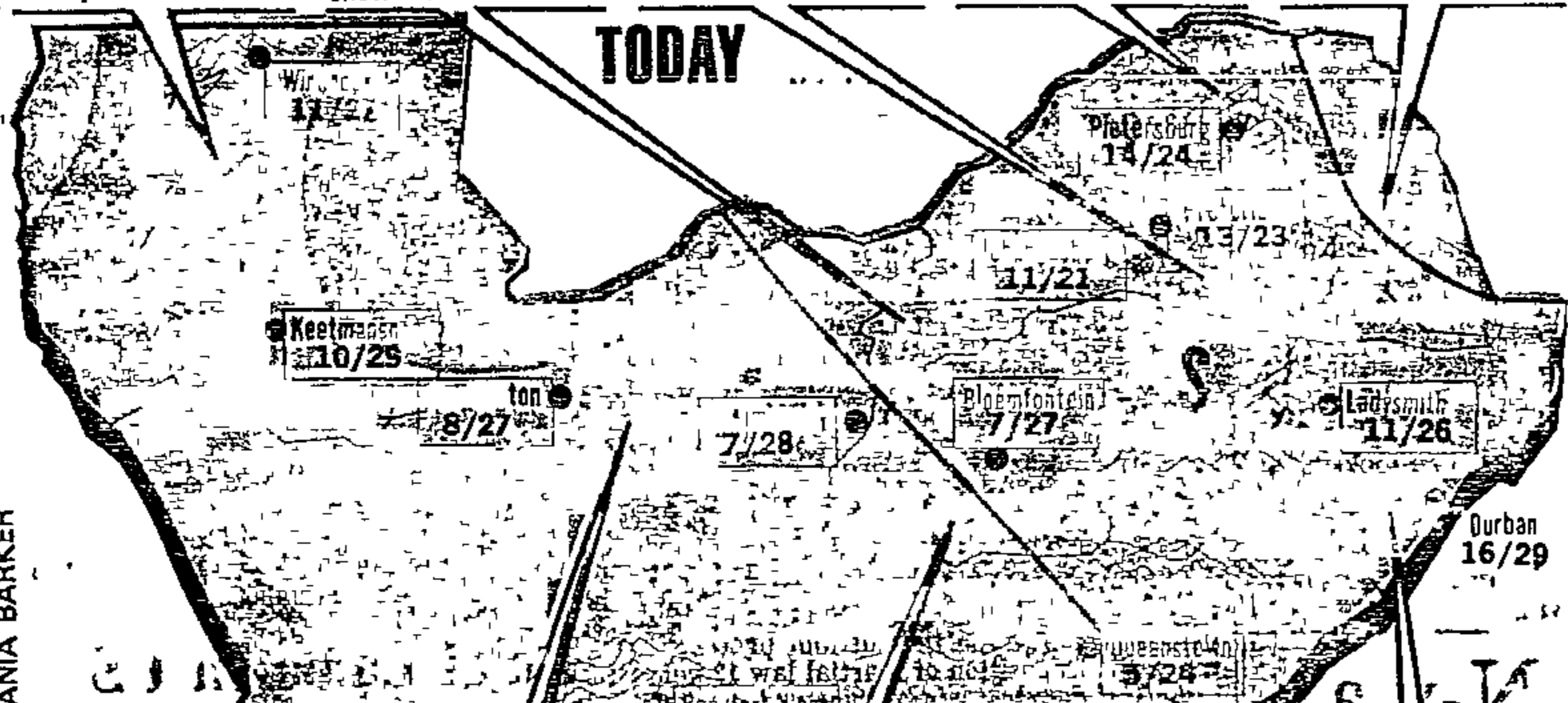
PARTLY cloudy and warm with isolated showers

Transvaal N NW

MAINLY cloudy and warm with isolated showers

Transvaal Lowveld

MAINLY cloudy and warm with scattered showers



#### 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

Type of rain  
D Drizzle S Showers  
R Rain T Thunderstorms  
Snow in white

TEMPERATURE RANGE in °C

## Inquiries

# SWA's ex-Administrator says the Reds have failed

(221) Sta E. Post 19/9/84

## Post Reporter

THE fierce and unorthodox onslaught in SWA/Namibia was aimed not only at the destruction of South Africa's fighting capabilities but also at the destruction of any political growth in the area, Mr Justice M T Steyn said in Port Elizabeth yesterday

He was addressing the opening of the first congress of the Eastern Cape region of the Southern Cross Fund

Mr Justice Steyn is a former Administrator-Gener-

al of SWA/Namibia

He said despite all-out efforts by the Kremlin to destroy political growth in the territory, the security forces were succeeding in combating this onslaught

He said the Defence Force was not the aggressor but was there to defend the vulnerable political and socio-economic developments in the territory, and to keep the enemy at bay

He hailed the work done by the Southern Cross and said the organisation boosted the troops not only phys-

ically but spiritually. It made soldiers aware that the people he was defending were thinking of him

"It is difficult to explain exactly how much an icy cold drink means to a battle weary soldier covered in grime, sweat and dirt," he said

He had served in operational areas and now his own son was fighting there

It was comforting to know that the Southern Cross was doing its utmost to sooth the "soul-gnawing" effect the bush war had on servicemen

# Staff <sup>221</sup> quit <sup>C-7 mis</sup> SWA paper <sup>20/9/84</sup>

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The political editor of the Windhoek Observer, Ms Gwen Lister, has officially resigned from the newspaper — as has the proposed editor of the Observer's new newspaper, The Nation.

Mrs Gail Visagie, named as editor of the coming newspaper, resigned in protest against the demotion of Ms Lister from political editor of the Observer to staff reporter

Nine of the Observer's 11 staff members yesterday finally resigned from the newspaper in protest against Ms Lister's suspension, after unsuccessfully seeking a meeting with the owner, Mr Thurstan Salt, and the editor, Mr Hannes Smith

Mr Smith yesterday began hiring temporary staff in an attempt to get the Observer on the streets tomorrow — and he was quoted yesterday as saying he would bring the newspaper out single-handed if necessary

In a statement yesterday afternoon, the nine staff members said their attempts to call a meeting with Mr Salt and Mr Smith had not been only to discuss Ms Lister's suspension but other issues as well

These included the request by staff members for letters of appointment setting out terms and conditions of employment

## Bomb blasts (221) Star 20/9/84 in Namibia

WINDHOEK — A double bomb blast 8 km north of here last night damaged the Windhoek-Okahandja rail line in central Namibia, delaying several trains, police said

The first blast took place some time after 10 pm beneath a low water bridge near Brakwater. It was followed shortly afterwards by another blast

The circumstances surrounding the blasts appear similar to those of the double explosion on the Swakopmund-Walvis Bay rail line three weeks ago

The latest blasts delayed trains until this morning — The Star Bureau



KOM 20 9/84

# Lister quits Observer

221  
~~242~~

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The political editor of the Windhoek Observer, Ms Gwen Lister, has officially resigned from the newspaper — as has the proposed editor of the Observer's new newspaper, the Nation

Mrs Gail Visagie, named as editor of the forthcoming newspaper, resigned in protest against the demotion of Ms Lister from political editor of the Observer to staff reporter

And a spokesman for the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), confirmed yesterday that his party, with several community groups and other political parties, would be organising a black township boycott of the Observer "in solidarity with the staff"

Nine of the Observer's 11 staff members finally resigned yesterday from the newspaper in protest at Ms Lister's suspension, after unsuccessfully seeking a meeting with the owner, Mr Thurstan Salt, and the editor, Mr Hannes Smith

Only the kitchen hand and the filing clerk of the Observer have remained on, along with Mr Smith and his wife Esther

Mr Smith yesterday began hiring temporary staff in an attempt to get the Observer on the streets this Friday — and he was quoted yesterday as saying he would bring the newspaper out single-handed if necessary

Mr Salt was quoted as saying he was glad to get rid of some of the staff, as they were "dead wood"

In a statement yesterday afternoon, the nine staff members said they had asked for a meeting with Mr Salt and Mr Smith to deal with other issues as well

"We confirm that we have tendered our resignations after the shareholders refused to discuss any of the grievances with us as a group, but rather saw fit to call us in individually and issue us with an ultimatum either to withdraw our names from the petition we had signed or resign by 12 noon on September 18"

Ms Lister said yesterday

she was "very sad" to be leaving the Observer

"I am particularly sad because my personal association with Smitty (Mr Smith) goes back 10 years, first on the Windhoek Advertiser, and then when we started the Observer together"

But, she said, it was also a sad day for the Observer, as she believed the "high-handed and almost brutal treatment handed out to the staff, many of whom have made great personal and financial sacrifices to keep the newspaper going, is contrary to everything the Observer has always stood for"

The nine alleged yesterday that Mr Salt and Mr Smith were waging a "vendetta" against them

They said one staff member who lived in a flat owned by Mr Salt, an estate agent, had been given 14 days' notice to vacate the flat, while another had been told to "immediately" pay back R500 owed to the Observer in hospital expenses

Neither Mr Salt nor Mr Smith could be reached for comment

(221) D. Asford  
2/9/84

# Windhoek rail link bombed

WINDHOEK — Saboteurs have struck again near Windhoek this time hitting the main north-bound rail line about 20 km outside the city. — bomb was placed in an isolated stretch of bush surrounded by large farms and smallholdings

Between two and three kgs of high explosive were used in the sabotage bid, which ripped up a section of line on the Windhoek-Okahandja rail line at 11 pm on Wednesday

A spokesman for the SWA Police said the amount of explosive used had been "unusually heavy".

The area where the

Railway technicians, alerted immediately after the blast, worked through the night and by yesterday morning the line was fully operational again

The northbound rail link from Windhoek is the main artery supplying troops in the Namibian war zones with war material and supplies, and goods train traffic on the line is heavy — DDC

# UK backing for Observer staff who resigned

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The nine staff members of the Windhoek Observer who walked out of the newspaper in support of its suspended political editor, Ms Gwen Lister, this week were assured of the full support yesterday of one of the main overseas pressure groups lobbying for South West African independence.

In a telegram to Ms Lister yesterday the Namibia Support Committee (NSC), a high profile, London-based group with strong international support, assured the staff members they had international backing.

The telegram reads:

"Namibia Support Committee London expresses full solidarity with Gwen Lister and staff of Windhoek Observer in dispute with management.

"We join other progressive forces who benefit from your courageous political reporting in condemning this attempt to silence you.

"A Luta Continua (The struggle continues)"

With a black township boycott of the Observer already in motion in support of the staff members who walked out, an international boycott of the paper could have serious consequences for its cir-

ulation

The Observer has scores of overseas subscribers — among them almost every major embassy in South Africa, diplomatic missions at the United Nations and hundreds of exiled Namibians all over the world.

The newspaper is also widely read by academics studying African politics, and it is generally agreed this overseas readership is founded on the political comment and input which was provided by Ms Lister.

Yesterday the nine staff members, who have all now formally resigned from the Observer in protest against Ms Lister's suspension, met to discuss their options.

The owner of the newspaper Mr Thurstan Salt, and its editor Mr Hannes Smith, are continuing to refuse to negotiate with or meet the staff.

Mr Salt is quoted as saying he has nothing to talk to them about, and "Nobody puts demands to me".

Most of the nine are looking for alternative work, but said they were still hoping they would be re-employed.

Mr Smith was struggling yesterday to produce today's edition of the newspaper with the help of only his wife Esther, Mr Salt, a kitchen-hand and a filing clerk.

DOM 21/9/86

221

11 < 22/9/84 Staw

# Swapo losing its strength, says SWA (221) commander

WINDHOEK — Swapo's military position was weakening and the organisation was finding it increasingly difficult to recruit replacements for large-scale staff losses, the Officer Commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said at Tsumeb yesterday.

Since 1978, the territory force had killed more than 8 500 Swapo insurgents, General Meiring said, addressing the opening of the Tsumeb Agricultural Show.

"In an attempt to curb losses, the major part of the terrorist component is deployed in civilian clothing among the people, but the security forces are still succeeding in identifying and eliminating these elusive (moelik-opsoorbare) terrorists," he said.

## ESTRANGEMENT

Much of the territory force's success was ascribed to information provided by civilians.

General Meiring said Swapo had to rely on forcible recruitment, which caused estrangement from the people.

It also relied on southern Angola as a base area for operations into Namibia and was dependent on the goodwill of the Angolan Government. In exchange, Swapo had to make half its armed forces available to the Angolan Government for use against rebel Unita forces, General Meiring said. — Sapa.

▲

## Election was 'dirty' battle

24/9/89 By Peter Honey  
The Star Bureau 221

WINDHOEK — The Rehoboth Baster election results will be announced later today, but the fighting in what became one of Namibia's dirtier little election campaigns is expected to continue

Cow dung or mud was plastered over campaign posters, candidates were threatened with death and at least two libel suits might be pending

It was all to elect a "kaptein" and a "volksraad" for the Rehoboth "gebiet" in central Namibia

The DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, hopes to wrest power from the kaptein of the last six years, Mr Hans Diergaardt

Dr Africa says he was threatened with death by a Diergaardt supporter

# Dr Africa loses unique SWA poll

Time 221  
7/5/84

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — The controversial vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Ben Africa, has lost the election for Kaptein of South-West Africa's unique mini-state, the Rehoboth Baster Gebiet, by 702 votes.

Dr Africa, leader of the Rehoboth Baster Association, lost narrowly to Mr Hans Diergaard, leader of the Rehoboth Liberation Front, in a 74.5 percent poll.

Mr Diergaard, who retains the title of Kaptein, a sort of elected paramount chief of the self-governing mini-state, captured 3 400 votes, while Dr Africa received 2 698 votes.

Dr Africa's campaign was plagued by the shadow of his affair with his former secretary, Miss Ida Kroucamp

He is presently in the throes of divorce proceedings from his wife Marjorie

Both parties are members of the Multi-Party Conference alliance

The election was at times dirty, with allegations and counter-allegations of financial irregularities and political expediency flying fast and thick

Allegations about alleged financial irregularities committed by Mr Diergaard's party are now the subject of an official inquiry

## Prepare for change — church

By Eugene Saldanha

PORT ELIZABETH — The Presbyterian Church of Zimbabwe today called on Christians in South Africa to be better prepared for rapid social change than Zimbabweans were before the war in that country.

In a report to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, which is meeting here, the church and nation committee of the Zimbabwean church today said it aimed to stress the importance of a Christian society in South Africa.

The report said "As we in Zimbabwe reflect on our role during our war years, we realise that our Christian profile was low, inadequate and ineffectual.

"God alone knows how radically the church in Zimbabwe could have affected the country's history through exhibiting a true manifestation of light during the preceding decade.

"It is therefore in deep humility that we offer the experience of our past failures to you, our brethren in South Africa."

## Africa: Poll defeat will not deter me

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The political future of the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, is in doubt after he failed by an increased margin to wrest the Rehoboth "kaptein" seat from Mr Hans Diergaardt in the Baster election this week.

But a bitterly disappointed Dr Africa said today "I'm staying on. Do you think I'm a quitter?"

He admitted he had not expected to lose by as many as 702 votes.

"I'm afraid Rehoboth is not the place for my kind of politics."

Mr Diergaardt's victory makes no difference to Namibian politics, as both he and Dr Africa are members of the Multi-Party Conference.

Mr Diergaardt said today he would continue to work for reconciliation through the MPC.

Dr Africa said he still

hoped his party could gain a majority in next month's elections for the nine-member "Volksraad".

He denied that his impending divorce, and his relationship with his secretary, Miss Ida Kroukamp, who is living with him in Rehoboth, was the reason for his defeat.

But at the gathering of his party supporters after the election outcome, Dr Africa said he was sorry about the crisis in his life, and about the moral battle which was dragged into the election.

Observers here note that the DTA propaganda newspaper *Die Republiken*, which usually comes out strongly in support of its candidates, was clearly behind the victorious Mr Diergaardt.

Dr Africa's future might be resolved this week, when the 11-party DTA holds its first consolidated congress.



Schoolgirl sex symbol, 14-year-old Sarah Patterson of London, has been banned from seeing her first movie. British censors have given the sex and horror spectacular "The Company of Wolves" an "adults only" certificate, which means Sarah will have to wait until she is 18 before she and her classmates can see the film at a cine-

to  
of intelligent  
Unlimited  
cess memory  
aner  
with  
for word  
ches  
esburg  
725-3320  
7371  
778  
Pretoria

Farmer Brown's Perfect  
Promise!

Now you'll see the feathers fly! 'Cos Farmer Brown ain't chicken hearted. From now 'till forever everyone of Farmer Brown's plump, juicy, succulent chickens will be packed with a Perfect Chicken Promise: All cleaned and neat with no extra feathers or any other nasty surprises.

## 'Homelands' policy ensures conflict

Political Staff  
There will be no solution to fundamental conflict facing South Africa if the Government's black homelands policy remains non-negotiable, says Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands.

At a report-back meeting in the Pinelands civic hall, he said a constitutional solution could not be sought on the basis of a separate dispensation for blacks in rural South Africa and blacks in urban South Africa.

Dr Boraine said President Botha to this the new "What I the State F his Govern statement that no Sou the grounds four, will from the process" ment shoul a progr- back up s- tion. It was basis that tiation Dr Boraine

The shear truth of the

(198) 25/9/74  
221 Co Times

# Outrage at SWA economy drive

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Civil servants in SWA/Namibia are outraged over a sudden announcement, made without consultation, that they will be obliged to work longer hours and have some of their benefits cut

The measures, announced at the weekend, include extending the working day by 45 minutes and a cutback in travelling and subsistence allowances

Most civil servants heard of the economy measures through radio and television broadcasts, not through any formal notification

In a statement issued yesterday after an emergency meeting on Sunday, the Government Service Staff Association attacked the measures and the way in which

they were announced

The chairman of the GSSA, Mr Allan Hattle, said the change had been announced with uncommon haste and was seemingly high-handed

The moves are expected to save the government service, a much-criticized, allegedly over-staffed and inefficient bureaucracy, about R1-million a year

Mr Hattle said yesterday that the mismanagement of government funds exposed by the Thirion Commission was still fresh in the minds of the people

"Are all civil servants now being asked to pay for these excesses resulting from poor or undisciplined control?"

He warned that the measures could result in a decrease in output through deflation of morale



Swanu (221)

## feud goes to court

26/9/84  
By Peter Honey  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The continuing battle for control of Namibia's Swanu (South West African National Union) party moves to the Supreme Court in Windhoek today when the party's left-wingers try to prove that they have legally ousted the pro-Multi-Party Conference leadership of Mr Moses Katjuongua.

The hearing follows the issuing of two urgent court interdicts to invalidate the left-wing Swanu congress earlier this month which claimed to have sacked Mr Katjuongua and pulled Swanu out of the MPC.

In today's hearing Mr Katjuongua will argue that the congress was not constitutional, while the left-wingers, under Mr Kuzeeko Kanguheer, will say they were legally correct in holding the extraordinary congress.

Should Mr Katjuongua lose today's court battle, he will probably be unable to continue to claim he still leads Swanu.

# Namibian war will end without any winners, says new author

27/9/84  
S. tan  
221

By Maud Motanyane

The Namibian bush war, which has been raging for the past 18 years, will be a war without winners, predicts Mr Peter Essex, who has written a novel based on his experiences in the operational area

Only time will force the South African Government and the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) to a conference table to negotiate a settlement, he believes

"The South African Army is too strong and Swapo too determined," said Mr Essex, who spent a year in Namibia, which included three months' involvement in military operations

"The Exile" is being published today by Collins-Vaal Publishers and by William Collins in London

Although it seeks to entertain, the novel also aims to present the attitudes and events of the operational area as they are to South Africans, Mr Essex said

The book gives a series of clues and leaves it to the reader to find the main pieces of the jigsaw puzzle, he added

## SHOW NO REMORSE

"When I refer to a Swapo fighter as a terrorist it is because the South African soldier sees him as such — and Boers are Boers because blacks see them as such"

On the side of the South Africans in the army, Mr Essex came very close to Swapo, he said

"Like any army, Swapo presents a cross-section of soldiers — those who like it and are totally committed to the cause and those who are ruthless and show no remorse for killing."

Like any other war, the Namibian war has bred sceptics, says Mr Essex

"Once a soldier sees a dead friend being carried away in a body-bag, he begins to have second thoughts"

"The Exile" is a story of a Swapo fighter called Mazambaan. He is the villain of the book. Born a twin, he should, according to tribal custom, have been killed together with his brother but is saved by a white doctor. He grows up to be utterly ruthless and devoid of any human feeling and joins Swapo as a fighter



South African Peter Essex has just written his first novel. "The Exile" is based on his experience of the Namibian bush war.

The book is also a story about Lieutenant McGee, the hero.

"For him the issues were simple. The men he was pursuing were terrorists, not nationalists or freedom fighters. They were plainly and simply thugs, who would murder or maim anyone or anything, their targets depending on expedience

"Mazambaan is a character who is directed by forces which are beyond his control. Throughout the book, the powerful spirit of the Ongonga witchdoctor, who should have killed him at birth, hangs over him."

However, some of the incidents related in the book are based on fact

The case of Nakwindi, a schoolteacher who introduced Mazambaan to guerilla warfare, defecting to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (a side generally regarded as that of collaborators by Swapo), is based on the true story of a Swapo leader who "decided that bloodshed had to stop in Namibia"

Scenes of confrontations between the Swapo fighters and the South Africans are mostly drawn from Mr Essex's own experience on the battlefield

"The Exile" is Mr Essex's first book, although he admits that he has always been a scribbler

"I am basically an artist and see most things through the eyes of an artist, which is why my book is so picturesque"

Mr Essex, who lives in Bryanston, is working on his second novel. Set in Zululand, it attempts to show how modern technology and sophistication have affected tribal life

# Solution closer in Namibia, <sup>221</sup> says Crocker

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, said yesterday "We are closer to the threshold of Namibian independence than ever before."

He told the Senate's Africa Sub-committee "The underbrush has been cleared away. Though negotiations are at a sensitive stage, we have reason to believe we may be close to the fundamental political decisions on implementing Resolution 435 and an agreement on the Cuban troop issue in Angola."

"We have identified the basis for a settlement and are committed to succeed."

Resolution 435 is the United Nations Security Council resolution to which is attached the UN plan for Namibian independence.

On a recent trip through Africa, Dr Crocker had talks on the Namibia settlement plan with the South African Government, Angolan Government representatives in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, and with leaders of some of the Frontline states in their capitals.

● See Page 13, World section.



ches is being

ed by tiny

al Rescue  
e whale

ill help

DTA  
call to free SWA people

221

S. Post  
1/10/84

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has demanded that the people of SWA/Namibia be granted effective self-government and direct control of constitutional development in the territory.

It also called for an urgent review of United Nations Resolution 435 concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

If the settlement plan was implemented in its present form, the result would be "continued violence and even civil war" instigated by parties who felt they have been cheated by the UN plan, it said.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, told a news conference in Windhoek today that a congress of the Alliance had noted with dismay that the international community was "indifferent to the inherent weaknesses of UN Resolution 435".

The world body's independence formula for the territory was adopted six years ago, but it now seemed improbable "that UN Resolution 435 will ever be implemented".

"Only an arch-optimist will say it will be put into operation in the foreseeable future", Mr Mudge said. The link between implementation and the South African demand of a Cuban withdrawal of troops from Angola, was not the only problem that needed to be ironed out in consultation with the people of the territory.

Other stumbling blocks were continued UN partiality in favour of Swapo and unsatisfactory arrangements concerning the various military forces in the transition period to SWA/Namibian independence.

The nature of the armed conflict and the composition of the opposing factions had changed considerably since the formulation of UN Resolution 435 in 1978, he said. Sapa

ham 3/10/84  
221

# Fifteen die in SWA battles

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Fourteen Swapo guerrillas and one member of the police have died in separate battles in the SWA war zones in the past two weeks, SWA Territory force Headquarters announced last night.

In the same period, a civilian was killed and two others injured in two separate landmine explosions.

Yesterday's statement brings to 498 the number of guerrillas said to have been killed since January 1 this year.

"Four of the terrorists, of whom one, known as Hamutuma, a company commander, were shot dead in the Kavango area."

The statement said a special constable had died in a contact on Sunday, but "as a result of the safety of his next of kin, his name will not be made public."

On September 26, a civilian was killed when his vehicle detonated a landmine about 35km north-west of Oshakati.

On Saturday afternoon, two herdboys aged 11 and 13, who were looking for stray cattle, were injured when they detonated a Pom-Z anti-personnel mine.

Both boys have been admitted to the Oshakati State hospital, where one of them is in "a very serious condition."

# JCI fir

By PHILLIP VAN NIE-  
JOHANNESBURG Consolidate  
ments yesterday fired 1100  
coalminers at two of its colli-  
Witbank for not meeting an  
to return to work, a spokesma-  
company said.

The miners — from the Arthur and Tavistock collieries — strike on Monday with more than 1000 more from the Phoenix and C bank collieries over a management decision to move their September from last Friday to yesterday. They were also believed to be demanding their annual pay increases.

All the collieries are part of the JCI group of collieries.

The JCI spokesman said that miners were being paid out this evening because they had not

# Scarred

By JOHAN BUYS

AN eight-year-old Boksburg schoolgirl who was admitted to hospital with four fractured ribs, a perforated lung and 115 stitches on her body after being attacked by a dog, told a magistrate yesterday she could not remember much of the attack.

Stephanie Webb, daughter of Mr and Mrs Eddie Webb, of Van Heerden Drive, Parkrand, was giving evidence in the case in which the dog's owner, Mr David John Kennedy, 42, of Packer Street, Parkrand, is charged with allowing a vicious dog in a public place.

He is also charged with not having a dog licence. He pleaded not guilty.

Stephanie, a grade two pupil at St Dominic's Convent,

# Packaging

## FOUR SQUARE PA

It may be the goods inside that count, but their P&C offer solidly profitable investment opportunities. Internationally-supplied packaging organisation.

### THE DEAL

Packaging and Containers is a total parcelling, wrapping and packing operation. Everything in packaging, paper or plastic, moulded, corrugated, laminated. Many under the Europack label. You will be able to offer the right pack for any product — in commerce, industry, or agriculture. Your clients will range from the corner shop to the heavy industry giant.

T:  
Fr  
off  
ven  
frat  
Tr  
R12  
tia  
rig  
di  
nan

### THE SUPPORT

You will be backed by the strong corporate muscle and technical know-how of P&C's International connections. You will benefit from national and regional promotions on a regular basis, and from bulk buying and centralised administration.

T:  
It  
sun  
per  
run  
im

# Editor in 'pit of hell'

221

Windhoek Observer editor Mr Hannes Smith yesterday spoke out on the recent banning of his newspaper.

He also stated what he called the autocratic powers granted to the Administrator-General of Namibia, "so that with the flick of a pen he can condemn a man to go through the pit of hell as I have"

The outspoken Mr Smith, whose publication was unbanned on appeal, told a Pretoria Press Club lunch that he lived in dread of another banning order as he did not have the financial resources to lodge any further appeal.

Allegations that his newspaper contained only politics and sex were untrue, he said.

Simple research had shown only eight percent of the content was devoted to

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

3/10/84 SKW

political articles and 1,5 percent to sex stories.

The paper was found by a publications committee to be a threat to State security for certain articles which the committee felt had a pro-Swapo slant and for the photos of topless women which regularly feature on the back page.

Mr Smith said his newspaper was a voice which spoke out against injustice and lies

Namibia, he added, was being raped like a little girl merely to protect South Africa's strategic interests.

In a stinging attack on South African handling of the Namibia issue, Mr Smith accused the Government of

using the territory as a military exercise ground and of having no intention of relinquishing its hold on the country

He accused the South African authorities of using the Cubans as an excuse for holding on to Namibia, saying the territory was vital to South Africa's survival.

South Africa, he said, had failed to give the country a proper government with national objectives.

It had plundered the territory's wealth and hidden its activities behind a cloak of security legislation

Other poker players, he said, were also waiting around the Namibian table to dispose of the loot

Because he had criticised these practices, he said, he had been condemned to live in fear.

(22) Star  
3/10/84

# Row over salaries hits Windhoek newspaper

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The management of the *Windhoek Observer* is refusing to pay termination salaries to the seven former staff members who walked off the job last month

A lawyer for the seven, Mr Dave Smuts, said he would be sending a letter of demand to the newspaper today, asking that the former employees be paid their outstanding salaries and benefits.

The seven began to stay away from work on September 18 in protest at the working conditions

and the demotion of the *Observer's* political editor, Ms Gwen Lister

When they continued to stay away, the newspaper's management deemed them to have resigned voluntarily

The paper's chief financier, Mr Thurston Salt, confirmed today that the management did not intend to pay the salaries, which are believed to total more than R5 000, including pension fund benefits

He would not say whether the former staff would be entitled to payment of other benefits

221

Star

## 14 Swapo men killed in Namibia

3/10/84

WINDHOEK — Security forces have shot dead 14 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight, the SWA Territory Force announced today.

Four of the insurgents were killed in Kavango. Among them was a company commander known only as "Hamutuma".

The latest fatalities bring to 490 the number of insurgents killed this year.

The SWATF said in a statement that in the past fortnight it had suffered the loss of one man, an Owambo special constable who died in an armed encounter with insurgents on Sunday.

His name was not disclosed for security reasons.

In other incidents, an Owambo-speaking civilian died when his vehicle detonated a landmine 6 km from Oshikuku in northern Namibia last Friday.

Two cattle herders aged 11 and 13 were injured when they detonated an anti-personnel mine inside Angola while looking for cattle on Saturday, the SWATF said.

They had been admitted to hospital for treatment and one was in a serious condition, the statement said — Sapa



3/10/84

~~25~~ 221

SOWETAN, Wednesday, Oct

# Mums die as soldier opens fire

TWO Bushman mothers were killed and their two infant sons wounded when a soldier allegedly opened fire with his G3 semi-automatic rifle during an argument with another man near Tsumeb this week, a SWA police spokesman said yesterday.

Mrs Vernica Mowases (46) and Mrs Anna Dauses (20) were strolling past the scene in the Ondunde

township in Tsumeb when the shooting started, the spokesman said.

Their two sons, one two years old and the other six months, were later admitted to the Tsumeb hospital in conditions described as serious.

Police say they know the identity of the alleged killer, who fled the scene and is still at large.

221 C. Times  
3/10/84  
2 women  
shot dead  
in SWA

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two women were killed and their children seriously injured when a man, allegedly a soldier, went berserk with a G3 automatic rifle in Tsumeb on Sunday

A spokesman for the SWA/Namibian Police, Inspector Kierie du Rand, confirmed yesterday that two charges of murder and two of attempted murder were being investigated

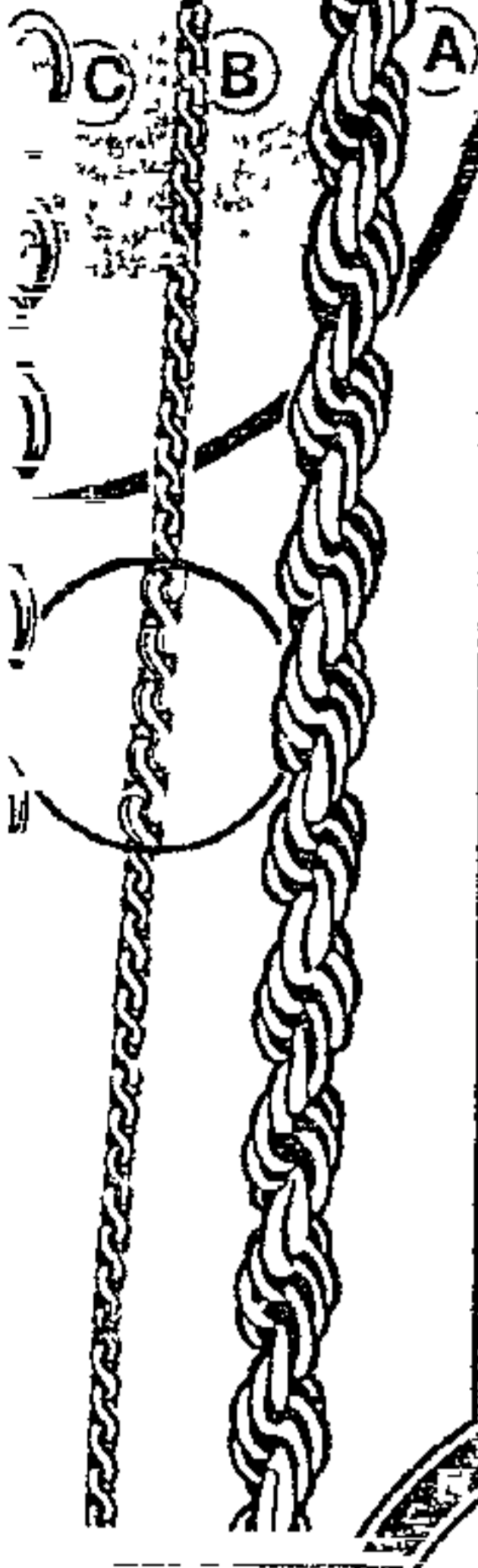
He said the alleged killer was known to the police, but had not yet been arrested

The women, Mrs Veronica Mowases, 46, and Mrs Anna Douses, 20, died instantly and their children, aged two years and six months respectively, are in a serious condition in the Tsumeb hospital

The man lives at the Oshivello border post between the Tsumeb district and the Ovambo war zone. He was arguing with another man when the women walked past. The next minute, a volley of shots rang out and the women died instantly

D  
AINS

88



# Labour votes to cut all links with SA and back the ANC and Swapo

From John D'Oliveira

**BLACKPOOL** — The Labour Party Conference decided by an overwhelming majority today to cut all diplomatic, economic and military links with South Africa and to support the ANC and Swapo

Delegates also condemned the visit by Mr P W Botha to Mrs Margaret Thatcher earlier this year, and instructed the Party's National Executive Committee (NEC) to determine details of future Labour policy in consultation with the ANC and Swapo

They rejected a call from the NEC to allow retention of diplomatic links with South Africa. The resolution on South Africa was introduced by Ms Barbara Switzer, an official of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to which Mr David Kitson belongs. He served almost 20 years in South African prisons for security offences before his release earlier this year.

Ms Switzer told delegates there had been no change for the better in South Africa, that the country was in revolt in response to the Government's moves to impose a new apartheid constitution and that police had once again responded to unrest with "indiscriminate violence and terror".

Speaking for the NEC, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoodie MP, committed a future Labour Government to support "by every moral, financial and practical means" the ANC, Swapo and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council. However she urged the retention of diplomatic links as Britain needed a "listening post" in South Africa and could provide help in cases like the Durban Six.

But Ms Switzer refused to amend the motion, and when it was put to the vote her stand was supported overwhelmingly.

221  
Star 5/10/84

221 D. Dispatch

# Stalled withdrawal blamed on Swapo

5/10/84

WINDHOEK — The South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said the fact that South Africa had not yet completed its disengagement from Southern Angola was purely because of Swapo's unco-operative attitude

A speech by Mr Nel was read in his absence at the official opening of the Otjiwarongo agricultural show in SWA/Namibia

Mr Nel was unable to attend the show because of negotiations with Mozambican delegations in Pretoria



Mr Nel

He said Swapo's continued presence in Southern Angola conflicted with the terms of the Lusaka agreement

If Swapo ended its campaign of violence, peace could be achieved

immediately  
Mr Nel also referred to Swapo's inflexibility during the recent peace talks with South Africa on Cape Verde. He said if the movement did not learn from the lessons of the past, it was doomed to military destruction and would not be able to contribute to the future of SWA/Namibia

Mr Nel said it was the people of the territory, not South Africa, the Western contact group, the United Nations or the Frontline states who could find a solution to the problems of the country. — SAPA

## NAMIBIA

### New interim plan?

Pretoria seems to be considering the idea of a new "internal solution" in Namibia — at least as an interim move. This time the pressure is for an interim government with more powers than the last National Assembly. It is proposed that only constitutional affairs, defence and foreign affairs should be outside its jurisdiction.

The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal parties is organising a convention of political parties to write a draft constitution for an independent Namibia. The draft

could form the basis of the new government, although there is some disagreement within the MPC leadership about the idea.

Reliable sources in Windhoek say Administrator General (AG) Willie van Niekerk will be recalled early next year — and may become SA's new Minister of Health. If the "interim government" scenario proves correct the post of AG will probably be scrapped and the official SA representative in Namibia will have a low-profile appointment with limited powers.

Windhoek sources say, however, nothing will be done about setting up an interim government before the US presidential elections next month — and then the decision will largely depend on President Reagan's re-election.

On paper the new plan calls for Swapo to take part in the government as a purely political party, thus dropping its military role. Swapo's past reaction to similar suggestions indicates it will reject the idea.

Namibian analysts agree that there is little chance of the present impasse on Namibia being broken in the near future. The chances of SA and the internal parties accepting UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence without demanding changes are seen as remote.

Pretoria's strategists have been reported to be toying with the interim government plan for some time. But the issue came to the fore this week when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the principal party in the MPC, rejected Resolution 435 in the strongest terms and demanded "a meaningful and effective government that must lead to real independence as well as full participation and control over the constitutional process"

#### Blunt statement

Senior DTA leaders bluntly stated that Van Niekerk should be recalled and his post scrapped.

The DTA congress decided that if Resolution 435 was implemented in its present form, "it will undoubtedly lead to continuing violence and even civil war." Congress added it was "unlikely that Resolution 435 will ever be implemented."

Swapo (together with its supporters in the "Patriotic Alliance") is widely regarded as having majority support in Namibia. The MPC, on the other hand, is sometimes dismissed as representing only the DTA, the white National Party, the tiny Swapo-Democrats plus one coloured and one Basar party — certainly not a majority of the population.

The factor which makes it possible for SA to contemplate an "interim government" is the weak position of Swapo's military wing.

Whether the interim plan will ever get off the ground remains to be seen although Pretoria can claim some favourable omens. Luanda has already dropped its insistence that Resolution 435 should be implemented before Cubans leave Angola.

(221)

# Children shot: Constable gets 2 years in jail

*S. Times 6/10/84*

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo-speaking special constable, Barnabas Thomas, 38, was sentenced to five years imprisonment (three years suspended) by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on two charges of culpable homicide.

The trial arose from the deaths of two Ovambo children in northern SWA/Namibia on April 1 this year.

Thomas said in evidence he had attended a baptism party on that day and had had a lot to drink.

An elderly man at the party had fired three shots into the air in honour of the baptised baby. Thomas said he had then also fired three shots into the air with his G3 rifle.

"Then I went to sit down and sing."

A while later he wanted to fire a further three shots.

"The rifle was set on automatic and I don't know what happened but the bullets hit the two children," he said.

Appearing for the State, Mr Gerrit Burger said the Attorney General's office was concerned at the situation in the operational area.

"The people of Ovambo are facing a grave threat if these reckless shootings should continue."

Mr Burger said the time had come for high level talks about the situation in Ovambo.

Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune said Thomas would suffer for the rest of his life knowing he had killed two innocent children through "gross neglect" — Sapa

7/10/84 S. Times  
**After Nkomati, a new step to peace**

THE Pretoria agreement is the latest — albeit unforeseen — step in a South African Government programme of “peace by commission” for Southern Africa.

This is the third commission to be set up since the

**By BRIAN POTTINGER  
 Political Correspondent**

beginning of the year aimed at regulating security relations between and within the countries of the region.

One of the commissions is making heavy weather, a second has survived storms and the third —

thrashed out in Pretoria over the last three weeks — has had a shaky start. A sketch of the various peace commissions at work.

● The first and most dramatic was the joint monitoring commission agreed to between South Africa, Angola and the United States at Lusaka on February 16

The JMC — comprising joint South African and Angolan forces — was established to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to ensure

SWAPO guerrillas did not take advantage of the rolled-up *cordon sanitaire* that South Africa has maintained in southern Angola since 1980

Originally the withdrawal was to have been completed by March, but South African concern about increased Swapo activity has halted the withdrawal of the JMC about 45km north of the Namibian-Angolan border

Substantial strides have apparently been made in negotiating a permanent security commission on the border once the withdrawal is completed.

● A second major leg of the programme was clinched early this year when Mozambique and South Africa established a joint security commission

This was later embodied in the historic Nkomati Accord which has weathered ups-and-downs in relations between Pretoria and Maputo

This commission operates mainly with security officials from both countries

● The third commission — a direct consequence of Nkomati — was negotiated this week between the Renamo rebels, Frelimo government and South Africa, the latter acting as “honest brokers”.

A commission will be established to work towards implementation of a ceasefire in the war-ravaged country so that the crucial economic reconstruction in Mozambique can begin.

**Civil war**

When Nkomati was signed it was not envisaged there would be such difficulty in winding down the Renamo forces and such an internal commission aimed at ending the civil war — with South African support — was not on the cards

But the chances of establishing that ceasefire still appear slim given the deep antagonism between the Frelimo government and the Renamo forces, who were supported by South Africa until Nkomati.

In its efforts to “normalise” relations between South Africa and other neighbouring states, Pretoria has sought to reach various levels of agreements. It has a good-neighbourliness agreement with Swaziland that was signed some two years ago but kept under wraps for a while.

Even in its always prickly relations with Zimbabwe there are arrangements for discussions on security issues at departmental level.

Perhaps the only major failure in South Africa's hopes of establishing binding and structured peace commissions has been in its relations with the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho

Although itself afflicted by internal guerrilla activity — allegedly assisted by South Africa — the Jonathan government has refused to sign a non-aggression pact on the Nkomati lines

Even when threatened with a shelving of the massive Lesotho highlands water scheme, Maseru refused to sign a non-aggression pact.

They claimed they had no aggressive intentions towards South Africa

# Treurnicht: SWA softening-up SA

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South West Africa was being used as a "softening-up" zone to prepare white South Africans for "black mass rule", Dr Andries Treurnicht said here last night.

The Conservative Party leader told an unenthusiastic crowd of 300 people occupying one block of the 12 000-seat Windhoek Athletics Stadium that they had to "dig in at all costs".

Addressing a Kruger Day "white mass rally" in his first major SWA/Namibian appearance, Dr Treurnicht accused South Africa of testing its "social experiments" on the whites of South-West

## 'Good for SA'

He said: "If they say a Swapo government is good for South West Africa, then it will be good for South Africa.

"If they in Pretoria and Cape Town say black mass rule is good for South-West, then it is good for South Africa.

"And if they say doing away with the Immorality Act, as they have done here, is good for South-West, then it is good for

South Africa's whites too."

He told the crowd that "your enemies are our enemies, South-West Africa is the place where we must dig in.

"It must not become the grave of white civilization in Southern Africa.

## Leader

"The choice is clear, capitulation to a one-man, one-vote United Nations system, to a Communist pawn government, or you can stand fast and come together to form a wave of white protest against this."

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the SWA Herstigte Nasionale Party, was the only local politician of note to attend, other than members of the Windhoek branch of the Afrikaner Volkswag

National Party leaders, who are fiercely debating the path the party should take — either to follow Mr P W Botha or Dr Treurnicht, had earlier said they could not attend as they had already accepted invitations to the opening of the Windhoek Show, to be addressed by the Administrator-General



Arms embargo 'having real impact on SA'

# Swapo forces using Soviet tanks — report

221 Star  
11/10/84

The Star Bureau

London

Swapo forces are using Soviet tanks in their war against South African forces, says the Military Balance, an annual international arms audit to be published by the Institute for Strategic Studies tomorrow.

The tanks, T-34s and T-54s, are used as part of the protective screen round Swapo bases in Angola and are not being deployed in the bush war in Northern Namibia.

The Military Balance could not give details of the number of tanks used by Swapo, nor its quantity of BTR armoured personnel carriers, RPG-7 anti-tank guided weapons, and SA-7 surface-to-air missiles

It is thought that there are about 8 000 Swapo troops, making up about seven field battalions.

The Institute for Strategic Studies is an international centre for information and research on the problems of international security, defence and arms control in the nuclear age. It is independent of governments and does not advocate any particular interest.

This edition of the Military Balance is the first in which some details of the arms used by Swapo and Unita have been published.

Unita is thought to have about 15 000 regulars and can call on 20 000 support militia. It has BM-21 122 mm multiple rocket launchers, 82 mm mortars, 75 mm recoilless launchers, and 12.7 mm heavy machine guns.

At the launch of the Military Balance 1984-85 here, it was stated that some Swapo arms had probably found their way to Unita via South Africa.

The only information available on the Mozambique Resistance Movement is that it has "perhaps" 6 000 trained troops, with 3 000 in reserve.

South Africa and Nigeria are the top defence spenders in sub-Saharan Africa — an area with no real increase in defence outlay since 1981 "although reliable information is difficult to obtain for most countries".

Referring to South Africa, the Military Balance adds: "South Africa increased its defence budget by almost seven percent for 1983 but (as in many other countries) much of the cost was hidden in other departmental budgets (this applies especially to research and development)."

## Total forces

South Africa's total armed forces are given as 83 400 (although the total mobilisable strength is 404 500), compared with 43 000 for Angola, 15 650 for Mozambique, 41 300 for Zimbabwe, 326 000 for Britain, 2.1-million for the United States and 5.1-million for the Soviet Union.

The arms embargo was having a real impact on South Africa, a spokesman for the Institute said. South Africa was manufacturing between 80 and 85 percent of its arms needs but the other 15 percent was proving impossible to find.

South Africa's main problems were the replacement of the country's aged Shackleton reconnaissance planes, and concern at the rate items were being used. There were difficulties in getting, for instance, replacement engines for aircraft already in use.

On a global level, the Military Balance finds the world's armed forces are still being modernised, but more slowly than recently.

On the nuclear front, the Military Balance says there has been no major expansion this year in nuclear weapons programmes or deployment, although the pattern of testing indicates the probability of expansion later in the 1980s.



A Soviet tank of the kind being used by Swapo forces in Angola.

# SWAPO USING RED TANKS AND MISSILE

Manning  
12/10/84  
221

**LONDON—Swapo was using Soviet-made tanks to defend its bases in Angola, according to a report issued here.**

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, detailing for the first time the strength of terrorist movements in southern Africa, listed Swapo's manpower at 8 000 and said its equipment included Russian T34 and T54 tanks, armoured personnel carriers, surface-to-air missiles and anti-tank guided weapons

'We know they have this type of equipment. We don't know how many,' Maj Robert Elliot, an IISS director, told a Press conference here yesterday

'They have not been used in Namibia. They are used to protect bases in Angola, part of a protective screen'

Swapo's London spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, declined to comment on the report. 'We never talk about our equipment,' he said

The institute, an independent and respected research organisation, has just published its latest annual report, *The Military Balance*

### Minor changes

It lists the strength of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola as 15 000 regulars and 20 000 support militia

Unita's equipment includes a variety of automatic rifles and machine guns, but not the heavy weaponry Swapo is reported to have

South Africa's military strength shows only minor changes compared with last year

It gave South Africa's total armed forces as 83 400 (last year 82 400) with 53 300 conscripts. Total mobilisation strength was unchanged at 404 500

Manpower is broken down into the Army (67 400), the Navy (6 000) and the Air Force (10 000)

The Air Force has 304 combat aircraft and at least 10 armed helicopters, according to the report

South Africa's strength is still vastly superior to the front-line states, whose armed forces are listed as Angola 43 000, Tanzania 40 350, Mozambique 15 650, Zambia 14 300 and Zimbabwe 41 300

Angola has 64 combat aircraft and 10 armed helicopters. Tanzania 29, Mozambique 35, Zambia 44 and Zimbabwe 35

The report puts the number of Cubans in Angola at 19 000, with 450 East Germans and 700 Soviet advisers and technicians

Questioned about the effect of the international arms embargo on South Africa, Maj Elliot said the country now produced about 85 percent of its own requirements

'It is the last 15 percent which is proving very difficult to meet,' he said. 'So sanctions are having an effect in some areas'

He said there was evidence that the South African armed forces were also concerned about the rate that things are being used up, such as aircraft and helicopter engines

The report estimated that the world's armed forces were still being modernised, but more slowly than in previous years

'Economic constraints are beginning to bite on defence programmes,' it stated

Of the superpowers the report said 'In spite of the absence of effective new arms control agreements in almost all the areas of superpower military competition, and few if any negotiated limitations on weapon deployments outside the strategic nuclear field, there has been no major expansion this year in superpower nuclear weapons programmes or deployment'

But it adds that the general trend was in the direction of increasing accuracy, greater mobility, dispersal and concealment — (Sapa)

# Experts slam plan

(221) Star 12/10/84  
to set up reserve for

## Namibia's Bushmen

NEW YORK — Giving Namibian Bushmen a reserve in which to live like their forefathers may seem a way to help preserve their traditional way of life

But researchers say it amounts to condemning tribes to living in a plastic stone age. For experts believe that trying to freeze a society in the ways of the past is little better than the familiar persecution of Bushmen and other such ancient hunter-gatherer people.

Anthropologists and Bushmen see sad irony in a current proposal by Namibian authorities to declare the last of the Bushman lands a game reserve.

The tribesmen would, in effect, join the wildlife as tourist attractions, says an article in *Science Times*.

The Bushmen, few of whom retain the skill to wrest a living from the desert, oppose the plan. Many hope to raise cattle and farm instead, says anthropologist Dr John Marshall.

He and other experts say that people such as the Bushmen, the Pygmies of Zaire and the Inuit of Canada have already to varying degrees moved

away from complete dependence on traditional ways of existence.

Adapting to change has often meant becoming a demoralised and dependent underclass, and the plight of the Bushmen in this respect is seen as typical of that facing other ancient tribes, say the experts. Hundreds of thousands of Bushmen once foraged throughout Southern Africa but their lands were steadily reduced by invasions of other Africans and Europeans.

★ ★ ★

Many were deliberately killed off.

About 40 000 remain, mostly in Botswana, Namibia and Angola. A few groups of Bushmen still subsisted through traditional hunting and gathering as recently as the 1960s. But for decades large numbers have worked as wage-labourers on farms on lands once their own. Anthropologists have praised the efforts of the Botswana Government to help Bushmen gain education. In Namibia, unemployment and reliance on government

handouts are common and alcoholism and violence are rising, say US experts.

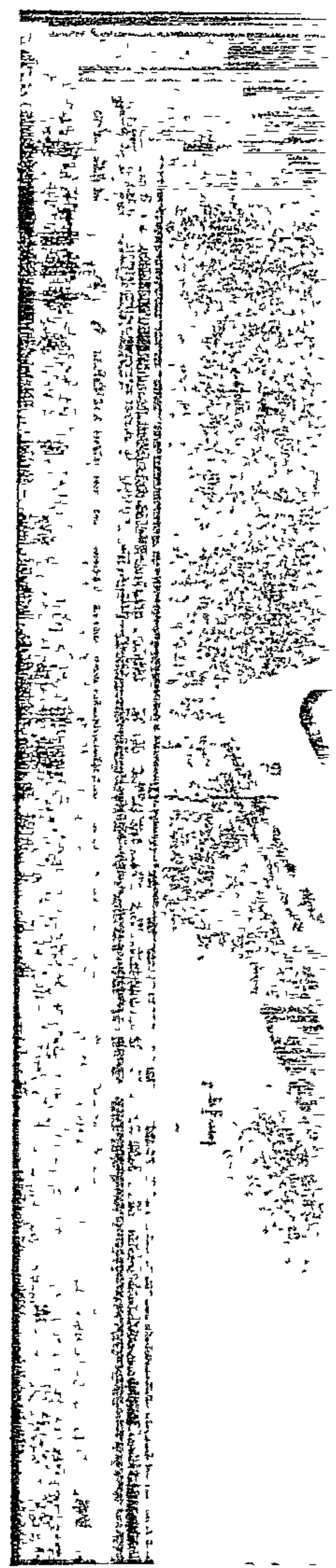
Some young Bushmen have been attracted by seemingly massive wages as trackers in the South African Defence Force.

The extended family system has in many instances become dependent on wages and handouts.

Scientists who have worked among Bushmen are outraged by the proposal to convert the tribal lands of the Juwasi, a Namibian Bushman sub-group, into a game reserve in which abandoned foraging practices would be encouraged.

"The creation of the reserve will drive a few Juwasi back into a kind of subsidised plastic stone age and another 2 000 out of Bushmanland," said Dr Marshall, who has studied the group for decades.

He said the best hope, shared by many Bushmen, was a mixed economy in which families would combine farming, cattle raising, traditional foraging and wage labour — The Star's Foreign News Service.



The

# 'Swapo using tanks' — report

12/10/84 C. Times 221

LONDON — Swapo is using Soviet-made tanks to defend its bases in Angola, according to a report issued here

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, detailing for the first time the strength of guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, lists Swapo's manpower at 8 000 and says its equipment includes Russian T34 and T54 tanks, armoured personnel-carriers, surface-to-air missiles and anti-tank guided weapons.

"We know they have this type of equipment. We don't know how many," Major Robert Elliot, an IISS director, told a press conference in London

## No comment

"They have not been used in Namibia. They are used to protect bases in Angola, part of a protective screen"

Swapo's London spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, declined to comment on the report. "We never talk about our equipment," he said.

The institute, an independent and respected

research organization, has just published its latest annual report, "The Military Balance"

It lists the strength of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola as 15 000 regulars and 20 000 support militia. Unita's equipment includes a variety of automatic rifles and machine-guns, but not the heavy weaponry Swapo is reported to have

It gave South Africa's total armed forces as 83 400 (last year 82 400) with 53 300 conscripts

The report puts the number of Cubans in Angola at 19 000, with 450 East Germans and some 700 Soviet advisers and technicians

Questioned about the effect of the international arms embargo on South Africa, Major Elliot said the country now produced about 85 per cent of its own requirements "It is the last 15 percent which is proving very difficult to meet," he said "So sanctions are having an effect in some areas"

He said there was evi-

dence that the South African armed forces were also concerned about "the rate that things are being used up", such as aircraft and helicopter engines

The report concentrates on the world arms situation, particularly the super-powers

## Accuracy

It says of the super-powers "Despite the absence of effective new arms control agreements in almost all the areas of superpower military competition, and few if any negotiated limitations on weapon deployments outside the strategic nuclear field, there has been no major expansion this year in super-power nuclear weapons programmes or deployment"

But it adds that the general trend is in the direction of increasing accuracy, greater mobility, dispersal and concealment and smaller size.

It says the Nato and Warsaw Pact forces are both showing trends of steady modernization — Sapa

the exterior of the Grand Hotel in Brighton after yesterday's bomb blast

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leaves Brighton Police Station rocked by a bomb blast early yesterday morning

13/10/84 (221)

# Official guilty for 'no' to 'whites only'

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A senior official of the Department of Nature Conservation, Mr Peter Mostert, has been found guilty by a Government inquiry of "misconduct" after he refused to take minutes in protest at a whites-only conference of nature conservationists last year.

The case has evoked widespread interest in South West Africa, as it is being seen as an important test of the degree to which apartheid has actually been abolished in the territory.

It is also seen as being part of an ongoing attempt by Rightwing civil servants in Government positions to oust liberals like Mr Mostert.

The conference, held in November last year, was held at the controversial whites-only Windhoek Teachers' Training College.

According to earlier evidence, Mr Mostert was asked to take minutes and help with arrangements for the conference by Dr Eugene Joubert, deputy director of the Department of Nature Conservation.

Mr Mostert, 39, refused a verbal instruction to take minutes, and when he was given a written instruction, replied in writing that Dr Joubert should arrange for someone else to take the minutes.

Mr Mostert said the college controlled by the Administration for Whites, had been deliberately chosen as the venue for the conference "to exclude blacks from attending", as its policy was not to allow blacks on the premises for functions.

At his first appearance before the inquiry last week he said he saw this as "blatant racism and an insult to my black colleagues".

He further said the conference organisers had turned down an application by the University of Zululand to attend because of the policy of not allowing black students on the premises.

Mr George Coetzee, for Mr Mostert, argued that Mr Mostert had acted legally, as he had disobeyed an unlawful instruction.

This was because the Department of Nature Conservation falls under the Cen-

tral Government, which has a policy, written into law, of non-discrimination.

The holding of the conference at a whites-only venue directly violated this policy, he argued.

Mr D F Small, in his judgment, found Mr Mostert had been guilty of misconduct because he had disobeyed a "lawful instruction" from a "superior officer".

In his three-minute ruling, Mr Small said Dr Joubert had testified that black journalists had reported on the proceedings, and therefore blacks had been allowed on the premises.

Mr Small said Dr Joubert had also testified that the conference could have been moved to another venue.

Mr Mostert said yesterday he would "definitely appeal" to the Public Service Commission, which is the body which will decide what disciplinary action should be taken against him.

The Rightwing weekly newspaper, Die Suidwester, mouthpiece of the National Party of SWA yesterday described the case as "interesting".



A former bus driver, Lufuno Ezekiel Nembuzunge, sits years imprisonment yesterday for culpable homicide.

# SWA official's protest labelled 'misconduct'

221  
C - Zulus  
13/10/87

WINDHOEK — A departmental inquiry yesterday found that a SWA/Namibian nature conservation official, Mr Pieter Mostert — who disobeyed instructions — was guilty of misconduct

Mr Mostert had refused to take down the minutes of a nature conservation conference and to instal facilities for the meeting held at the Windhoek Teachers Training College (WTCC) last November

Mr Mostert said his conduct had been in pro-

test at the exclusion of blacks from the conference

The WTTC is controlled by the Administration for Whites, from whose premises non-whites are barred.

Mr Mostert told the inquiry earlier that the conference organizers had turned down an application by the University of Zululand to attend

He had thought it "blatant racism and an insult to my black colleagues"

He said the Department of Nature Conservation was controlled by

the central government of SWA/Namibia, whose policy was strictly one of non-discrimination on racial grounds

The presiding officer, Mr D F Small, said yesterday that the deputy director of nature conservation, Dr Eugene Joubert, had given Mr Mostert legitimate instructions

It was the third consecutive year that the conference had been held at the WTTC and blacks from the news media had been allowed to attend the proceedings.

# Swanu threatens split with MPC

221 Peter Honey

14/11/84  
THE disputed leader of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, has warned that he might pull out his faction of the party in Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) if that body cannot formulate a viable settlement strategy for the territory in the next few months.

Mr Katjuongua was

addressing 200 Swanu delegates and members at the opening of his party's annual congress in Windhoek yesterday.

His statement came as a shock to the six-member MPC — some of whom were present — as Mr Katjuongua's faction is regarded as vital to the continued existence of the MPC.

The MPC would be a year old on November 12 and it would have to

present a concrete programme on how to eliminate problems such as apartheid, unemployment and inadequate housing in the territory by early next year if it was to survive.

"Should this not happen, Swanu and other parties may have to re-define the MPC, or find another vehicle by which to end apartheid and bring this country to independence," said Mr Katjuongua.

# 'Get out of there!'

By MONO BADELA

**SOUTH AFRICA's continued occupation of Namibia is doing that country untold harm. It is dreaded by all — and the sooner South Africa quits the place, the better for everybody.**

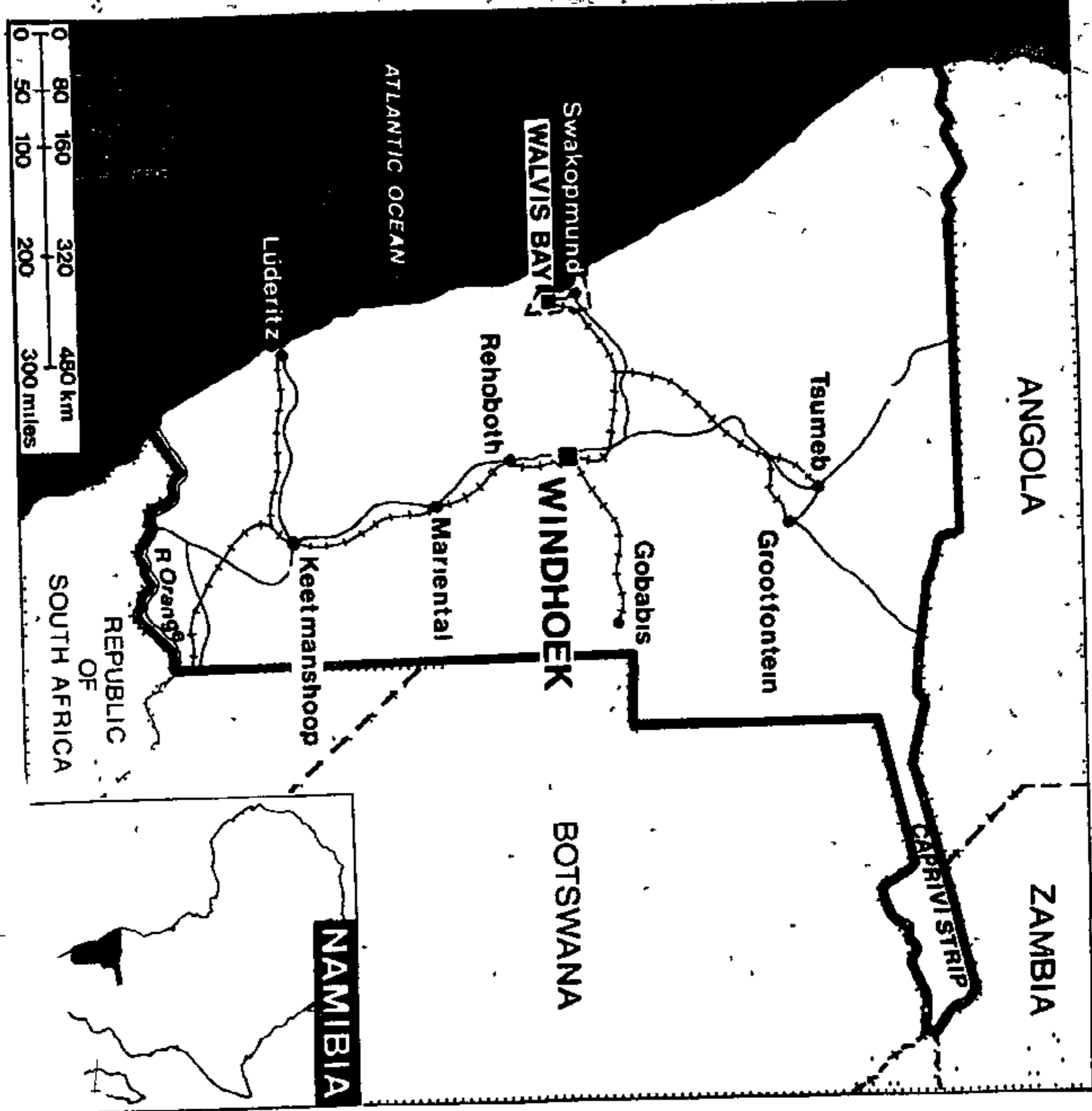
This is the frank opinion of Port Elizabeth politician Molly Blackburn, who has returned from a recent fact-finding visit to Namibia. She and the MP for Gardens, Di Bishops, and their husbands toured the war-ravaged country for two weeks — going as far as 30km from the Angolan border.

South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia is doing that country untold harm. It is dreaded by all — and the sooner South Africa quits the place, the better for everybody.

far elections were held in Namibia, Swapo would win an overwhelming victory.

going military training or attending universities overseas, or working in administrative jobs in other countries — preparing to run the country after independence.

ing that has not happened for many years," she said. She said there were many documented accounts of torture and brutality — but the lack of access to lawyers in the northern areas contributed to the helplessness of the people. The people in South African uniforms were collectively referred to as Aamakakunya — meaning bone-pickers.



She said there were many documented accounts of torture and brutality — but the lack of access to lawyers in the northern areas contributed to the helplessness of the people. The people in South African uniforms were collectively referred to as Aamakakunya — meaning bone-pickers.



# Top people quit SWA radio jobs

221 S. Times 14/10/84

By TONY WEAVER: Windhoek

FOUR senior members of the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation's German Radio Service have walked out in protest against "blatant political interference in news".

And more of the staff could follow suit, leaving the fledgling service, which has a total staff of 13 — in complete disarray.

The walkout was precipitated by the forced resignation of the head of the German service, Mr Jurgen Hecker

And the Sunday Times has learnt that the German-speaking community of South West Africa, led by the powerful lobbying group, the Interessen Gemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester, IG, is planning protests against South African Government interference in the service

And it is understood that the West German Government is also concerned at what it considers to be the loss of an important source of objective reporting on SWA/Namibia

Mr Hecker was told he had to take "a compulsory holiday" after he handed his resignation to his bosses last month — and he was forced out of the SWABC studios while broadcasting a live documentary

SWABC sources alleged this week that Dr Johann Potgieter, head of programmes at the corporation, walked into Mr Hecker's studio and told him to "pack your bags"

## Different goal

He was given 45 minutes to clear his desk, and the head of security at the corporation was told to "never let Hecker back on to the premises"

None of the four who quit would comment

The final showdown in the smouldering rebellion in the German service came on September 24, when Mr Hecker submitted a report on "Five years of the German service of the SWABC"

The Sunday Times has obtained a copy of this report, in which Mr Hecker does not

mince words

"The German service is the only service of the SWABC which produces its own actuality programmes, and because of that it is free of the subjective influence of the South African Boer mentality," he wrote

"As a result, the listeners of the German service regard the service as neutral and objective.

"One would like to think that management shares this approach, but this does not seem to be the case. It rather seems they are trying to reach a different goal, and that is to curb the German radio service

"In this country, which is ruled by an army of occupation, it is quite surprising that the German service has been able to achieve what it has so far"

Management curbs on the German service, he said, were aimed at a "total disregard of the basic principles of journalism"

"Management is trying to rid itself now of the spirit built up in the German service by putting muzzles,

manacles and blinkers on us, and it is quite likely they will succeed"

Along with Mr Hecker in the walkout are the departmental secretary, Gisela Huhle, and the two most senior producer-announcers on the service, Marco Berger and Werner Rawe

## 'Uniformity'

The chairman of the board of the SWABC, Mr Piet Venter, this week denied all the charges

"We must have uniformity in our services," he said, "and we cannot have one service acting unilaterally"

The board has appointed Mr Werner Talkenberg, a former Luftwaffe pilot, and, according to sources in the SWABC, "an ultra-right-winger", as the new head of the German service

Mr Venter denied the board was trying to suppress dissenting political opinions

"These are not restrictions," he said, "just proper, respectable procedures for co-ordination.

"We cannot allow one service to start deviating from straight, objective, sober and careful reporting of the viewpoints of political parties"

# SA set to release Swapo POWS held in Namibia

221  
Star  
5/10/84

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — South Africa will this week release the remaining 75 Swapo prisoners of war who have been held for the past 6½ years in the controversial Keikanachab detention camp in southern Namibia.

This has been reliably learnt after the evacuation of the camp last week and the release of the only remaining woman prisoner, Ms Amalia Aupindi, a 26-year-old mother of two, in Windhoek on Thursday.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said he could not confirm that all the remaining prisoners would be released.

He said the Administrator-General could make a decision only once outstanding reports on

the prisoners had been studied.

He conceded, however, that it was "entirely possible" that some, or all, of the prisoners would soon be freed.

But *The Star* has learnt reliably that the prisoners will all be released, probably on Wednesday.

## FLIGHT TO ETOSHA

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force also said today he could not confirm the impending releases.

Ms Aupindi said yesterday that shortly before she was removed from Keikanachab, near the southern Namibian town of Mariental, last week, the prisoners were told they would all be flown to the Namutoni airfield in the Etosha game park.

From here, they would be driven to a camp near the Oshi-

velo entrance to the Owambo war zone.

It is understood the prisoners would be reunited with their families or friends, and would be freed "within a week".

Ms Aupindi was one of several men and women captured by security forces at the southern Angolan town of Cassinga on May 4 1978.

She was the only woman left in the camp when 55 of the detainees were freed in May this year.

The American House of Representatives last month passed a resolution calling on South Africa to free the captives.

A lawyer for the former detainees has said that 37 of them, including Ms Aupindi, intend suing the Minister of Defence for unlawful detention and alleged assaults suffered during their prison ordeals.

From her detailed knowledge of rural west Africa and south India, the author, an economic anthropologist, discusses the problems of identifying and measuring poverty.

ON THE MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL POVERTY.

POLLY HALL

# Mariental internees to be freed

221 C. T. Wines  
15/10/84

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — The Mariental internment camp 258km south of Windhoek has been evacuated.

Ms Amalia Aupindi, who was the only woman left in the camp, has been released, and the remaining 75 men have been told they will be released within the week.

## 'Orientation'

The men were airlifted to the Etosha Game Park's Namutoni airstrip on Thursday last week, and were told they were being taken to a camp "30km away" for an "orientation course"

It is thought they are now being held at a military camp at Oshivello

Ms Aupindi, 26, was released last Thursday, but her attorneys discovered she was out only on Saturday night

The Mariental internees were taken prisoner by the Defence Force on May 6, 1978, during the raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in Angola in which more than 800 people are said to have died

## Outcry

Their continued internment at Mariental became the focus of an international outcry early this year when a court application seeking the release of 37 was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee

On May 25, 54 of the internees were released by executive decree of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, four days before a full Bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court heard an application opposing the banning of the case

Mr Sean Cleary, Chief Director of the Attorney General's office, said

yesterday afternoon that he could not confirm whether the 75 internees would be released this week

Mr Cleary also refused to confirm that Mariental had been evacuated

Meanwhile, Ms Aupindi and 36 other detainees released have signed power of attorney forms giving lawyers the power to sue the AG for six years of alleged unlawful detention

Ms Aupindi said yesterday that she was "taken by surprise when they told me I was being released"

"Major (George) Coetzee, (the camp's commanding officer) told us all we would have to go to Ovamboland for a course of seven days, then we would be released. But they told me I would be released on Thursday"

## Solitary

She said the 75 men were "taken on to an army aeroplane and told they were being flown to a camp 30k from Namutoni. They would be kept there for seven days before being released"

Ms Aupindi, the mother of two, said she had been kept in virtual solitary confinement since the release of the 54 — who included all the other women in the camp — in May

Asked why she was not released in May, she said she suspected it was because they were not satisfied with answers she gave about Swapo

"They asked me whether if I was released, I would go back to Angola, and I said conditions have not changed, the things that took me out of the country are still the same, so I would go back to Swapo. That is why I was not released"

"They also asked me why I went to Swapo if Swapo was burning kraals and planting landmines which killed my people. I replied that that is not our work, that

is you Boers who are burning kraals and planting landmines"

## Swapo prisoner

They also asked her to "come over to us", she said — to which she replied "I will stay with Sam (Nujoma)"

Mr Cleary said yesterday he had "no information" about the possible release from Robben Island of Mr Lazarus Carl Guiteb, secretary of the Otjiwarongo branch of Swapo. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in June 1977

Room 15/10/84 (221) (25)

# One freed and 75 moved in Mariental evacuation

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The notorious Mariental internment camp 258km south of Windhoek has been evacuated

Ms Amalia Aupindi, who was the only woman left in the camp, has been released and the remaining 75 men have been told they will be released within the week

The men were airlifted to the Etosha Game Park's Namutoni airstrip on Thursday last week and were told they were being taken to a camp "30km away" for an "orientation course"

It is thought they are now being held at a military transit camp at Oshivello, the border post between the Owambo war zone and the Tsumeb District

Ms Aupindi, 26, was released last Thursday, but her attorneys and other interested parties only discovered she was out on Saturday night.

The Mariental internees were taken prisoner by the South African Defence Force on May 6, 1978, during the SADF's devastating raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in southern Angola, in which more than 800 people are said to have died.

Their continued internment at Mariental became the focus of an international outcry early this year, when a court application seeking the release of 37 of them was banned by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee

On May 25, 54 of the internees were released by executive decree of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, four days before a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court heard an application opposing the ban-

ning of the case and seeking the release of the 37

Mr Sean Cleary, chief director of the office of the Administrator-General, said yesterday afternoon that he could not confirm that the 75 internees would be released this week

He also refused to confirm that Mariental had been evacuated and the internees flown north

Ms Aupindi and 36 other released detainees have signed power of attorney forms giving lawyers the authority to sue the Administrator-General for six years of alleged unlawful detention.

Ms Aupindi said yesterday afternoon she was "taken by surprise when they told me I was being released"

She said "Major Coetsee, commanding officer of Mariental, told us all we would have to go to Owamboland for a seven-day course and would be released then

"But then they told me I would be released on Thursday."

Ms Aupindi, mother of an 11-year-old son and a daughter, 8, said she had been kept in virtual solitary confinement since the release in May of the 54 — who included all the other women in the camp

Asked why she was not released with the 54, she said she suspected it was because they were not satisfied with answers she gave about Swapo

The first time she saw her children in six years was in February this year when they were allowed to visit her at Mariental

She also saw her mother and sister then for the first time in six years

# MPLA moots joint patrols with SADF

From SIMON BARBER  
WASHINGTON —  
Angola might be willing to set up joint border patrols with South Africa once the SADF had withdrawn back into SWA/Namibia, the Washington Post reported yesterday

The report, the latest in a series of dispatches from the MPLA side of the conflict by Post correspondent Jim Hoagland, quoted Fapla Chief-of-Staff Colonel Antonio Franca Ndalus ruling out continuation of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) once the disengagement was final

Colonel Ndalus said, however, that Angola was prepared to offer proposals "that would

build up confidence in the first month or two after withdrawal is complete"

"There would be no need for the joint commission to continue in (its present) form, but there might be something different worked out to patrol the frontier"

The Fapla officer also insisted that Swapo had not sought to violate the disengagement pact by mounting operations from areas handed back to the MPLA by the SADF

"We convinced Swapo when the agreement was made not to infiltrate from the territory, and that has worked out

"If there is any infiltration, it is coming from the area south of the (disen-

agement) line, which is under the control of the South Africans"

Colonel Ndalus blamed the stalemate in the disengagement on Pretoria. The South Africans, he said, "should complete their withdrawal and let us accept our responsibility for our territory"

## Bombed out

The Post account, which was datelined Ngiva, the JMC's current headquarters, painted a dismal picture of the bombed-out town. Angolan officials were quoted as saying it was systematically destroyed by the SADF as it withdrew

"It is vandalism of a strategic kind, since they know it will harm our economy having to reconstruct everything"

## US official in Luanda

WASHINGTON — A United States official was in Luanda to discuss conditions for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as part of a SWA/Namibian independence agreement, the US State Department said yesterday

Spokesman Mr John Hughes said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Frank Wisner was involved in talks "which concern the conditions under which a Cuban troop withdrawal could take place" — Sapa-  
Reuter

ADM 16/10/84 (22)

# Release of Mariental 75 'imminent'

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Mariental internees who were evacuated to the Ovambo war zone last Thursday, will "definitely be released" within a week or two.

This was confirmed yesterday by government sources close to authorities concerned with the 75 internees, who have now spent six years and five months in detention — without trial.

Spokesmen for both the South West Africa Territory Force and the office of the Administrator-General were yesterday unable to confirm the impending release of the internees.

The 76th internee, Ms Amalia Aupindi, was in fact released on Thursday last week, but no announcement was made about her gaining her freedom.

The Africa Bureau only discovered she had been released through legal and township sources on Sunday afternoon.

Ms Aupindi had been the only woman in the camp since May 25, when 54 other internees were released.

She said on Sunday that the 75 men had been told they would go on a seven-day "orientation course" and then be set free.

The course was designed to tell them about "the dangers of Swapo and what

is happening in Ovamboland", she said.

Sources said yesterday they expected a major announcement regarding the release of the 75 men later this week.

Ms Aupindi and 36 other former internees have confirmed they are suing the A-G, Dr Willie van Niekerk, for six years of alleged illegal detention.

All the internees were taken from Southern Angola on May 6, 1978, when the SADF launched a devastating raid on Swapo's Cassing training and refugee camp.

Between 800 and 1 000 South West Africans are said to have died in the raid.

# Soldiers jailed for gang rape

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau  
WINDHOEK — A gang rape of a 28-year-old Namibian mother by soldiers of the South African Cape Corps was described as "barbaric" by Mr Justice H Levy in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday

Six soldiers were charged with the crime, but only three stood trial. Summonses were issued for the arrest of the three who estreated bail

Frank Pieters (23) was convicted of rape and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which 18 months were suspended

Christopher van Wyk (22) and Abram Lottering (21) were convicted of attempted rape. Van Wyk received four years' jail, of which two years were suspended, while Lottering's three-year sentence was suspended in full

The six soldiers had driven to a kraal in the Sayema district of Namibia's north-eastern Kavango war zone earlier this year

They became drunk and grabbed the young woman, the mother of a small boy. She tried to run away but they caught her, stripped her naked and began taking turns to rape her

RDM 17/10/84

# Swapo HQ six 'eliminated', says SWATF

(221)

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa have "eliminated" an armed Swapo mobile headquarters group in Kavango that has been evading the security forces for nearly two years, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Maj-Gen Meiring also disclosed that Swapo's military commander in the Kavango war zone, known as Akushinda, had been captured by the security forces.

He said Akushinda's fighting group of six men had been "eliminated" Security forces tracked down the group last Friday.

Gen Meiring issued a statement at a Press conference yesterday in which he said the capture of Akushinda and the "elimination" of the fighting group had caused "some-what excitement".

There were now "at worst, not more than 51" Swapo guerrillas operating in the Kavango, he said.

The capture of Akushinda and the "elimination" of his men represented "the annihilation of the entire headquarters of the so-called liberation group", he said.

Akushinda, captured on October 12, had succeeded in evading the security forces "for nearly two years", Gen Meiring said.

"You may ask why we are thrilled about the destruction of a small enemy headquarters consisting of seven men only. There are a number of good reasons.

"Akushinda's headquarters was the nerve centre from where all Swapo activities in the Kavango were planned and controlled," Gen Meiring said.

He alleged that since the beginning of 1983, Akushinda, 34, and his group had been responsible for "a large number of brutal atrocities against the civilian population of Kavango".

He said that since last year, 47 incidents had been reported involving Akushinda.

The latest Swapo deaths bring to 520 the number of guerrillas the SA forces report have been killed since the beginning of this year. The figure excludes guerrillas said to have died in Operation Askari into Angola in December and January.

A total of 55 Swapo guerrillas had been "eliminated" in the Kavango this year, and 19 of these had died in the period from October 1 to October 17, he said.

According to Gen Meiring, Akushinda had told them Swapo could not win the war on a military level, and was continuing the fight in the hope that "a speedy and favourable political solution will come to SWA".



# Mail barred from release of 75 today

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The remaining 75 men still held prisoner by the South African Defence Force since their raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in Southern Angola in 1978 will be released today.

The men have been held in detention without trial by the SADF at the notorious Mariental internment camp, 258km south of Windhoek, for six years and five months.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday, sources close to the investigation into the releases confirmed yesterday all 75 would be freed "unless something goes wrong"

The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) is flying a large group of journalists to the Owambo war zone this morning to witness and record the release

However, Major Zorro Kariko of the SWATF media liaison section said yesterday afternoon the Mail Africa Bureau's representative would be barred from the flight

"That is an order from Pretoria," he said. He also confirmed that the Africa Bureau would henceforth be given no access to military facilities, Press conferences or trips to the war zones.

Only written Press releases would be given to the bureau, he said.

Major Kariko said he did not why the Africa Bureau had been allowed to go north earlier this year when 15 Angolan prisoners

were released from Mariental, except that "it's orders from Pretoria"

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said "The release is purely a military matter, it has nothing to do with the Administrator-General's office."

However, he did confirm that if the prisoners were freed, release orders would have to be signed by Dr Van Niekerk.

The spokesman was also unable to confirm that the men would be released today, saying: "We will only issue a statement once the prisoners have been released."

The 75 prisoners were the last of a group of 134 who were taken by force from Southern Angola on May 6, 1978, when the SADF launched a devastating raid on the Cassinga refugee and training camp.

Between 800 and 1 000 South West Africans died in the raid. South Africa said the camp was a Swapo military base, while Swapo, the Angolan Government and the United Nations insisted it was a refugee camp.

An application for the release of 37 of the 134 was banned from proceeding in the Supreme Court by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in April this year

On May 25, 54 of the detainees were released by executive decree of Dr Van Niekerk.

And on Thursday last week, the only remaining woman in the camp, Ms Amalia Aupindi, was released without any formal announcement being made.

# 'Lusaka agreement violated 76 times'

18/10/84 (E) 221 E Post

WINDHOEK — There had been 76 violations of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola since the formation of the Joint Monitoring Commission between the two countries on February 16

This was announced here yesterday by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General George Meiring

"Only three of the violations can be laid at South Africa's door," he said in reply to a question at a media conference

Gen Meiring said the 76 violations had been acknowledged by both sides of the SA/Angolan JMC

The JMC, which meets daily, investigated thoroughly all allegations of violations of the Lusaka Agreement, he added, but declined to elaborate

According to a report published in the Guardian yesterday South African

troops have destroyed Ngiva, the Cunene province headquarters where the JMC meets

Victoria Brittain, a Guardian newspaper correspondent who has toured the south with Angolan officers, reports that optimism for a swift end to the war is wearing thin

In a report headlined "Angola in ruins as peace hopes dwindle", she says there have been 60 registered violations of the Lusaka agreement since February

An Angolan Army officer is quoted as saying "There is a violation of our air space almost every day. For the past three months these over-flights have become very intense — an attempt at intimidation and provocation"

Each of the registered violations has been investigated by the JMC

She says Ngiva has been completely destroyed "The provincial headquarters, the governor's house, the national bank, the cinema, offices, streets of houses, the water and electricity supplies were dynamited by the retreating South Africans"

The JMC meets in a small building outside Ngiva, but increasingly the meetings "ring with accusations" of violations

Brittain estimates the number of Cubans in Angola at 10 000 — 9 000 less than a figure put forward last week by the Institute of Strategic Studies

"Western diplomatic sources have for months forecast the departure of the Cubans, but in Angola itself it does not seem a likely prospect," she says

In Windhoek Gen Meiring said an armed Swapo mobile headquarters which

had evaded security forces in Kavango for two years, had been destroyed

It was "the nerve centre" that had planned and controlled all Swapo insurgency activities in Kavango. The seven-man group was tracked down on Friday

The leader of the group, known only as Akushinda, was captured and the others killed

Akushinda was allegedly responsible for many "brutal atrocities" against civilians since the start of 1983

Gen Meiring cited the killings of five Kavango civilians from March to June by Swapo terrorists, including two school teachers, Mr Tauro Kangube and Mr Petrus Kanyeke

Because of severe losses dealt to Swapo, it had become clear to the security forces in the past two months that "Akushinda's time was running out", he said — Sapa

# Top Swapo fighter captured

221  
C. Times  
18/10/84

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — Swapo's  
military commander in  
the Kavango war zone,  
known as Akushinda,  
had been captured by the  
South African security  
forces, the head of the  
South West Africa Terri-  
tory Force, Major-  
General George Meiring,  
said yesterday.

General Meiring add-  
ed that Akushinda's  
fighting group of six men  
had been "eliminated".

General Meiring, who  
addressed a press con-  
ference yesterday after-  
noon, issued a statement  
in which he said the cap-  
ture of Akushinda and  
the "elimination" of the  
fighting group had  
caused excitement.

## Annihilation

There were now "at  
worst, not more than 51"  
Swapo guerillas operat-  
ing in Kavango.

The capture of Aku-  
shinda and the death of  
his men represented the  
annihilation of the en-  
tire headquarters of the  
so-called liberation  
group, he said.

Akushinda, who had  
been captured on Octo-  
ber 12, had succeeded in  
evading the security  
forces for nearly two  
years.

One of the reasons the  
army was "thrilled" by  
the destruction of the  
small enemy headquar-  
ters was because it was  
"the nerve centre from

where all Swapo activi-  
ties in the Kavango were  
planned and con-  
trolled".

General Meiring al-  
leged that since the be-  
ginning of 1983, Aku-  
shinda, 34, and his group  
had been responsible for  
a number of atrocities  
against the Kavango ci-  
vilian population.

The latest Swapo  
deaths brings to 520 the  
number of guerillas  
claimed to have been  
killed by South African  
forces since the begin-  
ning of this year exclud-  
ing guerillas said to have  
died in Operation Askari  
into Angola in December  
and January.

A total of 55 Swapo  
guerillas had been killed  
in the Kavango this year.

General Meiring stated  
that "the quantity of mis-  
deeds committed by Aku-  
shinda's terrorists  
against the Kavango pop-  
ulation combined with  
the low morale of the ter-  
rorists, resulted in them  
making fatal mistakes,  
and resulted in their  
freedom of movement  
being restricted to a  
large extent.

## 'Inspired'

"On the other hand, the  
security forces were in-  
spired by the successes  
of the past year, and by  
the good co-operation  
between themselves and  
the Kavango population  
presently existing".

General Meiring  
claimed that in a discus-  
sion with Akushinda, he  
had said that the people  
of Kavango were not pre-  
pared to work with  
Swapo and were not pro-  
viding information to the  
guerillas.

Akushinda had also  
said that Swapo could  
not win the war on a mili-  
tary level, and was con-  
tinuing fighting in the  
hope that "a speedy and  
favourable political so-  
lution will come to  
SWA".

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have eliminated an armed Swapo mobile headquarters group in Kavango that has been evading them for nearly two years

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said here yesterday the headquarters group was "the nerve centre" that had planned and controlled all Swapo insurgency activities in Kavango

Gen Meiring said the security forces had tracked down the group,

*D. Mispato 18/10/84*

# Elusive Swapo HQ group eliminated

*221*

consisting of seven men, near Rupara in western Kavango last week

The leader of the group, known only as Akushinda, had been captured in the encounter and the rest of his group had been killed

Akushinda, who had been in command of Swapo's armed opera-

tions in Kavango, had allegedly been responsible for a large number of "brutal atrocities" against civilians in the region

According to estimates by the security forces there were not more than 51 insurgents now left in Kavango, and most of them were lead-

erless

Swapo's total losses since the beginning of the year were 520, excluding insurgents killed in Operation Askari into Angola which ended early in February

Gen Meiring said it was customary at this time of the year for Swapo to pull its forces out

of SWA/Namibia for further training in preparation for the annual infiltration campaign in the rainy season, beginning in December

The security forces had taken steps to make infiltration more difficult and expected Swapo's next incursion to be at a lower level of activity than previous years

He said the successes of the SWA/Namibian security forces were ascribed to the "very good" information given by civilians about the movements of insurgents — SAPA

# Koevoet: Hurley pleads not guilty

221 Pretoria Correspondent

Archbishop Denis Eugene Hurley has pleaded not guilty before a magistrate here to allegedly having made certain utterances about the Namibian police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

Archbishop Hurley, of Innes Road, Morningside, Durban, is charged with the contravention of Section 27(B) of Act 7 of 1958

Allegations are that he made certain ut-

Star 19/90/84  
terances against Koevoet, namely that on February 3 last year security forces in Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local people and that two such cases had recently been brought to his attention

One involved two Kavango schoolteachers, another involved a family of five shot in northern Owambo, apparently by Koevoet members

The case was postponed until February 8

RGM 19/10/84

221

# 74 SWA detainees freed after 6 years

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK.** — All but one of the seventy-five internees from the Mariental internment camp were released at Oshakati in the Ovambo war zone at 11am yesterday.

Announcing the release in Windhoek, the Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk said Ovambo tribal leaders and family members of those released were present at the event.

There had been 75 men in the camp after the release earlier this year of 54 men and women, and the subsequent release of a man and a woman.

It was confirmed late yesterday that one person was still in custody because "he still constitutes a security threat," according to a SWATF spokesman.

The SWATF would not release the person's name.

Mr Sean Cleary, chief director of Dr Van Niekerk's office, said yesterday that "no further details on the release of the person would be given" when asked about the remaining prisoner.

Lawyers and church leaders who have tried to gain information on the internees have been hindered by a lack of information on who actually was in the camp.

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that the detainees were being released after a board of inquiry had found they "no longer constituted a threat to law and order".

All the internees were taken by force from the Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, after a South African Defence Force raid which left between 800 and 1 000 men, women and children dead.

They have been interned without trial ever since.

A court application attempting to secure their release in April this year was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, leading to an international outcry which focussed world attention on the hitherto top-secret camp.

Government sources said yesterday it was "strongly rumoured" the now-deserted camp would be taken over by the Department of Education for training purposes.

Although a large group of journalists were yesterday flown to Oshakati to witness and record the release, the Africa Bureau was told its representative in Windhoek had been forbidden "on orders from Pretoria", from joining the military flight.

The Africa Bureau was also told its representative would henceforth be denied access to military facilities, Press conferences, confidential briefings and military trips to the war zone, also on orders "from Pretoria".

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — The last 74 internees from the Mariental internment camp were released at Oshakati in the Ovambo war zone yesterday at 11am

Announcing the release in Windhoek, the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said. "Ovambo tribal leaders and family members of those released were present at the event"

Released detainees interviewed by Sapa said they had voluntarily gone over to Swapo for military training before their capture and still supported the movement.

"I have not changed my views on Swapo and I am still a member of Swapo," said Mr Ruben Hamutengela, 25

He had been receiving military training for six months as a Swapo insur-

# Last Mariental internees freed

(221) C. T. van Niekerk 19/11/84

gent when security forces from SWA/Namibia raided the base code-named "Vietnam" about 30km from the territory's border with Angola

Mr Hamutengela, who now intends to pursue his studies, said they had not been politically indoctrinated at the camp and had not been harassed after their internment at the Mariental camp

"But we had a rough time at Oshakati immediately after our capture," he said

His family had been allowed to visit him once

during his detention

Mr Willie Amutenya, 32, had been three weeks in the same southern Angolan Swapo base camp when he lost an arm in the attack that led to his capture. He received a prosthesis for the missing limb

Mr Linus Nahole, 28, said conditions in the camp had been generally good and they had been visited regularly by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross

A senior staff officer of the SWA territory force, Colonel Jan Agenbach,

told reporters a number of internees had been engaged in furthering their schooling at Mariental

Next month five of the former inmates will be returning to Keikanachab to sit for their matriculation examinations

Colonel Agenbach said the captives, among them 36 women, had been kept occupied with maintenance work at the camp and daily routine duty, as well as wood carvings which had been sold for the detainees

They were each given R30 yesterday

It was thought that 75

men, not 74, remained in the camp after the release earlier this year of 54 men and women, and the subsequent release of a man and a woman

Mr David Smuts of Lorenz and Bone, who has been acting on behalf of some of the internees, said yesterday that the figure of 75 may have been wrong

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that the detainees were being released after a board of inquiry had found they "no longer constituted a threat to law and order"

All the internees were taken by force from the Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, after a South African Defence Force raid which left between 800 and 1000 men, women and children dead

They have been interned without trial ever since

# Mariental detainees free today

221  
19/10/84 C-Times

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The remaining 75 men still held prisoner by the South African Defence Force since the raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in 1978 will be released today

The men have been held in detention by the SADF at the Mariental internment camp, 258km south of Windhoek, for over six years.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday, sources said all 75 would be released "unless something goes wrong"

The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) is flying a large group of journalists to the Ovambo war zone this morning to witness and record the release

However, Major Zorro Kariko of the SWATF media liaison section, said yesterday afternoon that the Cape Times representative in Windhoek would not be allowed on the flight

"That is an order from Pretoria," he said. He also confirmed that the Cape Times representative would be barred from military facilities, press conferences and facility trips to the war zones.

Only written press releases would be given, he said.

## 'No comment' from Van Niekerk

Asked why the Cape Times representative had been taken north earlier this year for the release of 15 Angolan prisoners who had been held at Mariental, he said he did not know why, only that "it's orders from Pretoria".

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said he could not comment on the ban.

He could also not confirm that the releases would take place today, saying "we will only issue a statement once the prisoners have been released"

The 75 men are the last of 134 prisoners who were taken from Southern Angola on May 6, 1978, when the SADF attacked the Cassinga refugee and training camp.

Between 800 and 1 000 South West Africans died in the raid, with South Africa saying the camp was a Swapo military base, and Swapo, the Angolan Government and the United Nations insisting it was a refugee camp.

An application for the release of 37 of the 134 was stopped in the Supreme Court by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in April.

On May 25, 54 of the detainees were released by executive decree of Dr Van Niekerk.

Last Thursday, the last woman in the camp, Ms Amalia Aupindi, was quietly released with no formal announcement.



# Only one Swapo prisoner now held in Namibia

OSHAKATI — Only one Swapo prisoner, at Kei-kanachab camp in southern Namibia, is still being held after the release of 74 detainees in Oshakati yesterday.

Military spokesmen confirmed this after the 74 men had been handed over to nine senior headmen of the Owambo region, who were to take the former prisoners back to their tribal homes.

While the SWA Territory Force will not name the remaining detainees, information from former detainees suggests that he is Mr Petrus Haimbondi.

The military spokesmen said he would be held indefinitely because it had been decided that he was still a security risk.

A lawyer said that if it could be established that Mr Haimbondi or any other detainee from Kei-kanachab camp was still being held, he would pro-

ceed with legal efforts to get them released.

The prisoners released yesterday were each given R30 as a parting gift R20 as a present, and R10 in shared profits from the camp canteen.

Several of the freed men said they had been well treated during their internment.

## FALSE ARM

But two alleged that they had been beaten by interrogators shortly after their capture in May 1978 in the southern Angola regions of Cassinga and what use to be a Swapo base codenamed Vietnam.

One former guerilla prisoner, Mr Frans Nujoma (29), said he had been captured in a security force raid into southwestern Zambia in August 1978.

He said he had been wounded in the left leg, taken to Katima Mulilo

in the Caprivi, then transferred later to Grootfontein for medical treatment.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said he was unaware of any security force raid into Zambia at that time.

Mr Nujoma said he left Namibia in 1974 to train as a guerilla.

He had trained in Angola, and spent 11 months in Zambia before being captured.

Asked if he still supported Swapo, he replied: "I'm no politician. All I want to do now is go back to living a normal life."

None of the former prisoners wanted to discuss their current political feelings, though it was clear that most, if not all, still back Swapo.

"I can't talk now," said one man, who asked to remain anonymous. "But we have all agreed that we will not cross back into Angola to fight." Mr Willie Amuterya, a

former deputy regional secretary of Swapo, said he had been captured at the "Vietnam" base shortly after arriving in southern Angola to escape capture by the security police in Namibia.

He lost his right arm after the attack, and now has an artificial one — supplied by the South African Government.

While the security forces claim that nearly all the captives were either Swapo guerillas or armed at the time of capture, many of those interviewed said they had gone to Angola simply to escape persecution in Namibia.

## POST COURSES

Mr Linus Shimwangi (26), said he had been in Angola for only three months when he was captured at Cassinga.

He said he had left to get an education better than that available in Owambo.

The former prisoners said they had been al-

lowed to earn small amounts of money by doing odd jobs or selling handicrafts.

The army had supplied wood, wool and other materials, and had sold the products in the civilian market.

Many of the prisoners took correspondence courses, and some have graduated.

Mr Simon Kapanda (28) said he hoped to continue his studies now that he had been released. He had taken courses in English, Afrikaans and history.

The head of the military commission which recommended the release of the prisoners, Colonel Jan Agenbach, said the men had been removed from Kei-kanachab last week to undergo an orientation course in Owambo.

He said they had been shown how life had changed in the region, and the prevailing rules and laws — including the,

dusk-to-dawn curfew — were explained to them so that they could adapt more easily to civilian life.

His assurance that the prisoners had not been subjected to political indoctrination was borne out by all the former prisoners interviewed.

Asked why the prisoners were being released at this time, Colonel Agenbach said the year-old commission's investigations had shown that the detainees no longer posed a threat to security.

## NO PRESSURES

"We are reasonably convinced that the factors which prompted these people to leave the country in the first place no longer exist," he said.

"They can now settle down to become useful citizens."

Colonel Agenbach denied that international pressure had played any part in the releases.

# Newsman found 'unacceptable'

Defence Reporter

THE South African Associated Newspapers' correspondent in Windhoek, Mr Tony Weaver, had been prevented from going to Ovamboland with other members of the press this week because he did not have the necessary accreditation, an SADF spokesman said yesterday

The decision to bar Mr Weaver from going to Ovamboland on Thursday to witness the release of the Mariental Swapo detainees resulted in news reports and at least two leading articles.

The SADF spokesman stressed that the refusal to allow Mr Weaver on the trip to Ovamboland should "in no way... be construed as a barring of the SAAN group", with which the SADF enjoyed cordial relations.

The "relevant" facts of the matter, he said, were that during early 1983 Mr Weaver applied for accreditation as a military correspondent, by way of the morning group's services manager.

Mr Weaver duly com-

pleted a questionnaire, which was then forwarded to Defence Headquarters for processing, after which "Mr Weaver was found to be unacceptable for accreditation as a military correspondent. The manager was informed of this development by letter, the normal procedure

"The Defence Force would, however, like to emphasize that the barring of Mr Weaver from our facilities can in no way be construed as a barring of the SAAN group.

"The issue revolves around Mr Weaver personally and not the organization he represents, and is fully in accordance with the agreement between the Newspaper Press Union and the Minister of Defence.

"On the contrary, the Defence Force has experienced the greatest co-operation and understanding from the management of the SAAN group, and in particular the editors of the Rand Daily Mail and Cape Times, and for this the Defence Force has the greatest appreciation"

(221) Times  
20/10/84

S. Express 2/11/84 (221)

# Half of Swapo is fighting Savimbi

HALF Swapo's guerrilla forces in Angola are deployed against Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, according to information given to the Sunday Express

This means that while the Swapo guerrillas are being cleared from southern Angola by the joint Angolan/South African monitoring commission, they are still infiltrating from the north into the area controlled by the JMC

And this is happening with the knowledge, if not the blessing, of the Angolan government

In effect, the MPLA government of Angola, which this week accused South Africa of stalling in the settlement of the Namibian issue, is itself slowing down the settlement through its ambivalence towards Swapo

According to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, there were only 23 violations of the Lusaka agreement between March 1 and May 2, while the JMC moved southwards from Cuvelai to Ongiva

But since the JMC arrived at Ongiva on May 2 there have been 53 violations, of which South Africa was responsible for only three

This is evidence of fresh guerrilla movement into an area already cleared by the JMC

Under the Lusaka agreement South Africa undertook to withdraw its troops from southern Angola and the Angolans

## Violations

in turn agreed to clear the area of all foreign troops, including Cubans and Swapo guerrillas

The Cubans are now said to be deployed well to the north, along the Namibe railway line. Moreover, President Eduardo dos Santos this week said in Luanda in an interview with the Washington Post that he was prepared to accept the principle of Cuban withdrawal

"But this cannot happen," he said, "while South African forces still occupy

Fighters cleared by Joint Monitoring Commission are still infiltrating from north

By JEAN LE MAY Political Correspondent

Angola, and Namibia is used as a base of attack against Angola"

But he then back-tracked by adding that he agreed to Cuban withdrawal "in terms of UN Resolution 435"

The South Africans see this as a setback since they are known to hold the view that a firm undertaking to send the Cubans home, and not necessarily their physical removal from Angola, would be grounds enough for South Africa to start implementing the resolution

Earlier this year an arrangement, brokered again by the Americans, was made that there would be a programme to scale down South African troops in Namibia to 12 000, then 8 000, then 1 500, where the number would be held, monitored by the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag)

But by the time the troops were down to 1 500 the Cubans would have to be totally withdrawn

President dos Santos's latest statement, according to thinking in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, appears to indicate that hardliners in the Angolan government led by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge have forced the President to back off the earlier agreement with the Americans

This could have been one of the subjects discussed between President dos Santos and Mr Frank Wisner, US Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, when Mr Wisner visited Luanda this week.

The MPLA government is known to be desperate for recognition by the United States, and with the offer to withdraw the Cubans could become a reality

The sudden flurry of American diplomatic activity in Southern Africa in the past month could be a signal that President Ronald Reagan is seeking a dramatic move for disclosure in his final television confrontation with the Democratic presidential candidate, Mr Walter Mondale, tonight.

But there are other problems for the Americans to face, and the biggest of these are Unita and the future of Swapo. There are many countries in Africa where Unita is regarded as legitimate. Mr Savimbi himself claims legitimacy in terms of the Treaty of Alvor by which Portugal agreed in 1975 to withdraw from Angola, leaving a joint government in Luanda consisting of MPLA, FNLA and Unita representatives

A condition of the Portuguese withdrawal was that full and free elections would be held, but this did not happen. MPLA precipitated a civil war and Unita withdrew to Huambo, to set up a provisional capital.

## Invaders

In 1975, the Cubans arrived at the MPLA's invitation, ostensibly to fight against "foreign invaders" (South Africa) but also to help crush Unita

This, then, is the stalemate President dos Santos said this week that while grassroots Unita supporters would be assured an amnesty, Mr Savimbi and other leaders would "face certain death" if they returned to Luanda.

But the South Africans — and probably the Americans, although they do not admit it — are anxious for some rapprochement between MPLA and Unita, believing that there will be no peace in Angola and consequently in Namibia until there is peace in Angola.

A spokesman for the US State Department carefully sidestepped the issue this week, asked to react to Unita's contention that by employing Cubans the MPLA government was reverting to a form of colonialism, he said. "The factions in Angola must settle this between themselves. This is an internal Angolan affair"

# Namibians face mass call-up 221 into armed forces

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — All men in Namibia between 17 and 55 years of age are to be registered for military service in the SWA Territory Force, it has been announced here

The mass registration, which could involve a manpower injection of 400 000 into the Territory Force, is regarded as a step to reduce the number of South African servicemen in the Namibian war

A Territory Force spokesman said the Defence Act would be amended soon to bring Namibia into line with military provisions in South Africa. Once the necessary legislation had been passed the registration would begin in phases.

All serving members of the permanent force, the reserve, the reaction force, area forces, SWA Police, South African Police, Prisons Service and the railways police in Namibia will be required to register.

All civilian males in the relevant age group, including South Africans living temporarily in

the territory, will also have to register.

The spokesman said the proposed amendment did not mean that everyone would be called up, but they would be available for military service should the need arise

The conscripts would be liable for 30 days' service during their first year and 12 days each successive year until they turned 55

## INDIGENOUS ARMY

The proposed legislation is regarded as the most drastic move to boost the development of an indigenous Namibian army since national call-up was introduced in 1980. At present only school-leavers are required to do national service

The chief of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said recently the force would be able to cope with 55 percent of the manpower needs in the operational area.

The spokesman said it was hoped the registration would be complete by the end of the year

221 Star 24/10/84

# Namibians split on call-up

WINDHOEK — Black nationalists and churches in Namibia have come out strongly against the proposed military registration of all men between the ages of 17 and 55.

But a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) spokesman and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) have given qualified approval to the scheme.

The general secretary of the Council of Churches in Namibia, Dr Abisai Shejavali, condemned the move.

"We are not waiting to go to war," he said. "We are waiting for our country to become independent."

"We will not accept being forced into such an evil war, to destroy our own people and our lives."

"We will fight against that," said Dr Shejavali, who will be liable for military service.

"South Africa seems intent on forcing Namibians to fight each other. That would be complete hell," he added.

His views were shared by the

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

secretary-general of the left-wing faction of Swanu, Mr Vekui Rukoro, who said: "We do not recognise South Africa's political or legal authority in this country."

"South Africa is merely attempting to draw our people into a colonial war for its own colonial designs."

"And it is using us as cannon-fodder for resistance against our own people."

"We will resist this and join with others who oppose it."

## SWAPO'S VIEW

Swapo's joint foreign affairs secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, who will also be liable for military service, said there was no doubt about Swapo's view of the move.

But he declined to comment in detail, saying he had not yet seen the full proposals.

"Swapo, of course, is opposed

to conscription of Namibians. But this appears to be more than just conscription," he said.

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in Namibia, said it was a good move because it would provide the military with valuable manpower.

But the HNP was vehemently opposed to blacks serving in the army.

The party was aware that Swapo members had been conscripted in the past and this was a serious security risk, he said.

"Blacks should serve only in the police."

"In that respect Koevoet is completely acceptable to us, but the army should be white."

The secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal, said the alliance was not against military conscription in broad terms.

The move appeared to be drastic but it seemed to be designed primarily to provide skilled manpower and not simply to draw vast numbers of people into the army.

221  
26/10/84

# Lawyers axed for Swapo link

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's oldest and most respected law firm has been axed as conveyancers for the Windhoek City Council because it acted on behalf of Swapo

In a decision which was hotly debated in the council on Wednesday night, the firm Lorenz and Bone, who have acted for the council since 1920, was axed

Councillor Vic Verster, also National Party member of the white Legislative Assembly, said Lorenz and Bone "worked for the enemies"

It was decided that work already allocated to Lorenz and Bone would stay with the firm, but all work in respect of new township proclamations would be given to other firms

Mr John Kirkpatrick, senior partner in Lorenz and Bone, declined to comment on the move

The council's official legal adviser, Mr J Hausman, said in a memorandum to the meeting that he was "totally opposed" to the axing of the firm as

they had rendered "outstanding service in the past"

Three councillors, the Rev Dries Yssel, Dr A B May, and Mr Jack Levinson, fought for Lorenz and Bone to be retained.

The axing of Lorenz and Bone comes shortly after a verkramppte coup on the council ousted prominent liberals

It also comes at a time when the council is involved in a major political row because voters' rolls for the council elections have been made open to white South African citizens only — in spite of a law in SWA/Namibia which prohibits racial discrimination

Lorenz and Bone have acted for Swapo in several court cases, and were also the attorneys who acted on behalf of the internees at the Mariental internment camp who were released last week and earlier this year after six years of detention without trial

This is the fourth time a motion has come up in the City Council to axe Lorenz and Bone, but previous motions were defeated, as liberals held a majority

Washington  
Dr. Chester Crocker and South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha are expected to meet on the Cape Verde Islands tomorrow to discuss proposals made to the United States recently by senior Angolan negotiators.

It was not clear last night whether Angolan officials will join Mr. Botha and Dr. Chester, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, in the talks, but some sources suggested that they might be present as observers or to take part in proximity talks with either the Americans or South Africans.

The choice of the Cape Verde Islands as the venue would make Angolan participation easily possible, the sources said.

Washington observers are cautious about forecasting a major breakthrough in the Angolan impasse coming out of the meeting, but note a number of encouraging signals from the Angolans and Americans in recent weeks.

One is the use by the Americans of the word "constructive" to describe proposals made by the Angolans to Dr. Crocker's deputy, Mr. Frank Wisner, during recent talks in Luanda.

Another is a positive tone adopted by Angolan President Jose dos Santos in an interview with the *Washington Post*.

### Cuban troops

A third is the ousting of Angolan Foreign Minister Mr. Paulo Jorge.

While Mr. Jorge, a hardliner who wanted no contact with South Africa, was not a direct participant in talks, diplomats have concluded that he had a "potential for mischief."

The Angolans continue to maintain that the key issue of the removal of 25,000 Cuban troops from their country cannot be resolved so long as South Africa provides assistance to Unita rebels and before a start is made in implementing independence for Namibia.

The Angolans also want South African troops to leave their territory. The troops have pulled back to a position, reported to be 40 km north of the Namibian border, where they are said to be operating joint patrols with Angolan troops to monitor the peace agreement in the area.

The focus in past talks has been on details of the Angolan situation, but the US believes the stage has been reached where the larger diplomatic issues can be addressed again.

The talks in Cape Verde are likely to include Angolan security, the Cuban troop question, and the Namibian situation — including the activities of Swapo guerillas.

A senior US official spoke optimistically at the weekend of a "mood of both sides to get together" and said it was clear that "a door is open for a settlement."

But he also warned that it would be wrong to say that a point had been reached where a negotiated settlement could be expected.

Pik and Crocker to hold talks on the Cape Verde Islands

US says 'door is

open' for settlement

221  
29/10/89  
The Star Bureau

NAMIBIA:

# Botha, Crocker in talks

221

Times

29/10/84

From SIMON BARBER

**WASHINGTON.** — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, flew to Cape Verde yesterday for talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, which could result in concrete moves towards SWA/Namibian independence by the end of the year.

The talks are being held on Cape Verde — whose government has been a key intermediary — to leave open the possibility that Angolan officials will participate later in the week.

### Cuban troops

It is understood that Dr Crocker will present Mr Botha with Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos's commitment to send the Cubans home, and will be waiting to hear a similarly firm commitment from South Africa on the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, as promised by President P W Botha earlier this year.

If all goes according to plan, both Angola and South Africa will have agreed in principle to a regional, Resolution 435-based settlement that will involve a mutual and balanced withdrawal of Cuban and South African

forces from Angola and SWA/Namibia.

US officials have emphasized that the details — timetables, monitoring arrangements and the like — have yet to be worked out.

Negotiations on these aspects will begin once Pretoria has matched Luanda's offer with the necessary political decisions — hopefully by the end of the week.

"We are not at a point of reaching a full negotiated settlement," one US official emphasized at the weekend.

Meanwhile, in a development some analysts see as related, a special US envoy, General Vernon Walters, has been touring moderate West African nations, including Mali and Niger.

US officials have confirmed that there will probably have to be changes in the composi-

tion in the Untag force envisaged under Resolution 435, and the countries General Walters visited have been mentioned in this connection.

Cape Times Political Correspondent Anthony Johnson reports that a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman last night said he was not prepared to comment on the trip "at this stage".

However, developments by today might warrant comment from the department, the spokesman added. It is understood that Mr Botha has not yet left for Cape Verde, but will do so early this week.

### 'Concrete offer'

● On October 23, the State Department announced that US negotiators had returned from Luanda with "a concrete Angolan offer" on a Cuban troop withdrawal.

A State Department spokesman said at the time that the US was "reviewing the Angolan proposals in expectation of further talks in the future".

The announcement followed negotiations conducted by Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's deputy on Southern African issues, and at the time there were hints that President Dos Santos had told Washington he was prepared to offer a "commitment" on a Cuban withdrawal schedule that would coincide with South Africa's departure from Namibia.



## Admin-G heads delegation

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A small delegation led by Namibia's Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, left Windhoek today to join the South African mission for talks with American and Angolan representatives on the Cape Verdes tomorrow

It is believed Dr van Niekerk was accompanied by the chief of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, and his chief aide, Mr Sean Cleary.

### SCEPTICAL

Reliable sources said the talks would probably centre on recent negotiations between the American and Angolan governments concerning a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, and Namibian independence

Informed sources in Windhoek acknowledged there appeared to have been some progress in the American-Angolan detente.

But they were sceptical of any significant breakthrough being achieved, or that the MPLA attitude regarding Cuban withdrawal had shifted significantly from its January position.

# Talks could end Namibia stalemate

221  
Star  
30/10/84

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Cape Verde meetings scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday between Mr Pik Botha and the Reagan Administration's Dr Chester Crocker could lead to the final breakthrough on Namibia

On the table will be the package Angola needs if it is to send home the 25 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops still in Angola

The discussions will mark the beginning of what could develop into an intense, high-level diplomatic offensive aimed at securing agreement on the different elements of the package.

Western observers will be watching the meetings with great interest to see whether the changes in Angola's official stance on the Cubans is enough to give fresh impetus to the largely American effort to end the Namibian stalemate

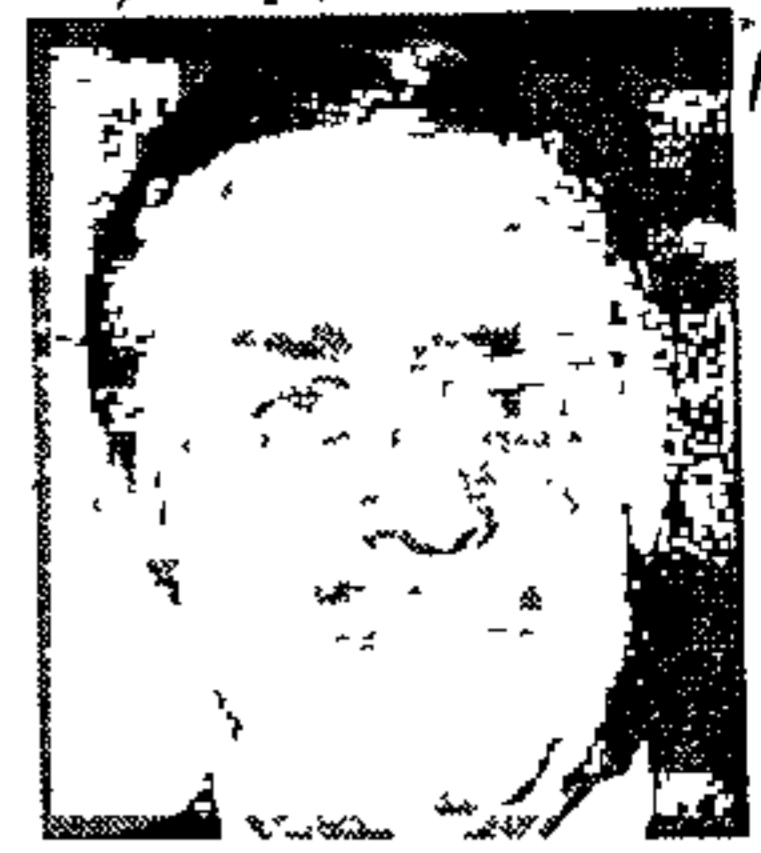
### APPARENT CONSENSUS

Accompanying the South African Foreign Minister will be General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, and Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Ambassador in Washington and a man who has played a key role in Namibian negotiations for more than 20 years

For the first time, there is apparent consensus in the Angolan Cabinet over the need to reach an agreement that will end the conflict in southern Angola, open the way to Namibian independence and produce a possible settlement with Dr Jonas Savimbi

Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's right-hand man, has been to Angola twice in recent weeks for top-level discussions with the MPLA leaders.

These discussions confirmed the policy changes outlined by Angola's President dos Santos in an interview with Jim Hoagland, of the *Washington Post*, earlier this month.



Mr Pik Botha

## 'No peace without Swapo'

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The war in Namibia will not end unless South Africa agrees to meet Swapo and sign a ceasefire, says the organisation's representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Ndeutapo Amagulu

In a speech to mark solidarity week with the Namibian people, Mr Amagulu said South Africa's promise to withdraw from Angola did not in itself represent a solution to Namibia's problems, which would have to be tackled by Pretoria and Swapo

He accused Pretoria and Washington of trying to "hold the people of Namibia to ransom" by insisting on linking Cuban troop withdrawal in Angola with the independence issue

# US refuses to argue with Swapo on Cubans

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US State Department has declined to get involved in a public squabble with Swapo over the origin of the Namibian linkage issue

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is tied to implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence under Security Council Resolution 435

Swapo spokesmen say the Americans introduced the linkage concept, one of the chief stumbling blocks in Southern Africa

But yesterday diplomats, who have been involved in America's peace initiative in Southern Africa, skirted around the question here

They said privately the presence of Cuban troops in the region was simply a factor that had to be taken into account

The South Africans had told the UN that it prevented them from implementing Resolution 435

The Americans made no bones about the fact that they wanted the Cubans to get out

And even the Angolans were looking for a way of getting rid of the Cuban troops, sources said

One diplomat said those were the facts that mattered and not arguments about who said what first

# US originated vexing policy of Cuban linkage — Swapo

NEW YORK — Top Swapo officials claimed at the United Nations yesterday that America and not South Africa had instigated the Cuban linkage issue which is being blamed for delaying Namibian independence

The linkage of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola to the implementation of Resolution 435, the UN blueprint for Namibian independence, was the greatest stumbling block in the Namibia issue, said the Swapo leaders

Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, head of the organisation's observer mission to the United Nations,

Star 3/1/80  
By Andrew Walker,  
The Star Bureau

told a Press conference that the linkage policy was designed by the Americans and supported by South Africa. This was an attempt by President Ronald Reagan's Administration to save the South Africans

Mr Gurirab said: "When we negotiate eyeball to eyeball with Dr Chester Crocker (America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs), Americans do not deny that they claim parentage for linkage"

He claimed linkage had first been made an operational

question in April 1981 by former American Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Judge William Clark.

American officials have in the past denied initiating the linkage policy

Mr Toivo told reporters: "All I can say is that the Reagan Administration wanted to save the racist South African regime

"That is why it came up with the linkage of Cuban troops as a precondition for the decolonisation of Namibia"

He said Swapo was appalled by the stance taken by the Reagan Administration

"As far as we and all the member states of the United Nations are concerned, the Cuban troops issue is an issue between two sovereign states, that is Cuba and Angola," he added.

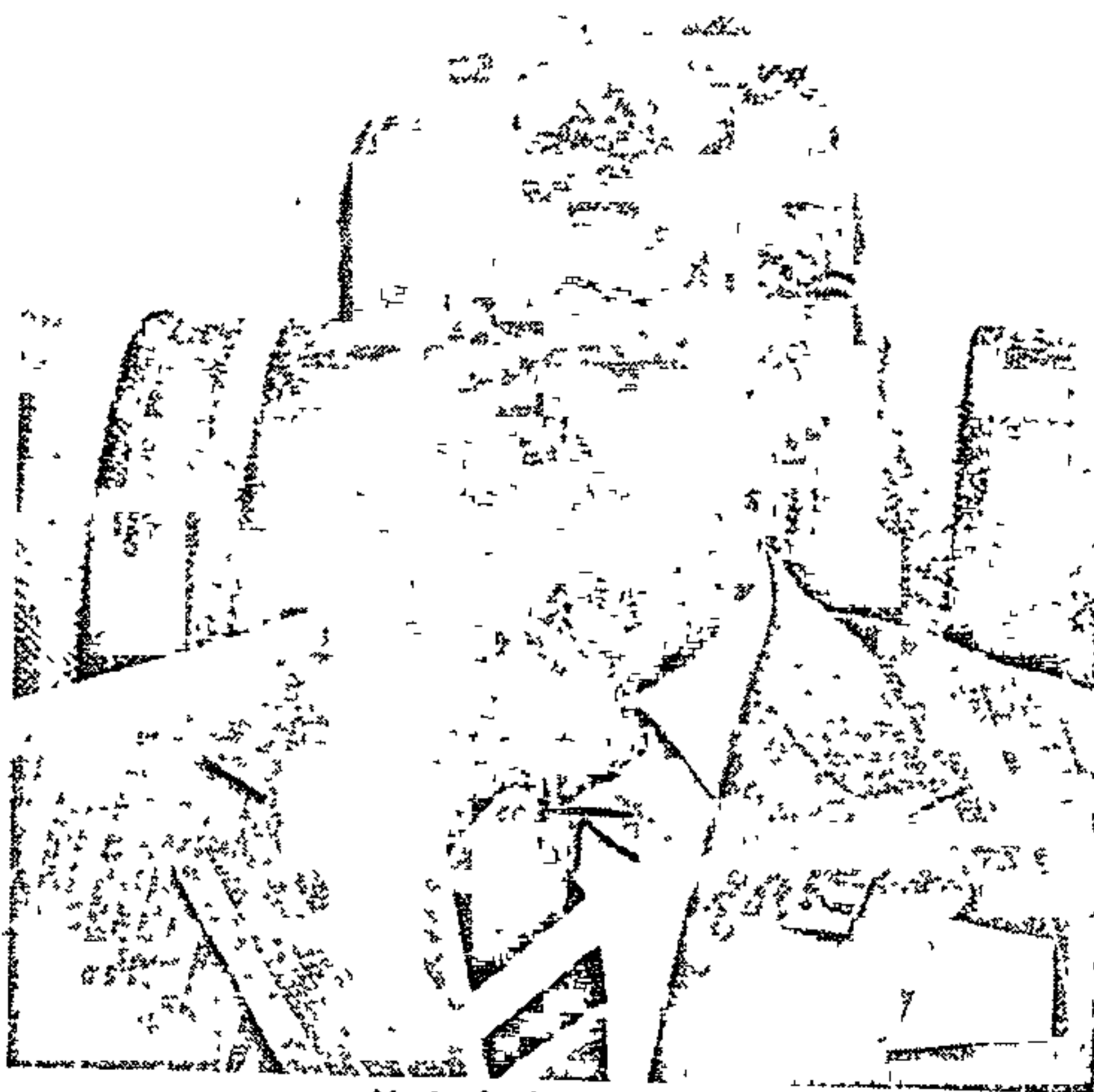
## NO DEVELOPMENTS

Mr Toivo said there had been no developments in attempts to decolonise Namibia

Asked about South Africa's new constitution and its signing of security pacts with states including Angola and Mozambique, he said these did not represent any progress in Southern Africa

"Whatever South Africa is doing today she is doing with encouragement from the Reagan Administration," he went on.

"Also, the recent tour of Mr Botha (a reference to State President Mr P W Botha's visit to European nations) has encouraged South Africa to go on with its bantustan system and with oppression of the majority of South Africans."



Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo

3/10/84  
**17 Swapo fighters killed in two weeks**

(221)

The Star Bureau

Star

**WINDHOEK** — Security forces in northern Namibia have killed 17 Swapo fighters in the last two weeks, the SWA Territory Force chief, Major-General George Meiring, said today.

Six of those killed were in the western Kavango region, where security forces were engaged in in-

tensive seek-and-destroy actions against a group of insurgents thought to number about 50

General Meiring said the latest Swapo deaths brought the number of fighters killed since the disengagement agreement in Angola on February 16, to 485, while the total death toll of insurgents since January 1 stood at 537.

October 31 1984

221 Star

# Optimism lacking at Namibia talks

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

31/10/84

The latest round of high-level Namibian talks between the South African and US Governments began on the Cape Verde Islands today, but observers are cautious about optimism on the outcome.

The South African team, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and including the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, the Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, and the ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, met the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and other US officials.

High on the agenda is a new breakthrough — Angola's apparent change of position with the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The South African Government, backed by the US, has repeatedly insisted that United Nations Resolution 435 cannot be implemented without the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

South African sources indicated today that representatives from Angola were expected to take part in the discussions but, if they did, there was a possibility of some new development.

The South African team was cautious about being optimistic, they added.

(221) Star 31/10/84

# UN opens annual solidarity week with Namibians

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Council for Namibia has opened its annual "Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, and Swapo, its liberation movement", with a minute's silence "in memory of those heroes who have fallen in the struggle for liberation".

The council is staging the week as the "legal administering authority for the territory until independence"

The proclamation in 1976 of the annual week of observance was made by the General Assembly of the world body

## TERMINATE MANDATE

The week was proclaimed to commemorate its 1966 decision "to terminate South Africa's mandate over Namibia and to have the United Nations assume direct responsibility for it", according to a Press release issued by the body

Opening the meeting, the President of the General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, said hopes that Namibia would be given independence had been shattered "when South Africa refused to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations calling for its withdrawal from the territory"

Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar told the meeting that the Namibian dispute was one of the foremost concerns of the international community

"While South Africa had confirmed to me its commitment to Security Council Resolution 435, its continued insistence on the linkage pre-condition, which has been rejected by the Security Council, still makes it impossible for us to proceed with the implementation of the plan," he said.

## PRIMARY ISSUE

"I have repeatedly urged that the question of Namibia be considered as a primary issue in its own right, the solution of which will help resolve other problems in the region"

The Week of Solidarity is to include statements by member nations, Swapo, the ANC, the PAC, the PLO, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned group.

South Africa has not been invited to speak

As part of its commemoration programme, the Council for Namibia is to hold a symposium entitled "A century of heroic struggle of the Namibian People against colonial occupation"

# '17 Swapo killed'

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 17 Swapo insurgents in the operational area in the past fortnight, according to the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring.

Addressing a media conference in Windhoek yesterday, General Meiring said six of the insurgents had been killed in western Kavango.

Security forces suffered no losses during the latest skirmishes with Swapo, the general said. — Sapa

(227) D. Disputat  
11/11/84

# Independence: MPC threatens to go it alone

WINDHOEK — The six-member Multi Party Conference (MPC), announced yesterday it would negotiate its own "independence" for Namibia early next year, regardless of world opinion

At a press conference, the MPC released a document which invites Swapo and other "parties representing significant constituencies" to join a round-table conference to discuss problems in the way of independence

Before such a conference is convened, the MPC said, it would be desirable to have a cessation of hostilities in the war "to establish the conditions essential to the success of such a conference"

If no reply is received from Swapo by December 31, the MPC will "enter into negotiations with the South African Government to discuss the modalities of grant-

ing independence to SWA/Namibia at the earliest possible date"

The DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, confirmed that a copy of the document had been forwarded to the South African Government for discussion between South African, American and Angolan representatives at the present Cape Verde talks.

Leaders of different parties in the MPC stressed yesterday that the independence they wanted was not that envisaged by the United Nations Security Council in its 1978 resolution 435.

Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, yesterday dismissed the MPC proposals and said "We will have no part of this"

"We will only be part of a settlement in terms of resolution 435, to which both South Africa and the MPC have sup-

posedly committed themselves — although it now seems the MPC have uncommitted themselves

"We reject this proposal out of hand. The MPC is in no position to claim authenticity or to claim any political support, whatever independence they want or get will be dictated by South Africa"

MPC leaders made it clear yesterday they would make urgent representations to the South African Government for the setting up of procedures for independence as soon as possible

MPC leaders were divided yesterday on whether or not South African troops and the South African security police unit, Koevoet, would be asked to withdraw after such an independence — DDC

## All SWA males must register

WINDHOEK — The first centres of registration for military service for SWA/Namibian males between the ages of 17 and 54 were announced in Windhoek yesterday by the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General George Meiring

The registration will initially apply only to members of national reserve units

General Meiring said at a news conference the step was in line with the South African Defence Act of 1957

The legislation would shortly be extended to include all men between

the ages of 17 years and 54 in SWA/Namibia, regardless of nationality

He said failure to register was a crime

The proposed registration has provoked criticism in some political circles here. Party spokesmen said the step would mean SWA/Namibians would have to fight against close relatives in Swapo

Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Daniel Jongarero, said "All I want to say is General Meiring can go to hell — I am not registering, and no Swapo office-bearer will register" — SAPA-DDC.

## 17 shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 17 Swapo insurgents in the operational area in the past fortnight

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said here yesterday six of the insurgents had been killed in western Kavango, which brings to 485 the number of insurgents killed since February 16

General Meiring said a total of 537 insurgents had been killed since January 1. Security forces had suffered no losses during the latest skirmish with Swapo, the general said — SAPA

## Pik, Crocker open talks

PRAIA (Cape Verde) — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday met the US Under-Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, for what could be key talks on Namibian independence.

The Cape Verde Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Luz, who arrived on the island of Sal to greet Mr Botha and Dr Crocker, told reporters an Angolan

presence at the talks was not anticipated.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, the South African ambassador to the US, Mr Brand Fourie and the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk

A key topic was expected to be new Angolan proposals for a settlement on SWA/Namibia — SAPA-RNS

# Swapo could be left out of talks

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) announced yesterday it would negotiate independence from South Africa at the earliest possible date — if, by the end of the year, Swapo continued the war and still refused to join in an internal constitutional conference

At the same time the conference would try to win recognition for this independence from the international community, including the United Nations and the Western Contact Group

The conference move, which has been expected for some time, is regarded here as possibly paving the way for a Taiwanese-style independence which would have minimal, if any, international recognition

## RESOLUTION

The announcement took the form of a resolution in which the conference bemoaned the deadlock over Namibian independence. The resolution expressed unhappiness with the continued rule by an administrator-general

It called on Swapo and other meaningful political parties to join in the proposed talks before December 31, and said it would meet on January 15 to assess the response to its invitation

The Democratic Turn-

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

halle Alliance chairman in the conference, Mr Dirk Mudge, said Swapo had repeatedly been invited to join the conference in talks, and if it would not respond the people of the territory would have to go ahead without it

"We are planning to talk to South Africa as one would talk to a colonial dominator," said Mr Mudge. "And if the world doesn't like what we do, then I say, 'Just too bad'"

He rejected comparisons with the South African independent homelands, saying their independence was not recognised because they were considered part of South Africa. But Namibia's striving for independence was recognised by the world. Only the means was in dispute.

Conference leaders said the group had still not reached consensus on a constitution for independence.

The conference favoured the establishment of a constitutional principle before an election. This was in contrast to the United Nations programme, Security Council Resolution 435, which placed an election before the drawing up of a constitution



November 1 1984

Star 1/11/84

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — The SWA Territory Force has begun the first phase of its controversial military registration of all the men in Namibia between the ages of 17 and 54.

This was announced by the Chief of the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, who said the registration of members of the reserve in northern Namibia's Sector 30 should be completed by November 11.

Asked whether this military registration was the first step in replacing South African troop involvement in the territory with Namibians, the General said

"It is possible that the SWATF will be able to carry the major brunt of the onslaught in this country, and we are extending the involvement of the SWATF in this matter

"The people of this country will have to undertake the responsibility for defending the country."

Observers here estimate the registration could involve between 250 000 and 300 000 Namibians, but General Meiring said not everyone would necessarily end up doing military service.

Registration, however, was compulsory and anyone refusing to register could face prosecution

# SWA military registration 221 has begun

tion

News of the move evoked widespread condemnation from black nationalists and church leaders in the territory, who accused the South African Government of trying to use Namibians for cannon-fodder in maintaining its control over the territory

Asked whether the registration could sow the seeds of civil war in Namibia, General Meiring said

"If the seeds of civil war are sown, they will not have been created by us, but rather by the hostilities of Swapo"

South Africa had long ago called on Swapo to cease its hostilities, on the understanding that South Africa would follow suit, but the organisation continued to fight

The registration programme was basically in line with the current defence requirements in South Africa, and the necessary amendments for Namibia were expected to be completed by early next year, the general said.

"South West Africa cannot afford to keep a large police or permanent armed force to assure its security," he added.

The part-time force was under considerable pressure to serve the security needs adequately, as there was a shortage of manpower

"It has become an impossible situation, not only from personal or financial viewpoints, but it has also led to dissatisfaction among those who have to carry out their military duties," General Meiring said

Land.

# No publicity as talks over SWA begin

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, began talks on Cape Verde yesterday with the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, on Angola and South West Africa.

But no communique was released by the high-level South African and American delegations, presumably as a result of a deliberate policy decision to complete their discussions with a minimum of publicity.

An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night. "No information will be forthcoming tonight." He declined to say when Mr Botha and his team, which includes the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, will return to South Africa.

The talks centred on an Angolan offer to agree to a withdrawal of Cuban troops, before implementation of UN Resolution 435 for settlement of the SWA dispute, provided the Cuban pull-out is synchronised with a withdrawal of SA troops from Angola and SWA.

TONY WEAVER reports from Windhoek that the six-member Multi-Party Conference (MPC) yesterday announced it would negotiate its own "independence" for SWA early next year, regardless of world opinion.

At a Press conference,

the MPC released a document which invited Swapo and other "parties representing significant constituencies" to join a round-table conference to discuss "problems" in the way of independence.

Before such a conference was convened, the MPC said it would be desirable to have a cessation of hostilities in the war "to establish the conditions essential to the success of such a conference".

If no reply was received from Swapo by December 31, the MPC would "enter into negotiations with the South African Government to discuss the modalities of granting independence to SWA at the earliest possible date".

Leaders of different parties in the MPC stressed yesterday that the "independence" they wanted was not that envisaged in Resolution 435.

Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, yesterday dismissed the MPC proposals and said "We will have no part of this".

"We will only be part of a settlement in terms of Resolution 435, to which both South Africa and the MPC have supposedly committed themselves — although it now seems the MPC have 'uncommitted' themselves.

"We reject this proposal out of hand. The MPC is in no position to claim authenticity or to claim any political support."

# Soldiers jailed for gang rape

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau  
WINDHOEK — A gang rape of a 28-year-old Namibian mother by soldiers of the South African Cape Corps was described as "barbaric" by Mr Justice H Levy in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Six soldiers were charged with the crime, but only three stood trial. Summonses were issued for the arrest of the three who estreated bail.

Frank Pieters (23) was convicted of rape and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which 18 months were suspended.

Christopher van Wyk (22) and Abram Lottering (21) were convicted of attempted rape. Van Wyk received four years' jail, of which two years were suspended, while Lottering's three-year sentence was suspended in full.

The six soldiers had driven to a kraal in the Sayema district of Namibia's north-eastern Kavango war zone earlier this year.

They became drunk and grabbed the young woman, the mother of a small boy. She tried to run away but they caught her, stripped her naked and began taking turns to rape her.

# Swapo backs baby boom to swell ranks

NEW YORK — Swapo is looking for a baby boom to swell its military ranks, the secretary-general, Toivo Ja Toivo, told a United Nations seminar to mark the 100th anniversary of white rule in the territory.

His was the most vivid and long-range proposal in a day in which Swapo-supporting delegates from around the world came to laud the movement's efforts.

They ranged from the Rev Jesse Jackson, who was accorded star treatment, to members of 15 parliamentary bodies, East and West

Hailing "Brother Toivo", Mr Jackson attacked current American policies as "sinister and callous" and called for a "complete disengagement" from Pretoria, which he proposed confronting with the alternatives of "disenfranchisement and disinvestment or enfranchisement and investment".

Reflecting that "today's crucifixion

will lead to tomorrow's resurrection", the preacher-politican called the independence quest "one of the most meaningful pilgrimages in the human experience".

Responding for Swapo, Mr Toivo charged that it was the "genocidal" pre-World War I Germans who had created the models for bantustans, influx control and other features of South Africa.

Characterising recent South African moves as evidence of uncertainty and confusion, the Swapo veteran asserted that Pretoria now knew it could not achieve a military victory over Swapo's PLAN forces.

Its troops were "dying in their hundreds", he maintained. "They shoot; we shoot. They kill; we kill"

Now it was up to SWA/Namibians to "reproduce more babies to replenish the ranks of PLAN," he said. This was "no less than their patriotic duty." — DDC.

# Cubans:

## Answer from SA soon? 221

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration expected Pretoria to reply by mid-November to Angola's offer on a Cuban troop withdrawal, a senior United States State Department official said yesterday

Briefing reporters on this week's talks between the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, on Cape Verde, the official said Dr Crocker had delivered proposals, at the request of Luanda, to send the Cubans home in the context of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435

The official warned that while "fundamental political decisions" were being reached in Luanda and Pretoria, there were still "tough negotiations ahead"

Nevertheless, he predicted that Angolan and South African delegations would be meeting in the next few days to discuss completion of the Lusaka disengagement agreement

Significantly, he noted that South Africa could now complete its withdrawal from Angola without a prior ceasefire with Swapo in SWA/Namibia

This is a strong indication that Pretoria has formally dropped the idea of Swapo demilitarizing and returning to SWA/Namibia in a purely political capacity before, or even instead of, the implementation of the UN plan

The official said the US believed the South African precondition for final acceptance of 435 — an Angolan "commitment" on Cuban withdrawal — has now been met, at least in principle

● Our correspondent reports from Standerton, that the State President, Mr P W Botha, said last night that recent discussions between South Africa and the Angolan Government promised to have a positive outcome for South Africa

Addressing a National Party meeting attended by about 750 people, Mr Botha said definite progress had been made

The Angolan Government now realized that the Cubans would have to withdraw to ensure a lasting peace

# Expert slams Bushmen plan

(22) C. 7 miles  
July 84

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — A report  
on the Bushmen commis-  
sioned by the central  
government of SWA/Na-  
mibia distorts the facts to  
justify dispossessing  
them of their land, ac-  
cording to a top anthro-

pologist and film maker,  
Mr John Marshall

Mr Marshall, who has  
lived with the Ju/wa  
Bushmen on and off for  
30 years, has sent the  
South African Adminis-  
trator-General of SWA-  
/Namibia, Dr Willie van  
Niekerk, a critical re-  
sponse to the official re-  
port

The official report was  
commissioned by Dr Van  
Niekerk's office and was  
drawn up by a firm of  
South African landscape  
architects, Francois  
Marais and Associates

The Marais Report rec-  
ommends setting up a na-  
ture reserve in eastern  
Bushmanland

Mr Marshall says that if  
the recommendations of  
the report are put into  
practice, the Ju/wa and  
other Bushmen people  
will be stripped of their  
last access to land, and  
will be doomed to spend  
their lives as farm  
labourers, rapidly dying  
out because of grinding  
poverty

Mr Marshall said the  
distortions in the report  
were aimed at justifying  
the ends of the report,  
namely the recommen-  
dation that the Ju/wa  
people be stripped of  
their land and trained as  
farm labourers.

He said the most de-  
structive aspect of the  
"culture" invented by  
the Marais Report was its  
denial that Bushmen  
people had developed  
subsistence farming

Mr Marshall has re-  
commended that the  
Ju/wa people be allowed  
to keep their land and  
further develop their al-  
ready developed mixed  
economy, which relies  
heavily on subsistence  
farming in some areas

Dr Van Niekerk is in  
Europe, and a spokes-  
man for his office said  
yesterday he did not  
think he had had time to  
study Mr Marshall's re-  
sponse.

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### Official optimism

Angola's proposals for a Cuban and SA withdrawal from Angola have met with enthusiasm in Pretoria. They are likely to be the first step towards negotiations that could lead to a phased Cuban withdrawal next year and possibly also to implementation of UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

The major breakthrough is Luanda's perceived acceptance of "linkage" between a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence.

One source told the *FM* "There is broad consensus on the main principles involved. At least SA and Angola are now talking about the same thing."

The sudden progress in the Angolan-Namibian negotiations will soon be discussed at another meeting "at ministerial level" between SA, the US and Angola, probably at Cape Verde.

But Pretoria's old ally, Unita's Jonas Savimbi, seems set to try to hurl a spanner in the works. Unita is holding an extraordinary congress at Jamba in southern Angola, and this week its central committee launched a veiled attack on the US's "ambiguous attitude" on the Cubans — warning again that there can be no solution in Namibia or Angola without Unita participation.

A plane-load of SA journalists and

foreign correspondents was due to fly to Jamba this week for what promised to be an important press briefing. It has been pointed out that the journalists will have to overfly the operational area — so their trip necessarily required Pretoria's approval, if not co-operation.

The US's diplomatic advance in Angola has renewed its determination to save the Mozambique peace talks from collapse. A senior State Department diplomat unexpectedly travelled to Pretoria and Maputo this week for negotiations with the two governments. The major problem is the rebel Renamo movement's bitter outburst against Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who was referred to as an ally of the Marxist regime in Maputo.

Botha himself is due to meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Saturday. Genscher is expected to put pressure on SA to accept the Luanda proposals. US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker relayed to him at their Cape Verde meeting. Botha will return to SA this weekend to brief the Cabinet and the State Security Council.

Next week a high-level meeting of the Joint (SA-Angola) Monitoring Commission (JMC) will be held in southern Angola "to discuss the completion of the disengagement process."

Shortly after that SA will give Crocker its formal reply (and its own proposals) on facets of the Angolan plan with which it disagrees. This meeting will be followed up by a high-level tripartite meeting with Angola — probably at ministerial level.

Luanda's plan remains a well-kept secret, but is rumoured to include proposals for marked reduction of the Cuban pres-

ence, using a small residual force to guard Luanda and the oil-rich Cabinda enclave — before phasing them out altogether.

SA's latest position seems to be to insist on "parallelism." This would mean insisting that the Cubans must leave Angola at the same rate that the SA troops leave Namibia under the settlement plan contained in Resolution 435. By the time SA troops in Namibia are down to 1 500 men, Pretoria wants all Cubans out of Angola. It is understood that the Angolan proposals are not incompatible with this position.

#### Unita's role

In a statement released to the *FM* on behalf of the central committee of Unita, Savimbi states (translated from the original Portuguese):

"Regarding the ambiguous attitudes of the power involved in the negotiations for the independence of Namibia in exchange for the Cuban departure from Angola, the committee wants to reaffirm the following:

- It is impossible to be flexible on the issue of the Luanda regime sending the Cubans home unless there had been direct negotiations with Unita aimed at ending the civil war in Angola,

- No solution for the Namibian independence will be possible without Unita's participation in the global resolution of the present conflict in southern Africa, and

- The dismissal of Paulo Jorge (the former Angolan Foreign Minister) has no meaning to the conflict which has Unita on the one side and the MPLA, kept in power by 40 000 Cuban troops, on the other."

In another development on the Namibia front (which does not seem to bode as well for the independence process), the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal parties stated that Swapo has until the end of this year to start negotiations with the MPC. After that the MPC will unilaterally negotiate with SA on independence for Namibia.



Botha and Crocker ... now making progress

# Swapo rejects conscription <sup>Sw</sup>

9/1/84 By Peter Honey, <sup>(221)</sup>  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo today rejected the conscription of Namibians into the SWA Territory Force.

The deputy national chairman in Windhoek, Mr Danny Tjongarero, said Swapo would never associate itself with South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

Conscription into South Africa's occupation forces was establishing the basis for a civil war, he said. Only a ceasefire and implementation of UN Resolution 435 would ensure peace.



# Is now the time for new games on the border?

221 *W.C. Times*

12/11/84

LONDON — Now that the American elections are over do we start a new game on South Africa's north-western border?

It seemed the main players were hard at it. Chester Crocker, Frank Wisner, Pik Botha and Jose Eduardo dos Santos were suddenly excited about a new deal at a late hour when our attention was least attracted to the game.

President Dos Santos appeared to have made a desperate new bid a last-minute move. The Angolan president had done nothing less than throw in his long-serving Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge is one of the most senior members of the ruling MPLA and was appointed to the foreign affairs portfolio by the late President Agostinho Neto in 1976, not long before that leader died.

Described as a hardliner, Mr Jorge was regularly rumoured to be particularly determined not to be talked into doing any sort of deal over the Cubans.

President Dos Santos has frequently been said to be on the verge of accepting a deal which would involve a swap — South African soldiers leave SWA/Namibia in return for Cuban troops leaving for Cuba.

## Slow march

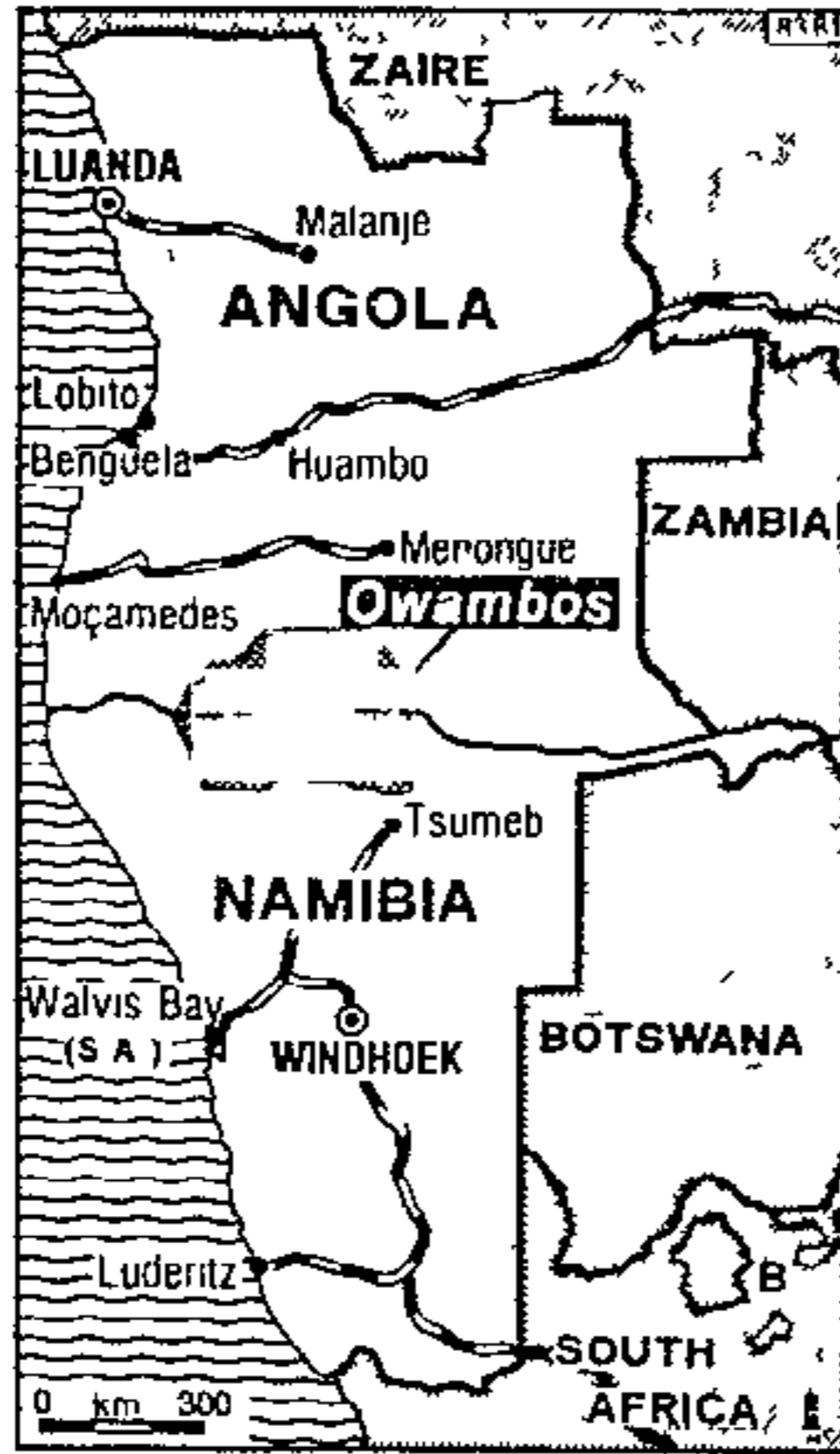
President Dos Santos even gave an interview to the Washington Post in which he spoke of Angolan "flexibility".

Earlier this year the South Africans and Angolans had a rather mysterious meeting in Lusaka which everybody believed would end in a display of "flexibility" by both sides.

It would come about this way. South Africans would begin a slow march to the SWA/Namibian-Angola border while the Angolan troops would proceed at a similar pace towards the Kunene.

The whole exercise would presumably be over when the SADF and Fapla reached the border simultaneously.

The exercise started out at an incredibly tedious speed but broke down when the South Afri-



cans slowed to a stop at Ngiva, 33 km north of the Kunene.

South African observers complained they could see Swapo infiltrators lurking in the bush near Fapla, while Fapla scouts reported they could see Unita filling in spaces behind the South Africans.

Neither side, it seemed, could trust the other side to play fair in the "flexibility" game. Both Mr Wisner and Dr Crocker could never assure themselves that President Dos Santos had explained the rules exactly to Mr Paulo Jorge, or had even dared to do so.

Then it appeared that this slow motion exercise in "flexibility" was far too much for Angolan nerves and economy.

## Nervous advisers

When Mr Wisner went across to Luanda to find out what was bothering President Dos Santos, he discovered that Angola's foreign affairs people were continually having holes talked in their heads by nervous advisers.

Besides, all this international dilly-dallying was wrecking whatever finances Angola had for patching up the territory.

Whatever they had believed themselves able to do at the beginning, the South Africans felt they would need more time to prepare the people of SWA/Namibia to frustrate UN Resolution 435.

Although the SWA administration had had several years to make themselves better liked among the local ethnic groups than Swapo might be able to do, it seemed they were not succeeding in making themselves popular fast enough.

In any case neither the South Africans nor the Angolans felt really sure that they would be able to prepare a friendly welcome for the others who would prefer them as neighbours in due course.

Furthermore, the Angolans in charge in Luanda felt they would be happier in making final arrangements about borders and the independence of Namibia more directly with the Americans.

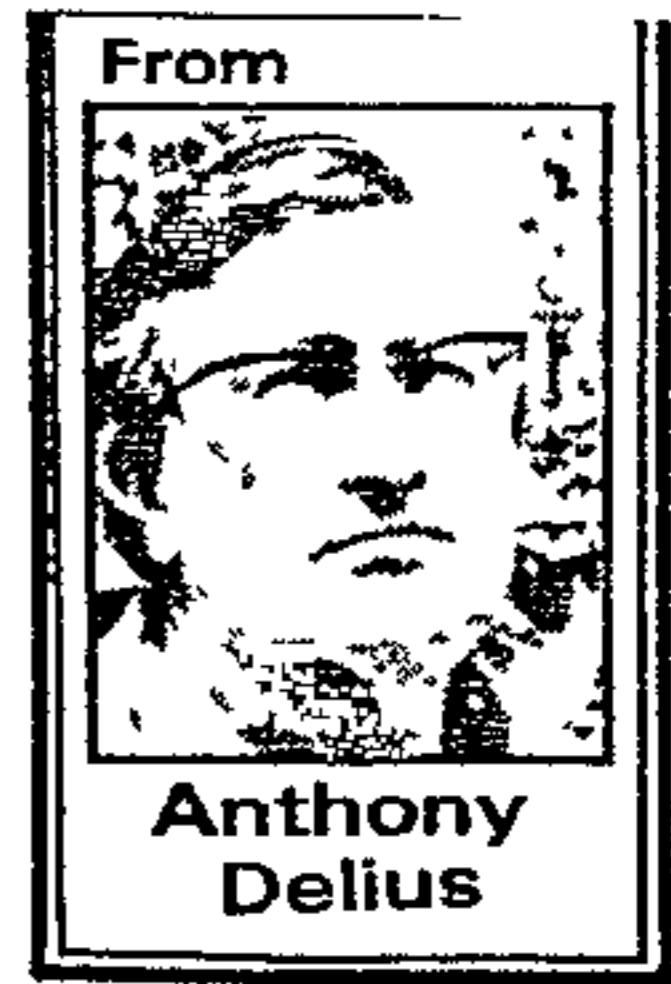
## Assurance

Besides, the Angolans were fairly sure they would be able to get more money from the Americans in special aid than they would from the South Africans. The Reagan dollar, they heard, was better to have than failing gold. Added to which, the presence of Unita in Angola meant far more to South African security than it did to America's.

Nevertheless Mr Wisner, after a great deal of intense argument, was able to go back to Washington with a reasonably fair assurance that he had the word of the parties concerned that the Cubans and the South Africans might be expected to go home, however cautiously.

As a sign of Luanda's good word, Mr Jorge was pushed out of control of the movement of Cubans and the South Africans agreed to continue their departure if there was a joint effort to keep Swapo out until Namibia was prepared to receive them.

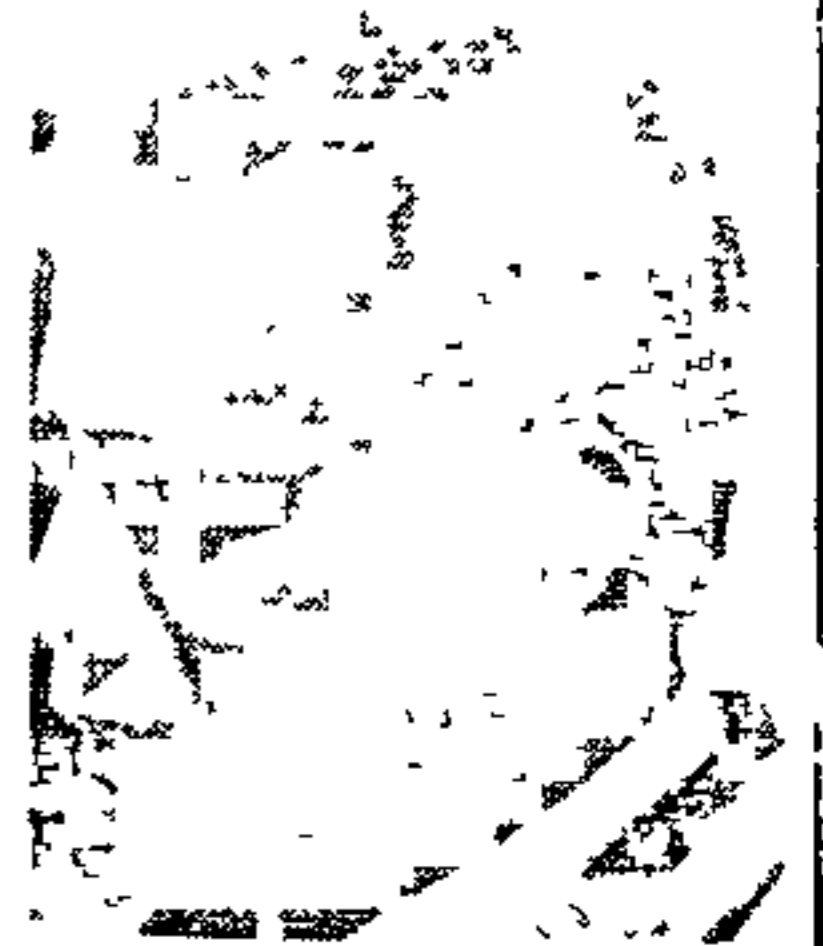
So the position rests, while the Americans decide what degree of urgency to give it for the next four years.



Anthony Delius



Dr Chester Crocker



President Dos Santos



Mr Pik Botha

# Unita will attack if Cubans go

12/1/84 C. Times  
221

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

JAMBA, Angola — The looming prospect of being locked out of negotiations on a SWA/Namibian settlement and the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola is making Unita leader Jonas Savimbi edgy

He is also openly worried by signs that the partition of Angola has crept on to the agenda in the latest round of trilateral negotiations between the MPLA government, the United States and South Africa — as this would threaten his dream of eventually ruling this vast country

But the concerns that are gnawing away at the wily bush fighter are tempered by a brazen confidence that his well-supplied 40 000-man military machine will torpedo any attempts by negotiating parties to downgrade his status as a key actor in the power play in Angola

## Won't fret

But just in case the United States or South Africa was harbouring such motives, the resourceful leader staged yet another public relations extravaganza for dozens of Western journalists aimed at thrusting him back into the international spotlight

And even if his latest publicity exercise did not re-establish him as a key figure in the ongoing SWA/Namibia-Angola negotiations, he served clear notice that he would not sit back and fret.

First, he warned that

Unita's burgeoning army would take every possible military advantage of a Cuban troop withdrawal and would mount an intensified military campaign with freshly trained troops on several fronts in northern Angola, including the capital, Luanda

## 'Fictitious'

Second, he claimed Unita had already set up alternative logistical routes to supply his army in the event of the implementation of Resolution 435 in SWA/Namibia and the consequent severing of his traditional, largely South African, supply lines

At a colourful and impressive military parade at Jamba Stadium on Friday, General Savimbi told about 2 000 crack troops, thousands of civilians and party officials that Unita refused to be "traded in for a fictitious withdrawal of Cubans from Angola"

He claimed that in the past three weeks the MPLA had brought in 2 500 black Cubans — who cannot be distinguished from black Angolans — to supplement the 35 000 already in the country

## Bad faith

"This shows that they are not negotiating with the Americans in good faith because even as they are talking they are finding ways to get by what they are agreeing to"

The feisty general argued that it was Unita's

growing military strength that had forced the MPLA to the negotiating table and since only the Cubans stood between Unita and victory, the MPLA would not dare send them home

Although making a number of conciliatory noises about South Africa and emphasizing his long-standing friendship with President P W Botha, he conceded "In politics you have permanent interests, but no permanent friends or enemies"

## US snub

He had been in contact with Pretoria about the recent Cape Verde talks, "but I have not been given any assurances that South Africa will not drop me", he said in an interview

General Savimbi showed less patience with the Americans. They have been ignoring him since May and he found it necessary to demand that the State Department's position on Angola and SWA/Namibia should be "unequivocally clarified, and the sooner the better"

But South Africa could well become the major focus of the Unita leader's anxiety this week following the announcement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at the weekend that SADF troops could be out of southern Angola "within days" of the November 15 meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission

# Independence for Namibia will not be easily gained

STAR 13/11/84 221

LONDON — After almost 40 years of international dispute, a Namibian settlement is in sight, but it is still a long, long way off

The latest breakthrough has been the Angolan acceptance in principle that the 25 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops should leave the country as part of the package

This has removed the last major obstacle to an internationally-acceptable Namibian settlement

But the package announced by the Angolan President at the weekend, as the base from which Angola is preparing to negotiate, is a long way from the counter-offer the South Africans will make

Not for nothing did the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, say at the weekend that he had no illusions about the difficulties that would have to be overcome before a final agreement could be reached

However he said his government was pleased that the Angolans had now accepted in principle the need for withdrawal of the Cuban troops

A day later the Ango-

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

lan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, spelled out details of the package that American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, presented to Mr Botha during Cape Verde Island talks earlier this month

- Complete withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

- Cessation of support for Unita and dismantling of their bases in Namibia

- Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence

- Phased withdrawal of Cuban troops after arrival of United Nations forces in Namibia and reduction of South African forces to 1 500 men

Mr Botha has already said that, if there were no major Swapo incursion, South African forces could be out of Angola within weeks

Whatever South Africa may or may not be doing to help Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels, the mere fact of Namibian independence would make direct help

to Dr Savimbi almost impossible

Any implementation of Resolution 435 would require elimination of any Unita camps that might be in Namibia

The real problems are going to come with the phasing of the South African withdrawal from Namibia and the steady reduction in the number of Cubans in Angola

For both of these programmes depend in large measure on people not yet involved in the negotiations

If Swapo cannot be persuaded to reduce guerilla activity in Namibia, South Africa will be reluctant to withdraw its soldiers according to any agreed timetable

But if Swapo really does believe it will dominate any fair elections in Namibia it should be ready to cool the military battle to facilitate its expected election successes

Despite Angola's acceptance in principle of the withdrawal of Cuban troops, there are few observers who believe this will happen unless the Unita problem is dealt with

And many observers believe President dos Santos would not be talking in terms of a Cuban withdrawal if he still believed there was a military solution to the Unita rebellion

But getting President dos Santos and Dr Savimbi to the conference table is not going to be easy.

Dr Savimbi is stepping up the pressure, in anticipation

At the weekend, he told western journalists at his base at Jamba in south-eastern Angola that he would frustrate the whole Namibian/Angolan deal if he were not included in negotiations

He claimed he had a 7 000 fresh troops on their way to Luanda.

Whether Dr Savimbi can be brought into the South African/American/Angolan discussions is questionable

However, that will have to be reconciliation between Unita and the MPLA before the Angolan Government can come out from under its Cuban military umbrella

So a Namibian settlement still depends on an Angolan settlement and this will not be easy

## US is pressing SA on Namibia — claim

By James Tomlins,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

PARIS — The American Government is pressing Pretoria to agree to proposals leading to a solution of the Namibian independence issue, says the newspaper *Le Monde*

The newspaper's Southern African editor, Mr Jean-Claude Pomonti, in a report apparently inspired by official French sources, said the proposals were a result of several months of intensive negotiations

"And," he said, "we must be cautious about reports of an imminent agreement which were being circulated on Friday"

An agreement would be signalled by the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Angola but nobody knew whether this would be a matter of days or months, Mr Pomonti went on

He claimed that Luanda was absolutely refusing to join any coalition with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi but would enter into local agreements with Unita field-commanders to arrange a ceasefire

Angolan sources, said Mr Pomonti, believed that the American and South African governments had the means to exert enough pressure to make Dr Savimbi see sense.

# Troops 'could be out in days'

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — South African troops could be out of southern Angola "within days" of this week's meeting of the Angolan/South African Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) at Ngiva, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Munich at the weekend.

"Unless there are large-scale Swapo incursions in the Ngiva region (40km north of the SWA/Namibian border), disengagement could be

completed even within days of the JMC meeting on November 15," Mr Botha said at a press conference.

Mr Botha was speaking on his return from a meeting with his West German counterpart, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Frankfurt amid cautious optimism that progress has been made towards an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia.

But Mr Botha made it clear that he saw "difficult negotiations" ahead over the detail of the An-

golans proposal for a Cuban withdrawal prior to independence.

Mr Botha said the MPLA's agreement in principle was "a very important step forward".

The South African Government was still finalizing its detailed response to the Angolan proposals which it would convey to the United States Government which would in turn convey it to Angola.

This could be followed by another tri-partite meeting between South Africa, Angola and the US.

Mr Botha conceded that there was a widening gulf between Pretoria and the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) whose leaders were insisting on a Lancaster House-type conference before independence and had totally rejected United Nations Resolution 435.

However, while continuing to be guided by the wishes of the SWA/Namibians, South Africa could not allow its interests to be endangered.

Asked whether South Africa was prepared to play a mediating role between Unita and the MPLA government, Mr Botha said that South Africa did not want to get involved in Angola's civil war.

"But if we are asked to mediate between Unita and the MPLA we would render what assistance we could."

# Resolution 435? It's enough to make a Namibian laugh

STAR 15/6/84

221

The incongruities surrounding the Namibian independence issue have probably never been more apparent. While the Western world speaks of progress, some even of an impending breakthrough, in the deadlock, in Namibia hardly an eyebrow is raised at all the fuss.

It may be because Namibians think they have seen it all before that they pay so little attention to all the international machinations. It may be true, as foreign diplomats who come here like to remind them, that the Namibians may one day be startled out of their lethargy by a flurry of statesmanlike wizardry, when all the pieces will lock into place and independence will come rolling in like the seventh wave.

But perhaps these domestic sceptics have a point. Perhaps the real reason for their jaundiced approach is that they believe their country's future ultimately lies in the hands of only one player: South Africa. In their ivory towers they don't hear too much of what anybody else says.

Being so close to the action, they don't need to depend on what Pretoria says, but rather on what it does. And it is doing plenty, but all of it so removed from what the United Nations wants as to make discussion of resolution 435 almost comical.

Little doubt remains that Pretoria wants to pull out of Namibia. Mr P W Botha says it costs a fortune to run the place. The civil service is almost totally localised, next year transport services — the last South African-run public service — will be transferred to Windhoek's control.

Perhaps more ominously, for people here, the army is being Namibianised: all men between the ages of 17 and 55 are being registered, despite widespread resistance to the idea. Already 60 percent of soldiers on the border are Namibians, and the SWA Territory Force chief, Major-General George Meiring, says the force now numbers 19 000.

On the political front, the six-member grouping of Namibian parties known as the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) is beginning to shout for self-government — with or without Swapo. In spite of mounting pressure, Swapo's current attitude suggests it will have to be without.

Developments in the twilight years of Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia showed that sometimes black nationalists can grow to fear the liberation armies even more than their erstwhile colonisers.

And the way the MPC is being shepherded around Africa and the

What is the real reason for the sceptics' jaundiced view of the future? Peter Honey of The Star's Foreign News Service writes from Windhoek.

world by South Africa, and promoted by Pretoria-paid consultants in the capitals of the West, means this self-proclaimed group of "true Namibian representatives" cannot simply be ignored as a freak of nature.

Early this year Mr Botha, while still Prime Minister, "commissioned" the MPC with the task of finding a viable solution to the independence problem.

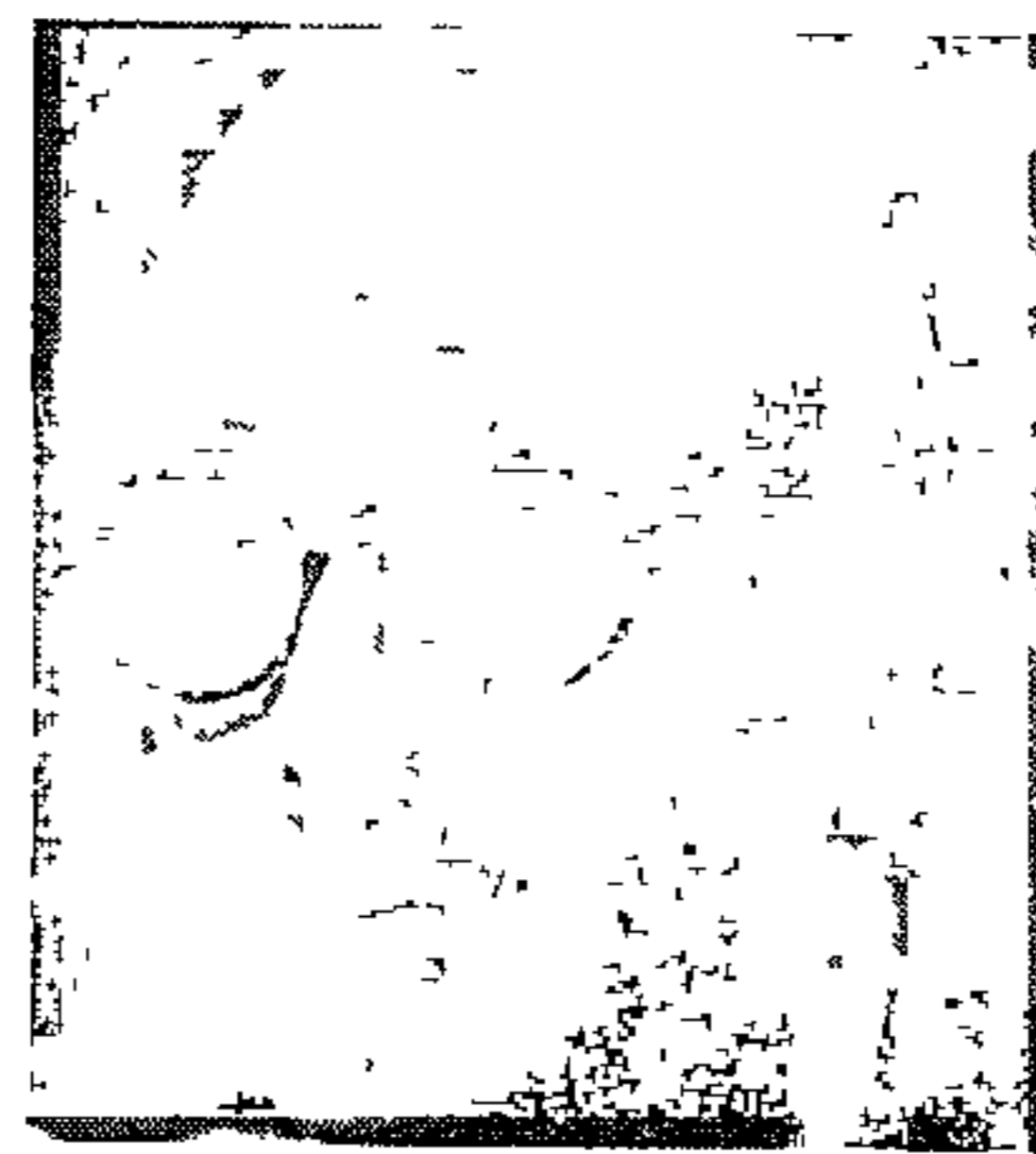
Although battling to unify itself, the MPC last month chose to issue an ultimatum to Swapo to join it or be left in the cold while it went ahead with independence negotiations with South Africa.

In Munich last week, Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the conservative German Hanns Seidel Foundation that "circumstances" were developing in which local Namibian leaders wanted to take more responsibilities over their own future.

Does this sound like progress towards resolution 435?

Consider the most recent movements. Mr Pik Botha goes to the Cape Verdes to hear what the Americans and Angolans have worked out over the Cuban withdrawal issue. He hears basically the same principles which the Angolans have been plugging for more than a year, but this time dressed up in a detailed programme.

He was unlikely to have expected much, because he knew that continued harassment by Unita would make a Cuban withdrawal highly unlikely. Harassment by the very same Unita whose leader attended



Dr Chester Crocker on collision course with Pretoria?

the presidential inauguration of Mr P W Botha in Cape Town recently.

Immediately after the Cape Verde talks, the Foreign Minister flies on to Rome, Tel Aviv and then to Munich, where he speaks on the same platform used by three MPC leaders.

And while they speak, journalists of the West's major news media fly from Pretoria to southern Angola to hear Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi warn that he cannot be left out of the Angolan-Namibian picture. The Angolan civil war is being intensified, he says.

Coincidental timing — all the way from Pretoria?

That is why any Namibian might laugh about resolution 435. If you press him, he might predict something more in tune with circumstances he sees around him perhaps

an internal settlement, with the MPC taking power while South African-controlled diplomacy and military continue to put the screws on Swapo to take part.

How much power such a government would get, our seer might be unable to say. But MPC leaders have made it clear they will not settle for half the cake.

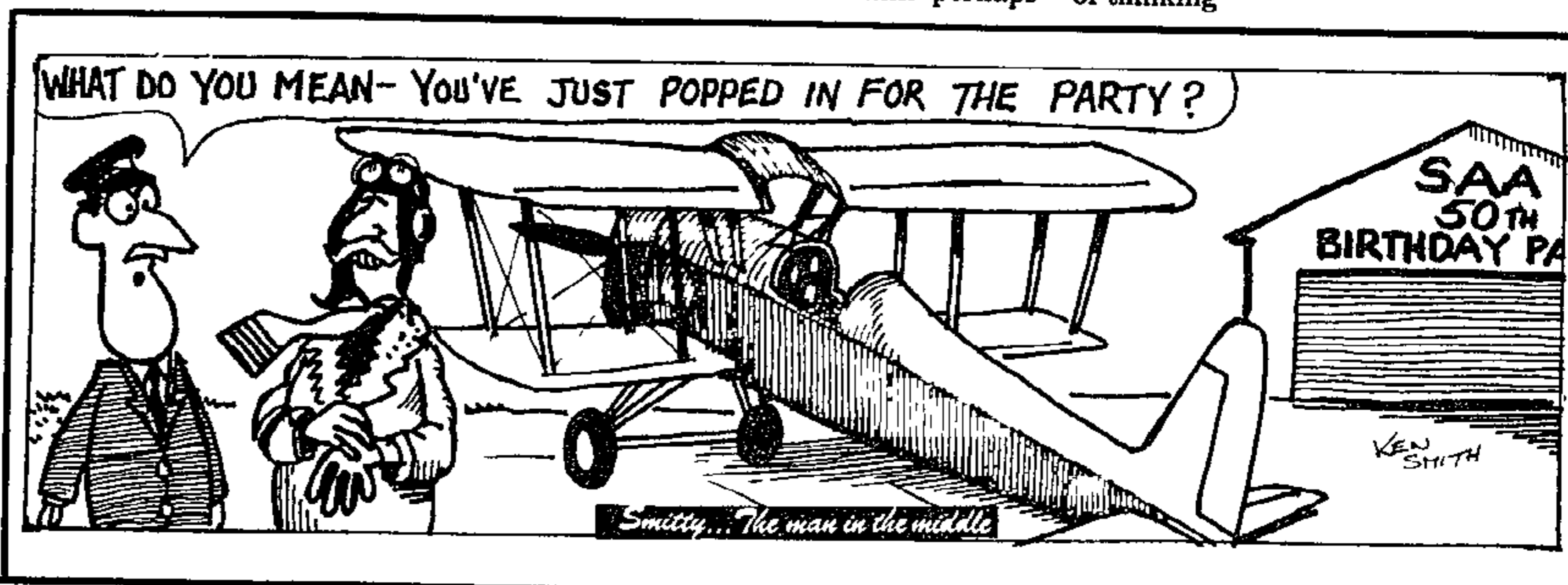
The question is how much international acceptance would there be for such a scheme. Perhaps none at all, but that might not be considered a prerequisite by Pretoria. Its current regime is in any case disputed by the world.

At the same time, Pretoria might see advantages in an internal settlement as it could gradually phase out its presence, reducing the financial burden as well as the military strain, while it concentrates on its internal problems and continues to impose its hegemony on the southern continent.

But if the latest Angolan offer on Cuban withdrawal solves no immediate problems, it has shifted international expectations on to Pretoria, which will no doubt look for a way to stave off the pressure.

And here lies the rub: a go-it-alone approach could very well put Pretoria on a collision course with the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who is hell-bent on achieving an internationally-recognised settlement for Namibia, and that still means resolution 435.

The fight may already have begun, as South African lobbyists in Washington are already reported to be trying to put pressure on Dr Crocker to adopt a more accommodating approach to Pretoria's way of thinking.



## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## A long and winding road

SA troops in southern Angola were packing their bags this week to complete the final withdrawal to Namibian soil after next week's high level meeting of the SA-Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC). But it is merely the first step on what diplomats predict will be a long and winding road to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and a SA withdrawal from Namibia.

SA's withdrawal from Angola will mean the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Agreement of February 17. It will also mean the end of an SA occupation of Angola that has lasted some eight years and has claimed the lives of many young South Africans, Namibians and Angolans.

Sources in Pretoria say SA is "anxious" to move out and the Angolans seem equally anxious to make it happen. The process of phased withdrawal has been delayed for months because of continued Swapo military activity in southern Angola. According to military sources, activity has virtually ceased.

The two components of the JMC will temporarily be based in the neighbouring border villages of Oshikango and Santa Clara.

According to the Lusaka Agreement, the JMC will have to disband 30 days after reaching the Namibia frontier. But SA is going to propose at next week's meeting at N'Giva that a more permanent body, the SA-Angola Joint Peacekeeping Commission, be formed to monitor border violations. The Angolans have already indicated that they are willing to take part in "joint border patrols" with SA.

Next week's "practical co-operation agreement" will also include an agreement on the Ruacana-Calueque water and hydro-electrical scheme on the Namibia-Angola border. Co-operation ceased when SA invaded Angola in 1975.

## SA's reply

The JMC meeting will be followed by a meeting between SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and US Under Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker, when Botha will formally give SA's reply to the Angolan government's recent proposals for a Cuban withdrawal. That will be followed by a high level meeting between SA, Angola and the US. It could all happen in the next two or three weeks, the FM was told.

After the tripartite meeting, the FM understands, the role of the US will diminish when SA and Angola start the long and rocky road to agreement on a Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence with a series of ministerial meetings. Further

peace talks between the Namibian administrator general and the Swapo leadership are also on the cards.

Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos's statement this week on his govern-



Angola's Dos Santos ... tough preconditions

ment's proposals at an independence celebration in Uige, northern Angola, is said to be much more harsh than the actual proposals given to Crocker and was obviously meant for internal Angolan consumption.

It is clear there is still a vast distance between SA's position and the Angolan proposals on the timing of a Cuban withdrawal. SA's compromise seems to be that the Cubans must leave Angola at the same rate that the SA troops leave Namibia under the settlement plan contained in Resolution 435. All Cubans must be out by the time the SA troops are down to 1 500. Dos Santos said this week the Cubans will only leave Angola when the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are in place and SA troops down to 1 500.

But a far more serious threat to a settlement in Angola and Namibia is the strength, popularity and threatening attitude of the rebel movement Unita. Unita president Jonas Savimbi's threat this week to attack Luanda on December 20 if he is not drawn into the negotiations is taken seriously after his dramatic successes in the last few months.

SA and the US agree that Unita has become such a powerful factor, militarily as

well as politically, that it must be part of a solution. But Luanda is adamant they will not talk to the "bandits." One pre-condition for a Cuban withdrawal is that SA must stop all aid to Unita. It seems the thinking in Luanda is still that Unita can be beaten if it has no SA support. Most observers agree this is wishful thinking.

SPENDING CUTS

**Namibia shows how**

A campaign has been launched in Namibia to cut government spending drastically. Wide-ranging investigations could lead to a much smaller civil service with fewer

Financial Mail November 16 1984

fringe benefits and longer working hours for civil servants, while all forms of subsidisation are under critical review

"We're cleaning house," says Secretary for Finance Johan Jones. He says the austerity campaign was launched because of economic pressures on SA — SA contributes almost half Namibia's budget — and because it has become time for Namibia to begin to stand on its own feet as he believes the territory's independence cannot be too far off.

A spending cuts study group under chairman Danie van Vuuren tells the FM the aim is to have a much smaller and more effective civil service. A radical first step was to scrap 300 posts — a saving of more than R2m per year. This figure will rise as the process goes on.

**Fringe benefits**

Civil servants have already been asked to work 2,5 hours more per week without extra pay. This could become compulsory once the investigation is completed, says Van Vuuren.

At the same time there is an investigation into fringe benefits for civil servants. Housing subsidies and travel allowances are under scrutiny.

All forms of subsidies — "there are pages full of them," says Jones — are being re-considered by two of the administrator general's policy advisory committees. Two-thirds of the members of these committees are from the private sector and the remainder are senior civil servants.

Says Jones "Every subsidy, be it for housing, drought or interest rates, has to prove its right of existence from scratch. I am sure we are going to save a few rand on that."

The initiative for the austerity campaign was Windhoek's, he says. It was underscored by the findings of the Thirion Commission on maladministration in Namibia.

In any event there is soon to be an amendment to Proclamation AG 8 to tighten government's financial control over second tier spending.

~~SECRET~~ FM 16/11/84

## Nujoma slams conscription

321  
22/11/74  
From MICHAEL HARTNACK C. Times  
HABARE — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has condemned South Africa's plans to start conscription in SWA/Namibia

Commenting on the new amendments to the South African Defence Act which requires SWA/Namibians between 17 and 55 to be called up for military service to fight against Swapo, Mr Nujoma said:

"This is yet another flagrant violation of the wishes and aspirations of the majority of our people to be free and independent as well as of the decisions and position of the international community"

In a statement from Lusaka, Mr Nujoma said South Africa now sought to further violate basic human rights in SWA/Namibia in addition to 18 years of illegally occupying the country

"Swapo vehemently condemns and, with utmost contempt, rejects this sinister South African undertaking in our country. This is an insult to the dignity and national integrity of our people," he said



RDM 24/11/84 (221)

# Swapo 36 sue Govt for R1m

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** -- Thirty-six former internees who were held for six years without trial at the Marien-tal internment camp are suing the Minister of Defence and the Administrator-General for a total of R1 010 000 for alleged unlawful detention and assault.

Summons was served on General Magnus Malan and on Dr Wilhe van Niekerk yesterday, lawyers for the 36 confirmed.

The 36 were among 131 internees who were taken by force from Swapo's Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, by the South African Defence Force.

Of the 131, 54 were released in May this year while the remaining 76 were released in stages, with one woman, Ms Amalia Apindi and 74 men being released last month.

All 36 are suing for alleged unlawful detention, and are demanding R20 000 each on this allegation.

Of the 36, 29 are suing for alleged unlawful assault, said to have occurred at Oshakati in the Ovambo war zone shortly after their seizure from Angola, and are demanding a further R10 000 each on this allegation.

The total figure of over R1 million is believed to be the largest amount ever sued for in a SWA court in a case of this nature.

International attention was focussed on the Marien-tal internment camp, 258km south of Windhoek, in April this year, when the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, banned a court application seeking the release of 37 of the internees

# SADF

## sued

for <sup>THE TIMES</sup> 24/11/86

## R1m

221

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Thirty-six former internees who were held for six years at the Mariental internment camp are suing the Minister of Defence and the Administrator-General for a total of R1 010 000 for alleged unlawful detention and assault

Summonses were served on General Magnus Malan and Dr Willie van Niekerk yesterday

The 36 were among 131 internees who were taken by force from Swapo's Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, by the South African Defence Force

Of the 131, 54 were released in May this year. The remaining 76 were released in stages, with one woman, Ms Amalia Aupindi, and 74 men, released last month

One man is still being held because, according to the SADF, he "poses a threat to security"

### R20 000 each

All 36 are suing for alleged unlawful detention lasting for six years, and are demanding R20 000 each

Of the 36, 29 are suing for alleged unlawful assault said to have occurred at Oshakati shortly after their seizure, and are demanding a further R10 000 each on this allegation

The total figure of over R1-million is believed to be the largest amount ever claimed in a SWA/Namibian court in a case of this nature

International attention was focussed on the Mariental internment camp, 258km south of Windhoek, in April this year, when the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, banned a court application seeking the release of 37 of the internees

Mr Coetsee invoked a section of the Defence Act which said that bringing the matter to court would be against the "national interest"

Z  
a  
r  
c  
n  
l  
s  
a  
i  
d  
a  
f  
n  
T  
t  
c  
ic  
of  
nt  
Al  
fa  
as

af  
sv  
e  
an  
m  
y  
ni  
o  
o  
w

M  
B  
R  
V

R  
A  
G  
20

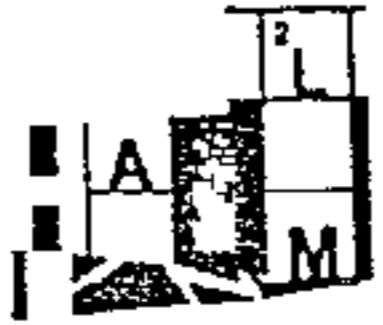
HN  
IAN  
EXI  
+ R  
or Fa  
20

ar 198  
St Jo  
nd  
nat  
INC  
DWI

tries  
a P  
arlick

Answers and  
Name Crossword Name and

set to



# Big blow to peace talks on Namibia

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

**THE delicately poised South African-Angolan peace initiative has been dealt a severe blow by the shock disclosure of sensitive proposals of the negotiating parties on a Cuban withdrawal.**

A clearly angry Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday lashed out at the Angolan Government for leaking details on the withdrawal of South African and Cuban troops to United Nations sources.

The Foreign Minister also confirmed yesterday that details of the proposals published in the United States and South Africa at the weekend were correct.

## Secrecy

The leaks are being seen as a clear breach of assurances given by all parties to the Cape Verde talks that the negotiations would be conducted under the strictest secrecy.

While the talks will continue, the disclosure of the main parties' initial proposals and counter-proposals is likely to put a damper on future proceedings.

Reacting to the latest developments, Mr Botha reportedly said that in spite of a mutual agreement Angola had gone out of its way to publish

the proposals it had made to South Africa.

Mr Botha said the Angolan action placed a question mark over that country's ability to negotiate seriously.

He said South Africa had adhered strictly to its undertaking not to divulge particulars, but in view of the Angolan action, South Africa had no choice but to confirm that the details disclosed were correct.

The disclosures show no fundamental differences in principle between South Africa and Angola on the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

However, what does emerge clearly is that the major stumbling-block in the current round of talks concerns the speed with which Cuban and South African forces would be withdrawn from Angola and SWA/Namibia respectively.

Most notably, Angola wants the Cubans to be withdrawn over a three-

year period with 10 000 troops remaining in the country as a security blanket, while South Africa wants all Cubans out of Southern African in three months.

The South African proposals include the appointment of a Joint Peacekeeping Commission to supervise the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and that the withdrawal take place simultaneously with the withdrawal of South African troops from SWA/Namibia.

Furthermore, within six weeks of the implementation of Resolution 435, Cuban troops should be reduced to 12 000, after nine weeks to 8 000, and after 12 weeks all Cubans must have left Angola.

## Lists

South Africa also insisted that the Cubans are not replaced by any other surrogate force and that Angola provides detailed military lists of Cuban force deployments in Angola to South Africa.

In addition, a joint verification commission must be free to operate in Angola and SWA/Namibia to supervise and verify the withdrawals.

Specific Angolan proposals entailed the withdrawal of Cuban troops in phases over a period of three years.

They also entail the maintenance of a force of 10 000 Cubans in the north until such time that Angola is satisfied that its stability is no longer threatened.

The Angolan proposals also specify that SADF forces be withdrawn from southern Angola, that a South Africa/Swapo ceasefire be implemented in SWA/Namibia, that South Africa formally declare its intention to implement Resolution 435, and that the UN participate in these processes.

Reports yesterday indicated that Unita viewed the Angolan proposals as a strategic military measure aimed at "putting Unita in its place".

Unita is clearly concerned about being locked out of a regional settlement and the movement is likely to reject any proposals that do not at least make provision for a government of national unity in Angola.

CAPE TIMES 26/11/84

221

221

# 'War' against SWA business planned

**Post Correspondent**  
**NEW YORK** — The United Nations Council for Namibia is requesting R540 000 in funds to wage a legal war on Western business interests active in SWA/Namibia

This and a costly new support drive for Swapo feature prominently in a report to be presented to the General Assembly later this week

In all, close to R3 million is sought for supplementary, extra-budget activities over the coming year Other than proposing punitive sanctions as the only way to force Pretoria's hand, the report gives no consideration to the possibility of a settlement in the foreseeable future

Defying the recent mood in the assembly, the report

singles out the United States for specific condemnation and accuses Washington of encouraging South African aggression in Angola and defiance in SWA/Namibia

In endorsing Swapo's "armed struggle", it rejects any linkage of a settlement to Cuban withdrawal from Angola — even though all sides, the Cubans and Angolans included, have now done so

As a 33-nation subsidiary of the assembly, the Council for Namibia considers itself legal custodian of the territory until independence

Its two Western members, Australia and Belgium, are frequently at odds with the majority and it had no part in negotiating the UN settlement plan

But what it has done is initiate a constant stream of programmes, confer-

ences and seminars in support of UN recognition for Swapo and against any dilution of the UN's role in determining the territory's eventual fate

This week it will table before the assembly a fear-some 69-point draft resolution, choc-a-bloc with denunciations of the West and exhortations to extend greater military and other aid to Swapo

It wants, and is sure to

courts, selected international companies with SWA/Namibian operations

The basis of this challenge is a decree enacted by the Namibia Council 10 years ago, but never tested in court

The decree declared foreign economic activities in the territory illegal and opened up the possibility of the territory's exports being seized and confiscated

The council also wants to make businesses liable to pay damages "to the future legal government" The council meanwhile is proceeding with a six-language publicity drive

Publications being produced for wide circulation range from pamphlets in such specifics as "Walvis Bay to the grandly titled "Let us die fighting for Swapo"

get, a continued subsidy for Swapo that covers every aspect of its UN observer mission, from salaries to postage stamps It wants another R500 000 to distribute among non-governmental organisations approved by Swapo and a further R1.8 million subsidy from the UN budget

The R540 000 legal fund would be used as a war chest with which to challenge, in their domestic

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security guards

searched members of the public for explosives as they entered the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday for the trial of two trained Swapo guerrillas who face charges of murder, abduction and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The appearance of Mr Yeiko Paulus Nghitewa (24) and Mr

# Swapo abduction and murder trial postponed

Sam Mundjundi (28) stems from the disappearance and death of a SWA broadcasting announcer, Mr Martin Shaanyenangé, in Owambo on June 12 last year.

The two men spent more than a year in solitary confinement under security legislation before the State decided to bring the criminal charges against them

They were not asked to plead yesterday.

Mr David Soggot, for the two men, asked for a postponement of trial, saying their prison isolation had left them disoriented and unable to consult him readily.

He handed in reports drawn up by a specialist in social and

sensory deprivation, Mrs Alma Hannon, who said that the syndrome was likely to pass within two months.

Mr Soggot added that he and the instructing attorneys had had little time to trace witnesses.

He opposed an application by the State that the two men be

referred for a month's psychological examination, saying it would be "a total waste of time", as it seemed clear that the two men were not suffering from any psychotic condition

The disorientation syndrome was well known in people who had been kept in "conditions of mediaeval barbarism where

(they) have no contact with other people", Mr Soggot said

Mr Etienne Pretorius, for the State, referred to Mrs Hannon's assessment that both men had experienced hallucinations, bouts of severe depression and confusion in jail, and he asked the court to appoint a psychiatric panel to examine them

The court ruled that the matter should stand down until later today.

Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK. — Two al-

leged Swapo guerrillas, who have been in police detention for 13 and 16 months respectively, both have temporary psychological disorders as a result of being held in solitary confinement, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Sam Mundindji, 24, and Mr Veiko Nghitewa, 28, are appearing before Mr Justice Chris Mouton on charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and kidnapping.

Yesterday's hearing was attended by over 40 people, some wearing Swapo badges, while at least another 30 were refused admission by Security Police. Mr Mundindji and Mr Nghitewa both appeared

28/11/84 221  
Court told of Swapo prisoner's fear of being beaten, shocked

# Prisoners are 'disordered'

relaxed and calm, and as they were led from the court room by police at the close of yesterday's proceedings, they defiantly gave power salutes to the assembled crowd outside.

Mr Esienne Pretorius, Deputy Attorney General, who is appearing for the State, asked yesterday that the hearing be postponed until February to allow the two men time to recover from the effects of solitary confinement.

Messrs David Soggot and Plo Teek, for the accused, asked in turn that the case only be postponed to early next month.

Mr Justice Mouton will decide today on the issue of a postponement. No evidence was led yesterday and the men were not asked to plead.

In a statement read to the court yesterday, Mrs Alna Hannon, a lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, testified she had examined both men at the weekend. She said Mr Mundindji, who has been in detention for 16

months after being detained in the Ovambo war zone, suffered from short term memory loss and uncontrollable thoughts.

"The dominant theme of these thoughts, although confused and non-sequential, is dread of being beaten and shocked with electricity and a possible death at the hands of the police," Mrs Hannon said.

"During the interviews, it became apparent to me that the prisoner is experiencing difficulty in concentrating. He also had diffi-

culty in following questions I found his attention span to be limited, necessitating a frequent repetition of the questions."

Mrs Hannon, who has interviewed over 100 Security Police detainees, said "his subjective state is without doubt the result of conditions of detention in isolation under which he has been previously detained."

Mr Nghitewa had had "vivid hallucinatory experiences during states of

wakefulness, and he believes the contents of his hallucinations to be real. During detention in isolation he often contemplated suicide," Mrs Hannon said.

Both men exhibited symptoms which were well-documented effects of prolonged solitary confinement, she said.

They had difficulty in concentrating, and it would take a month before they would be able to be deemed "substantially recovered," and two months for a full recovery.

The two men are the first alleged Swapo guerrillas to face trial since the sentencing on May 28 last year of Angula Mwaala to 11 years for murder and robbery.

In that hearing, Mr Justice Ken Bethune made SWA legal history when he refused to impose the death sentence on Mwaala, saying he did not believe the majority of the people of SWA would condemn his actions. The hearing continues today.

# Men affected by 'solitary' court is told

CAPE TOWN 28/11/82

From TONY WEAVER

221

WINDHOEK — Two alleged Swapo guerillas who have been in police detention for 13 and 16 months respectively, have temporary psychological disorders as a result of being held in solitary confinement, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday

Sam Mundjindji, 24, and Veiko Nghitewa, 28, are appearing before Mr Justice Chris Mouton on charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and kidnapping

A lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mrs Alna Lhannon, told the court that both men exhibited symptoms which were well documented effects of prolonged solitary confinement

One of the men suffered from a dread of being beaten and electrically shocked, or even dying at the hands of the police, while the other accused said he had often contemplated suicide while in solitary confinement

## 'Two months for a full recovery'

It would take a month before they could be deemed "substantially recovered", and two months for a full recovery, she said.

Mr Etienne Pretorius, deputy attorney-general, who is appearing for the State, yesterday asked that the hearing be postponed until February next year to allow the men time to recover.

Mr David Soggot and Mr Pio Teek, for the accused, asked in turn that the case be postponed to early next month.

Mr Justice Mouton will decide today on the issue of a postponement. No evidence was led yesterday and the men were not asked to plead.

The hearing continues today.

# Namibia draft begins — without authority?

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force has begun compulsory military registration of black and coloured Namibians — apparently without the necessary legal authority

A territory force spokesman said yesterday that more than 18 000 men — more than 14 000 of them black and coloured — had responded in the first four-week phase of the controversial military programme which aims to register all males between the ages of 17 and 54.

But the only existing legislation empowering the registration — an extraordinary Gazette published on November 9 — refers only to "white male citizens" of the territory

Territory force spokesmen and government legal advisers admitted yesterday they knew of no other legislation to empower the army to register black and coloured members of the national

reserve for compulsory military service.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said today he could not explain why the Gazette of November 9 did not refer to all races in the specified registration districts

Since the post of Administrator-General was established in 1978, South African legislation does not automatically apply to Namibia unless proclaimed in Windhoek

While military conscription in Namibia is more than four years old, the programme is being expanded to bring it into line with the Defence Act as it applies in South Africa

The officer commanding the territory force, Major-General George Meiring, said last month he expected the necessary legal amendments to the Act to come into force by early next year.

The extraordinary Gazette had been published to allow the territory force to begin registration in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Outjo districts in northern Namibia from the beginning of this month

The programme has elicited strong condemnation from black nationalist and church groups, who say it will sow the seeds of civil war in Namibia

Swapo has rejected the registration, and has accused certain banks, businesses and farmers of threatening employees with sacking if they refuse to comply

However, it has been reliably learnt that several businesses have been asked by the military to help by distributing registration forms to employees



D. Dispatch 29/1/84

# UN Namibia body wants R3m in aid

(221)

NEW YORK — The United Nations Council for Namibia is asking for R540 000 in funds to wage a legal war on Western business interests active in SWA (Namibia). This, and a costly new support drive for Swapo, feature prominently in a report to be presented to the General Assembly.

In all, close to R3 million is sought for supplementary extra-budget activities over the coming year.

Other than proposing punitive sanctions as the only way to force Pretoria's hand, the report gives no consideration to the possibility of a settlement in the foreseeable future.

Defying the recent mood in the assembly, the report singles out the United States for specific condemnation and accuses Washington of encouraging South African aggression in Angola and defiance in SWA (Namibia).

In endorsing Swapo's "armed struggle", it rejects any linkage of a settlement to Cuban withdrawal from Angola — even though all sides, the Cubans and Angolans included, have now done so.

As a 33-nation subsidiary of the assembly, the Council for Namibia considers itself legal custodian of the territory until independence. Its two Western members, Australia and Belgium, are frequently at odds with the majority and had no part in negotiating the UN settlement plan.

But what it has done is initiate a constant stream of programmes, conferences and seminars in support of UN recognition for Swapo and against any dilution of the UN's role in determining the territory's eventual fate.

This week it will table before the assembly a fearsome 69-point draft resolution, chock-a-block with denunciations of the West and exhortations to extend greater military and other aid to Swapo.

It wants, and is sure to get, a continued subsidy for Swapo that covers every aspect of its UN observer mission, from salaries to postage stamps.

It wants another half million rand to distribute among non-governmental organisations approved by Swapo and a further R1,8 million subsidy from the UN budget.

The R540 000 legal fund would be used as a war chest with which to challenge, in their domestic courts, selected international companies with SWA (Namibian) operations.

The basis of this challenge is a decree enacted by the Namibia Council ten years ago, but never tested in the court.

The decree declared foreign economic activities in the territory illegal and opened up the possibility of the territory's exports being seized and confiscated.

The council also wants to make businesses liable to pay damages "to the future legal government".

The council meanwhile is proceeding with a six-language publicity drive. Publications being produced for wide circulation range from pamphlets in such specifics as Walvis Bay, to the grandly titled "let us die fighting".

For Swapo, it is producing a publicity pack-

age that includes the movement's constitution and a poster of Mr Sam Nujoma — DDC

# Inquest told of 'stray bullets'

CAPE TIMES 29/1/84

221

WINDHOEK. — A pregnant Ovambo-speaking woman, Miss Martha Tobias, 19, was probably killed by a stray bullet on the same day that Koevoet policemen fired light machine-guns at a nearby shooting range in northern SWA/Namibia, according to documents before an Ondangua inquest court

In another incident, an Ovambo-speaking man, Mr Jonas Nakale, 40, was shot and killed when a group of policemen tested their weapons at a shooting range in northern SWA/Namibia

## Gun belts

The two incidents were listed in a number of inquest findings from the operational area filed in Windhoek yesterday.

In a sworn statement, a Koevoet member, Constable Filemon Abed, said that on January 19 this year, he and a number of other policemen returned from the bush and were ordered to stop at Okatopi base to empty machine-gun belts. The ammunition belts had been in the rain and it was thought that they might jam in combat.

Police Casspir

vehicles armed with machine-guns pulled over a shooting hole and the men opened fire at an earth wall on the opposite side.

A little later, some men came and told them that a woman who had been in the doorway of a shop at a nearby kraal had been hit in the neck and had died.

She was later identified as Miss Tobias.

## Holes

The commander of the group, Sergeant Michael Grobler, said he had been aware of the shops to the left of the shooting range, but they had been "completely outside our line of fire".

The investigating official, Constable Richard Sharp, said he had visited the scene the next day.

From positions indicated by Koevoet police, he had concluded that the place from which Sergeant Grobler and his men had operated was not in line with the bullet holes he had found through the wood and iron of the shops.

He suspected that Miss Tobias had been killed by a stray bullet.

The inquest magistrate, Mr C A Carstens, ruled that it was not possible on the available evidence to make a finding whether anyone could be held liable for the death of Miss Tobias.

An instructor at the Department of Water Affairs, Mr Temba Silas, 32, said at the inquest into Mr Nakale's death, that on December 24 last year, he had heard shots at Ombalantu from a shooting range near an army base.

He saw Mr Nakale's vehicle driving through the veld. It eventually stopped. When he went to investigate, he saw blood dripping from the door and found Mr Nakale lying with his face down in a pool of blood.

Sergeant Gerhard Reinders, 28, of Barkly East, said a group of policemen returning from an investigation had stopped at Ombalantu shooting range to test their firearms. He had kept a lookout all the time to ensure that nobody moved in the range of fire and had seen no one.

## 'Astounded'

The policemen were "astounded" when they heard that a man had been shot about a kilometre away.

Mr Carstens found that one of the policemen had killed Mr Nakale.

Two Ovambo-speaking civilians, Mr Sihosho Malapi and Mr Johannes Mateus, left home in northern SWA/Namibia on May 7 this year to fetch their pay. A week later their decomposed bodies, partly devoured by dogs, were found in the bush about six kilometres south of Ondangua.

Their hands had been tied behind their backs and a Soviet Makarov shell was found nearby.

Mr Carstens found they had been killed by unknown people.

## Landmine

Three Ovambo-speaking labourers were killed in a landmine blast at Oshakati shooting range on June 5 this year. They were Mr Andreas Iita, Mr Johannes Traugot and Mr Frans Kandjambanga.

A fellow worker, Mr Phillipus Londo, 52, said they had been sent to replace the fencing. The men loaded a number of poles, but triggered the landmine as they left.

The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found at Ondangua that they had been killed by unknown people — Sapa.

# Mental disorder ruling today

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK

The Supreme Court here decides today whether two alleged Swapo guerrillas, said to be suffering from temporary mental disorders as a result of prolonged solitary confinement, will be sent to South Africa for psychiatric observation.

Mr Etienne Pretorius, deputy attorney-general of SWA/Namibia, asked yesterday that Veiko Mundjindji, 28, and "Sam" Mungwana, 24, be referred to a panel of psychiatrists for observation for 30 days.

Both are accused of the murder of Mr Martin Shaanyenange, an announcer for the SWA Broadcasting Corporation on June 12 last year.

Mr David Sogot, for the accused, yesterday objected to Mr Pretorius's request for psychiatric tests, requesting instead that Mrs Alma Hannon, a psychology lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, be called to give evidence on Wednesday.

## Solitary

Mrs Hannon examined both men at the weekend and handed in a statement to the court that both men were suffering from temporary disorders as a result of prolonged solitary confinement.

Her examination had shown that Mr Mundjindji had a "dominant theme in his thoughts" and this was "dread of being beaten and shocked with electricity and of possible death at the hands of the police".

Mr Mundjindji has contemplated suicide been in detention for 16 months and Mr Nghtitewa for 13 months.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday he had read Mrs Hannon's statements to Dr P Janse van Rensburg, a psychiatrist who is superintendent of the Orange Hospital in Bloemfontein.

Dr van Rensburg suggested the two men be transferred to Bloemfontein for observation.

Mr Sogot objected to this, saying this would mean another 30 days could pass before he could consult the two men.

Mrs Hannon had already stated that the effects of solitary confinement were temporary and that the two men would be fit to stand trial within a month or two of being moved to ordinary conditions of detention.

# Enough pious talk, Toivo tells UN

S-PAK  
30/11/84  
221

By Andrew Walker,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, yesterday told the United Nations his organisation was tired of the world body's "repeated promises and pious words" about Namibian independence.

"What my people expect from the United Nations, at this critical stage of our struggle, is concrete and meaningful action, not mere words any more," he said, addressing the opening session on this year's General Assembly debate on Namibia.

The Assembly has before it five resolutions on Namibia, containing renewed calls for the imposition of sanctions on South Africa for its "continued illegal occupation of Namibia".

The resolutions also call for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435, the UN blueprint for Namibian independence.

"Now is the time for the United Nations, as a whole, to say enough is enough and to impose ... comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as an effective, peaceful way to bring her to book," said Mr Toivo.

Speaking on behalf of the 10-member European Community, Mr Robert McDonagh of Ireland said Resolution 435 alone provided the "universally accepted framework for a peaceful transition to independence".

"The Ten do not accept that the settlement plan should be delayed or set aside for extraneous reasons or for arrangements inconsistent with Resolution 435," he said in an apparent reference to the linking of a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the independence issue.

# Bid to clean up ethnic SWA govt

*Cape Times 30/11/84 221*

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Drastic steps to clean up corruption and misuse of funds in the controversial ethnic governments of SWA/Namibia were announced yesterday by the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk

The announcement follows in the wake of the lengthy investigation by the Thirion Commission of inquiry into corruption and abuse of funds in the second-tier, ethnic governments

The most dramatic control announced is that henceforth the Administrator General will be entitled to strip any ethnic authority of any one or more of its powers should he deem it is not functioning "in the interests of the people".

## Widespread corruption

The Thirion Commission uncovered widespread corruption, misuse of funds, nepotism, incompetence and general chaos in the affairs of some of the 10 ethnic authorities

Some of the steps announced by Dr Van Niekerk yesterday, and which will be officially gazetted today, are

● Executive members of the ethnic authorities will not be allowed to attend executive committee meetings at which they, their family members, or

business associates have interests up for discussion

● From now on, perks and allowances to members of the ethnic authorities will have to be paid out of the coffers of the relevant authority, according to maximum limits laid down by Dr Van Niekerk

● Uniformity will be reached with regard to personnel, financial and treasury control over the authorities

● Channels will be opened to facilitate communication between the ethnic authorities and the central government with regard to advice on personnel matters

● The central government will henceforth be jointly responsible for the training of officials

● The activities of both the ethnic and central governments will henceforth be subject to the scrutiny of the Auditor General.

● The Administrator General will be constantly informed of the state of affairs regarding the financial details of the ethnic authorities, and will be able to investigate any aspects of the ethnic authorities' affairs

● Any of the ethnic authorities will be able to hand over any of their functions to the central government should they deem this to be necessary

# Grisly deaths recalled at Namibia inquest

**WINDHOEK —** A pregnant Ovambo-speaking woman, Miss Martha Tobias, (19), was probably killed by a stray bullet on the same day that Koevoet policemen fired light machine guns at a nearby shooting range in northern Namibia, according to documents before an Ondangwa Inquest Court.

In another incident, an Ovambo-speaking man, Mr Jonas Nakale, (40), was shot and killed when a group of policemen tested their weapons at a shooting range in northern Namibia.

The two incidents were listed in a number of inquest findings from the operational area filed in Windhoek on Wednesday.

In a sworn statement, a Koevoet member, Constable Philemon Abed, said that on January 19 this year, he and a number of other policemen returned from the bush and were ordered to stop at Okatopi Base to

machinegun belts

The reason was that the ammunition belts had been in the rain and it was thought that they could be damaged and jam in combat

Police Casspir armoured vehicles with machineguns pulled over a shooting hole and the men opened fire at an earth wall on the opposite side.

A little later, some men came and told them that a woman who had been in the doorway of a shop at a nearby kraal had been hit in the neck and died

She was later identified as Miss Tobias. The commander of the group, Sergeant Michel Grobler, said he had been aware of the shops to the left of the shooting range, but they were

“completely outside our line of fire”

The investigating official, Constable Richard Sharp, said he had visited the scene the next day and found that a bullet had passed through a corrugated-iron sheet.

From positions indicated by Koevoet police, he had concluded that “the place from where Sergeant Grobler and his men operated were not in line with the holes through the wood and the iron”

Constable Sharp said he had dug up a 7,26 mm R1 bullet on the other side of the shop which had been 200 m to 500 m outside the line of fire. He suspected that Miss Tobias had been

killed by a stray bullet.

The inquest magistrate, Mr C A Carstens, ruled that it was not possible on the available evidence to make a finding whether anyone could be held liable for the death of Miss Tobias.

An instructor at the Department of Water Affairs, Mr Temba Silas, (32), said at the inquest into Mr Nakale's death, that on December 24 last year, he had heard shots at Ombalantu from the direction of a shooting range near an army base.

He saw Mr Nakale's vehicle driving through the veld. It eventually stopped when he went to investigate, he saw blood dripping from

the door and found Mr Nakale lying with his face down in a pool of blood

A policeman, Sergeant Gerhard Reuters, (28), of Barikly East, said a group of policemen returning from an investigation had stopped at Ombalantu Shooting Range to test their firearms

He had kept a lookout all the time to ensure that nobody moved in the range of fire but saw no-one

The policemen were “astounded” when they heard that a man had been shot about a kilometre away. Mr Carstens found that one of the policemen had killed Mr Nakale

on June 5 this year. They were Mr Andreas Ita, Mr Johannes Traugot and Mr Frans Kandjambanga

A fellow worker, Mr Philippus Londo, (52), said they had been sent to replace the fencing. The men loaded a number of poles, but triggered the landmine as they left

There was a tremendous blast followed by dust, smoke and flying pieces of wreckage, Mr Londo said. The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found at Ondangwa that they had been killed by unknown people — Sapa

Don't miss

**SOWETAN SUNDAY**

**MIRROR**

The paper you can trust

# 'Swapo pair' sent for observation

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday referred two alleged Swapo terrorists to a panel of psychiatrists for 30 days observation after doubts had been raised about their ability to comprehend and follow court proceedings

Messrs Venko Nghitewa, 28, and Sam Mudjindji, 24, are accused of the alleged abduction and murder of Mr Martin Shaanyenange, a broadcaster of the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation's Ovambo service on June 12 last year

They are also accused of stealing his bakkie

Mr Nghitewa has been in detention for 13 months and Mr Mudjindji for 16 months. Their attorneys were only briefed on November 15, and had not had previous access to them.

The doubts about their ability to follow proceedings were raised by Mr Estienne Pretorius, Deputy Attorney-General, who is appearing for the State

An earlier statement by Mrs Alma Han-

non, a lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, stated that both men were suffering from temporary psychological disorders because of the effects of more than a year each in solitary confinement

She concluded that the men might have difficulty in following proceedings at this stage, and they would need a month to two months to recover from the effects of solitary confinement

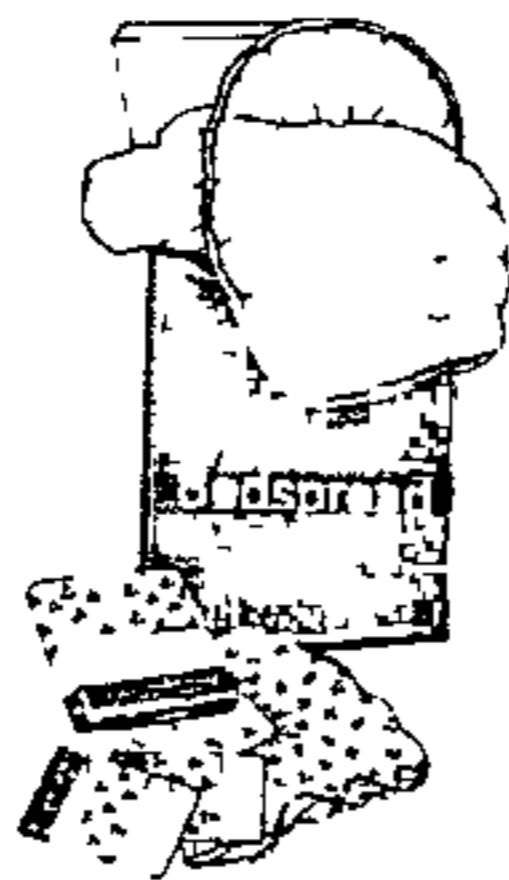
Mr David Soggot, who is defending the two men with Mr Pto Teek, also raised doubts about their ability to follow evidence at this stage, but asked rather that the trial be allowed to continue early next month, by which time the men should have recovered from their detention, he said

Mr Justice Chris Mouton ruled yesterday that the men be sent to the Oranje Hospital in Bloemfontein for observation for a period of 30 days

The men have not yet been asked to plead, and the hearing was adjourned to February 5 next year

They will go to Bloemfontein only after Mr Nghitewa has seen an ear specialist on Monday about an ear infection

**MAKE THE**  
**THESE PRICES AND MANY**  
**VALID FROM 30/11/84 TO 8/12/84**  
**LAST**



• **ARWA PANTHOSE** ALL SIZES

**R3,99** FOR 6 PAIR

• **ROMANCE BEDSHEET**

SINGLE **R15,95** EA

THREEQUARTER **R17,50**

DOUBLE **R22,89** EA

• **FLORAL SHEET SETS** (Two sheets)

SINGLE **R13,95** PER

THREEQUARTER **R15,95**

DOUBLE **R17,95** PER

**COME IN AND MAKE IT A HA**

• **CHUG-CHUG SEE THEIR LOCAL 99 99**

221

# Toivo in UN call for sanctions

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, accused the United States this week of scheming with South Africa to bypass the United Nations "in favour of their own internal arrangements in Namibia"

Speaking in the General Assembly's debate on SWA, he charged that the US was "slowly but surely" becoming directly involved in the conflict and urged it to decide instead that "enough is enough" and agree to the imposition of global sanctions against the Republic "as an effective, peaceful way to bring her to book".

While crediting the Angolan gov-

ernment for displaying "flexibility" in their current proposals for a settlement tied to a gradual Cuban withdrawal, he said that for Swapo "the situation has gone from bad to worse" and he predicted "a long and bitter struggle ahead"

The key lay in Washington distancing itself from Pretoria "By its unwarranted presence in Namibia, the US government is lending legitimacy to the occupying regime and is, even more dangerously, slowly but surely becoming involved in the colonial conflict in our country," he said

It was the veteran leader's maiden General Assembly speech and he made the most of it — he spoke for

almost an hour and even included extracts from the statement he made when sentenced in Pretoria 16 years ago

Admitting to having been "a bit naive and unrealistic" in 1958, when he first sent a message to the UN hidden in a copy of "Treasure Island," Mr Toivo said he now had "mixed feelings about the organisation"

He hoped that soon "the realisation will sink in that this organisation is being pushed on the sidelines and that the racists and their Washington allies have sinister schemes up their sleeves . there is therefore an imperative need for a sober-minded reassessment of the role of the United Nations"



ROM 3/12/84

221

# Diary of war in SWA court

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Grim details of South West Africa's 18-year-old guerrilla war have been revealed in several different inquest findings filed in the Windhoek Supreme Court

In some of the evidence presented at the inquest hearings late last week.

● A pregnant, 19-year-old woman, Ms Martha Tobias, was killed when a stray bullet fired by a Koevoet member during a shooting practice near Ondangwa on January 19 struck her face and exited at the back of her neck.

The magistrate, Mr C A Carstens, was unable to make a finding on responsibility for her death.

● A man who identified himself as a "Swapo terrorist" shot dead a special constable, Mr Andreas Mbualala, 30, on March 15, after telling him he had instructions to kill all people working with the security forces.

● Mr Samuel Matheus, 19, was killed by

"unknown persons", Mr Carstens found, after hearing that on May 13 this year the youth was found dead surrounded by shells from a Soviet Makarov pistol.

● On April 1 last year a 19-year-old South African soldier, Private Lodewyk Engelbrecht, was killed near Ondangwa when he stood on an anti-personnel mine

He and his section had gone to the area to check for mines after a vehicle had detonated one there the previous day Mr Carstens found his death had been caused by unknown persons.

● Rifleman Andre Jordaan, 19, died on July 29 last year of multiple injuries and massive haemorrhage after the Buffel in which he was travelling detonated a landmine

The dead soldier was thrown 30m from the vehicle when it was thrown into the air by the force of the blast

Mr Gert van Pletzen found that the man's death was caused by "unknown terrorists" in the Okalongo area north of Ondangwa

# High cost of hanging on to SWA

CAPE Times 3/12/84 (221)

## AFRICA COLUMN by ANTHONY DELIUS

LONDON — Professor Reginald Green, staff member dealing with development studies at Sussex University and economic adviser to the United Nations, is not one of South Africa's favourite international scholars whether for the accuracy or the slant of his statements

His latest estimate on the cost of hanging on to SWA/Namibia, published recently in America, is not going to make him loved any better by the Republic's information officers or either of the Messrs Botha

He sets the 1984/85 bill at well over R1 000 million

The wealth of the one-time "fifth province" is dwindling fairly rapidly as well, according to Prof Green. It is dwindling because of war, recession and drought

### Military loss of life

Fish, karakul and diamonds no longer prop up the economy in the way they used once to do. The coastal waters are being over-fished to a point of exhaustion by half the voracious fish-eaters of the world — Russians, Japanese, Spaniards and so on. Remaining diamonds are being dug up from the tremendous beaches at an economically extravagant rate

SWA/Namibian farmers are being bribed with subsidies to stay on the land instead of racing back to the Republic to buy up what land remains available at least at prices a minor Oppenheimer might consider

In addition, the professor estimates the military loss of life all along the line is far more than the South African white population can sustain for very much longer

This kind of report may help to explain the hurry to depart shown by Mr Pik Botha in his



Mr Robert Mugabe

latest public retaliation to the revelations by President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola

In his definitive statement, published in a full advertising page in The Times on November 25, the president spelt out that it would at least be three years from the start of proceedings that the Cubans would be on their way home and South Africa could be ready to write finis to SWA/Namibia

The South African Foreign Minister rapped back a reply with a speed that must have made the negotiators between the two sides blink

South Africa, he said, wanted the whole affair to be over in three months. There was obviously not going to be a long drawn-out shilly-shallying over three years if the Republic could help it

It is fairly easy to understand the anger shown by Pretoria at the recourse to the press by the Angolans, but why the Union



Mr Pik Botha

Buildings should have evinced so much surprise is less explainable

President Dos Santos showed himself from the outset of these negotiations anxious to make certain he was fully understood in the West and in Africa. He had been a witness to the bad press that President Samora Machel had over the Nkomati Accord

The American negotiators had been pretty quick to float information from the beginning. President Dos Santos had been willing to give a very full explanation to the Washington Post about his attitude to the possible departure of the Cubans

In spite of this he found that other parts of the press seemed to misunderstand this attitude. So when clouds of misinterpretation began to roll across the negotiation news again, the president set out his views and

proposals in the most explicit and official version he knew how — in a very official one-page advertisement in The Times, taking the form of a despatch to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

If he was taking the risk in tricky political circumstances of being accused of making secret advances to the South Africans, he was going to have a full basic document of what the proposals were from the beginning

He was not going to be a victim of half-truths in any political shenanigans in Angola or Africa or the UN at some later stage

### Victim of half-truths

What's more he felt he had reason to believe that the South Africans were fairly tricky negotiators as well. Better to say too much at once, rather than be accused of significant misinterpretable silences later

The political ground in Southern Africa is full of so much that can be misunderstood that it is very wise to have everything clearly explained as soon as possible

Take the latest tragic case, the death of Mr Jini Ntuta, parliamentary supporter of Mr Joshua Nkomo, and vigorous critic of the doings of the followers of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe

The country has been in uproar for some time over the assassination at Beitbridge of Senator Ndlovu, a supporter of Mr Mugabe. The senator was done to death by opposition "dissidents", so was Mr Ntuta. Such actions by strong-arm opponents of the government are being used by both sides to call for abolition of an opposition

# Constructive engagement blamed for the delay in freeing Namibia

(221)

Star  
5/12/84

NEW YORK — A four-day United Nations debate on Namibia ended yesterday with Frontline states deploring America's constructive engagement policy in South Africa

Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana named constructive engagement as a major factor delaying Namibian independence

Cuba joined them in condemning demands

## The Star Bureau

that independence be linked to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

Cuban delegate Mr Oscar Oliva said Cuba supported the latest Angolan settlement proposals

South Africa had responded with defiance and arrogance characteristic of its leadership, he added

Linkage, he maintained, was a racist

pretext for impeding Namibian independence

Angolan delegate Mr Elisio de Figueiredo said the unwavering championing of the Namibian cause had earned the Angolan people a terrible retribution from South Africa

He added that a year after South Africa presented proposals on the withdrawal of its troops from Angola, they were still about

50 km inside Angolan territory

South Africa, which is not allowed to speak in the General Assembly, could not take part in the debate

The Assembly is expected to vote on Friday on five resolutions put forward by the United Nations Council for Namibia

The resolutions blame South Africa for holding up resolution 435, the United Nations blueprint for Namibian

independence, and call for the Assembly to declare that sanctions are the only way to ensure that South Africa complies with United Nations demands for Namibian independence

The Assembly is expected to pass the resolutions with amendments from America, which objects to itself and Israel being described as collaborators with South Africa

# Rape alleged during raid

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

RDm 6/12/84  
221

WINDHOEK — Two constables of the South West Africa Police special task force and a member of the military Home Guard unit appeared in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday accused of raping a woman at gunpoint at Katutura township

Mr John Routh, 20, who is now in the Army, Constable Andries Louw, 24, and Mr Bevin Harris, 24, of the Home Guard, are accused of taking turns in raping a 34-year-old woman during a police raid on the township. All three pleaded not guilty.

The woman, who may not be identified, said the incident occurred after men burst into her home and beat up her boyfriend. But in her testimony yesterday she told the court she did not recognise Constable Louw as being one of her assailants.

She alleged Mr Routh raped her after aiming a revolver at her head and forcing her to lie down on her bed. She claimed Mr Harris then forced her to lie on her stomach and also raped her.

Mr Routh, who is conducting his own defence, said yesterday "The whole thing is a plot against me. She and her man are trying to frame me."

Other charges against the accused were dropped, as the complainants and witnesses could not be traced.

The men initially faced charges of rape, house-breaking with intent to rob and robbery.

Mr Justice Chris Mouton adjourned the case until today.

# Scores of Namibians defy ban on Katutura gatherings

Star 8/12/84

The Star Bureau

(221)

WINDHOEK — Scores of Namibians defied the ban on public meetings at the weekend, going ahead with quiet gatherings in Katutura township to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the old location shootings

The ban expired at 6 am today, and the left-wing faction of Swanu has made it known it intends going ahead with its commemorative service at the old location cemetery this evening

Windhoek's chief magistrate banned all commemorative meetings at the weekend, fearing violence could break out when the two rival factions of Swanu gathered simultaneously at the cemetery

The ceremonies recall the shooting by police of 11 Namibians taking part in a protest meeting on December 10 1959 to oppose forced removals from the old location to present-day Katutura

In spite of the ban a small group of Swanu supporters drove to the old cemetery at about noon yesterday They left after a short ceremony, before camouflaged riot police arrived There were also at least two public gatherings in Katutura where small groups sang freedom songs and recounted events leading to the shootings.

NAMIBIA (271)

## An internal option

fm 7/12/84  
With negotiations on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola at least temporarily bogged down, the push for an internal Namibian solution through a fully-fledged interim government is gaining momentum

Optimism that a breakthrough on the Angolan-Namibian question could be obtained on the basis of new proposals from the MPLA government faded when the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of SA and Angolan troops failed to agree on a final SA withdrawal from Angola two weeks ago SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's angry

45

reaction when the Angolans made their proposals public, after an agreement that they would remain secret, also did not help

A further blow to the negotiations came when President Reagan assured the right-wing *Washington Times* last week that the US would never abandon the pro-Western Angolan rebel movement Unita. The stark reality, as seen by most analysts, is that the MPLA would be courting disaster if it dispensed with Cuban protection before disposing of the Unita problem. Direct negotiations between Unita and the MPLA seem a long way off.

A Unita spokesman told the *FM* this week from Europe that his movement is proceeding with plans for a full-scale attack on Luanda in two weeks' time. Unita leader Jonas Savimbi recently warned that no Angolan or Namibian solution is possible without his participation and threatened to take Luanda before Christmas.

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Frank Wisner arrived in Luanda this week to relay SA's response to the Angolan proposals. SA's counter-proposals were leaked to the press when the Angolan



Van Niekerk the DTA wants him 'sent home'

proposals were made known, and it appears that there are major differences on the timing and scale of withdrawal of the two foreign forces

(272) fm 7/12/84

It is understood that Wisner is trying to set up a ministerial meeting between SA and Angola to discuss the withdrawal of the last SA troops from southern Angola and a later tripartite conference with his senior, Chester Crocker.

A Namibian interim government is now seen as a distinct possibility. It would be made up of leaders of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), a grouping of internal political parties ranging from the left-leaning South West Africa National Union (Swanu) and centrist Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) to the rightwing white National Party.

The MPC has issued an ultimatum to Swapo and other parties to join in talks on the territory's future before the end of the month. If they fail to do so, the MPC will "enter into negotiations with the SA government to discuss the modalities and stages of granting independence to Namibia at the earliest possible date."

Swapo, the Damara Council and a radical breakaway faction of Swanu have already rejected the MPC's invitation. An MPC spokesman tells the *FM* that the or-

in my opinion

NAMIBIA

(224)  
**Back in the fold**

Nestor Heita, a former senior commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Swapo's armed wing) who disowned Swapo after being captured by SA forces, is reported to have rejoined the movement. His action is an embarrassment to Pretoria — which used Heita extensively for anti-Swapo propaganda in Namibia, SA and Europe.

Heita was captured in October 1982 after being wounded in battle. His leg was amputated and, after long interrogation, he was enlisted in the psychological warfare effort against Swapo.

For example, in Namibia itself, his picture was used on pamphlets distributed throughout Ovambo, where he was a well-known guerrilla leader. He was introduced to the SA and Namibian press at news conferences, used extensively in radio broadcasts, visited many military bases and addressed a large meeting of SA intelli-

Financial Mail December 21 1984

(221) PM  
21/12/84

gence officers in Kimberley. At one stage, Heita was flown to Wits University for a public meeting which was disrupted by radical students. In October last year, he was sent to Belgium, where he addressed a meeting at the University of Brussels. At the end of November, in Paris, he addressed a meeting of European journalists and members of the European Parliament on Pretoria's behalf.

According to Swapo, Heita has now rejoined them. Says the movement's information bulletin "We welcome him back in Swapo's revolutionary fold. There is enough creative and self-fulfilling work for every Namibian, including the victims of our people's just war of liberation, in the revolutionary folds of our movement."

Perhaps it would be useful if Heita explained his change of heart.

Care Times 14/12/84

# Bungled bid to intercept BBC mail in SWA

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — The South African security police have requested the Postmaster-General of SWA to intercept all mail addressed to and sent by the BBC's SWA/Namibian correspondent, Ms Gwen Lister

But in what is seen as the security bungle of the decade, they sent the letter requesting the interception to Ms Lister, former political editor of the Windhoek Observer

The letter bears the SAP seal, the address of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria, and, in capital letters at both the top and bottom of the form, the words "Uiters Geheim" (top secret)

The letter, which is in Afrikaans, is addressed to the "Postmaster General, Windhoek".

Printed across the top is "Application in terms of article 118A of Act 44/1958 Interception of postal articles"

The letter requests that from December 3 this year until June 2 next year, all Ms Lister's post be intercepted

Printed in bold letters is the heading "Motivation In the interests of State Security"

This is followed by the typed statement "The abovementioned is a former reporter of the Windhoek Observer She liaises regularly with prominent leadership figures in Swapo, an or-

ganization which has the purpose of overthrowing the present system in SWA by means of armed violence and to replace it with a Marxist-orientated system of government.

"Indications are that she still, by means of her contacts at the Windhoek Observer, advances Swapo's aims by providing propaganda material to her contacts"

The letter is signed by Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman

"About a week ago, I spoke to the Assistant Postmaster, a Mr De Jager, about the fact that my post was disappearing

"Mr De Jager said he would check out the matter, and when this letter arrived, I thought it was the reply I opened it in all innocence, and there were three envelopes in an outer one, then a smaller one with red stars all over it, and then the letter to the Postmaster"

Mr De Jager could not be reached for comment last night, and there was no reply from the home of the Postmaster-General

The chief of security police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had "no comment" to make

When I read him the contents of the letter, his first reaction was "You realize of course that that is a secret document"



# Rohr renews allegations of brutality in SWA

14/12/84  
221

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibian politician Mr Hans Rohr has renewed his allegations of security force brutality against civilians in the operational area.

At the same time he criticised the territory's military chiefs for what he claimed was insensitivity to the plight of innocent people in the territory's Kavango region

An SWA Territory Force spokesman today confirmed that Mr Rohr had submitted allegations of security force brutality to the army in Windhoek

"These have been investigated and the findings will be made known as soon as the administrative steps surrounding such an investigation have been completed Mr Rohr's other allegations will be investigated."

Mr Rohr, chairman of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, has become probably the territory's most vociferous critic of security force malpractices in Namibia

At least two commissions of in-

quiry have been appointed since he began campaigning.

At a Press conference yesterday he claimed

● Soldiers had arrested and beaten up eight men in western Kavango's Mpungu district on October 12

Seven of them — Mr Paavo Sirongo, Mr Paulus Festus, Mr Eino Hamutenya, Mr Nakanyura Sirongo, Mr Immanuel Tobias, Mr Otto Nairenge and Mr Josef Leo — had been released without trial about two weeks ago

## SWAPO SHOOT-OUT

Mr Rohr said he did not know if the eighth man, Mr Mwandu Limbundi, had also been released

● Mr Leonard Kaweto and Mr Johannes Handimbo, both in their 20s, had been accused by soldiers of taking part in a Swapo shoot-out with security forces in the Nepara district of Kavango in April

The two had actually been at school 70 km from the place where the incident happened But they had been detained and tortured before being released

● A security force patrol had chased two 12-year-old boys from their kraal at Katwitwi early last month, apparently mistaking them for Swapo guerillas One of the boys had escaped to a Unita camp in Angola, while the other was shot dead from an aircraft while trying to return home.

Mr Rohr said he had reported some incidents to the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, in October but had still heard nothing

He had later reported the alleged incidents to the complaints office in Windhoek, and although he had been sympathetically received he was still waiting to hear what action would be taken.

Many Kavango civilians, he added, were joining the Koevoet police or the army in Kavango because they felt safer with the security forces than they did as civilians

Hundreds had also crossed into Angola to join Unita because they were afraid to remain in the Namibian war zone, he added.

# Burns letter? reporter detained

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The SWA/Namibian correspondent of the BBC, Miss Gwen Lister, has been detained by the South West African Police and will be charged under the Official Secrets Act.

221  
Gwen Lister  
15/12/84

In addition, Miss Lister, 31, will face charges under the Post Office Act for illegally opening mail which was not addressed to her.

The chief of the Windhoek CID, Brigadier Piet Fouche, the deputy chief of the South African security police in SWA, Colonel Gert Badenhorst, and an unidentified policewoman arrived at Miss Lister's Windhoek West house at 3.45pm yesterday.

They produced a warrant for her arrest in terms of both Acts, according to Mr David Salmon, sports editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, who was present at the time.

### No bail hearing

"They allowed Gwen to phone her lawyer, and Brigadier Fouche, also spoke to him, and they agreed to take Gwen across to the lawyers' office."

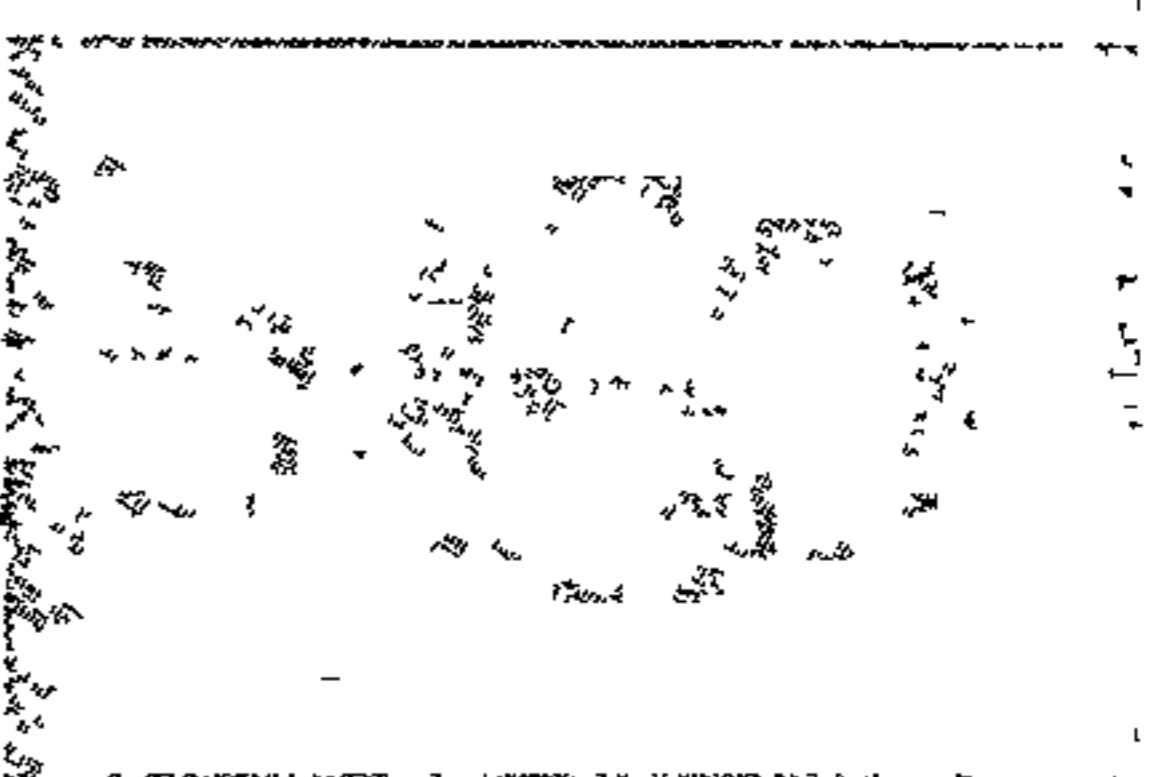
Brigadier Fouche said last night that "Miss Lister will probably appear in court on Tuesday on charges under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act."

### Mail interception

"We are still busy investigating the case and she will not appear over the weekend for a bail application."

Yesterday the security police approached three other journalists in Windhoek about articles written on Thursday night. These concerned a document, stamped "Uiters geheim" (top secret), which the security police sent to Miss Lister by mistake.

Signed by Lieutenant-Colonel C F Zietsman, the document was a letter to the SWA Postmaster-General, re-



Gwen Lister

questing that all Miss Lister's incoming and outgoing mail be intercepted.

In a security bungle which has left red faces throughout the security establishment, the request was mistakenly addressed to Miss Lister, instead of the Postmaster.

The letter stated that in the interests of national security "her mail should be intercepted because she 'thinks regularly with prominent leadership figures in Swapo, an organization which has the purpose of overthrowing the present system of government in SWA by means of armed violence and to replace it with a Marxist-orientated system of government'."

### 'Used box'

The letter alleged Miss Lister was using her post office box to maintain this liaison. Therefore the request for interception of her mail could be justified in terms of the interests of State security."

Yesterday Peter Honey, Argus Foreign Service Bureau chief in SWA/Namibia, Johan van Heerden, bureau chief of the South African Press Association

(Sapa) and myself were approached by the security police.

### 'Playing it tough'

A photostat copy of the letter was confiscated from Mr Honey, while Mr Van Heerden was asked to continue in a statement the contents of a Sapa report he had written on Thursday.

Yesterday morning Colonel Badenhorst telephoned me and asked me to come to security police headquarters to make a statement.

I told him I had consulted lawyers and that they had informed me I should talk to the security police only in the presence of my attorney.

"So you guys are playing it tough," Colonel Badenhorst said. He said he would contact me later in the day but did not.

Colonel Badenhorst also telephoned the editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr David Pieters, and warned him that publishing the Sapa report could be a contravention of the Official Secrets Act.

The Advertiser appeared on the streets yesterday afternoon with the word "censored" across the report in bold black letters.

### Hint at truth

White space filled most of the columns on the Sapa report, and the remaining paragraphs only hinted at the truth of the story.

Miss Lister is the former political editor of the Windhoek Observer. Besides the BBC, she now freelances for Capital Radio in South Africa as well as several overseas press groups.

She has a 2 1/2-year-old son, Shane, who is being cared for by relatives.

John Battersby reports from London that a

spokesman for the BBC said last night that the corporation was urgently trying to contact Miss Lister. But it would not comment on her arrest.

The Southern African Society of Journalists has called for her immediate release and for the police not to charge her, the president of the SASJ, Miss Pat Sidley, said in a statement.

### 'Sinister'

"The SASJ sees this as the further victimization and continuing harassment of Miss Lister, who is an internationally-known and respected specialist on Namibia."

The action was a heavy-handed response to an apparent police bungle. But far more sinister, is the fact that a journalist was under surveillance for carrying out her professional duty to provide accurate information.

Additionally she is being made to suffer for the bungle."

● Leading article, page 8

Star 15/12/84 (221)

# ITV newsman in Namibia film row

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Trevor McDonald, Independent Television's first black newscaster, is at the centre of a storm over his participation in a film on Namibia.

The film, "Towards one Nation — a profile of Namibia today", was commissioned by the Namibia Information Service in London on behalf of the Namibia Multi-Party Conference.

Essentially, it sets out the case now being made by the MPC

When the film was screened for the first time the venue was picketed by Swapo, which claimed that a brief interview with its secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, had taken place under false pretences

Mr Toivo, it was claimed, had not known the film was being made for the Namibia Information Service.

Later Mr McDonald's role was queried and the broadcaster rejected the film as "bearing no relation to the truth"

He said he had 'very sloppily' agreed to make the film and that he had not known much about how the documentary was to be used or about the people behind the project.

The broadcaster commented "As it stands, it is absolutely opposed to everything I believe in"

Yesterday, however, a spokesman for Lloyd-Hughes Associates, which runs the NIS, said Mr McDonald was an experienced reporter.

"He is certainly not naive and he must have known in fairly precise detail what the main angle of our production was to give publicity to the internal parties in Namibia"

Mr Timothy Glazier, who made the film, said Mr McDonald knew the NIS was backing the film and he knew what the NIS was

Seen in 15 16/12/84 221

# Answer at arrest of BBC reporter

A MAJOR political storm — with possible international implications — is looming after the detention of BBC freelance correspondent Miss Gwen Lister in Windhoek, following an apparent police bungle.

Miss Lister was detained by the South West African police on Friday after she revealed the contents of a letter from the Security Police in Pretoria.

The letter was addressed to the Postmaster-General in Windhoek but was inadvertently sent to her in terms of the Protection of Information Act, the contents of the letter may not be revealed.

Yesterday the official Opposition slammed the detention and indications are that the South African Government will be the target of more international criticism of its treatment of journalists.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP chief spokesman on law and order, described the police actions as those of a "government gone mad".

She said Miss Lister had acted perfectly justifiably after receiving the letter intended for the Postmaster.

## It's mad, says Suzman after police act on letter blunder

By BRIAN POTTINGER: Political Correspondent

spotlight away from the incident in the present era of absurdities, but they seem to have merely compounded the problem."

Mrs Suzman warned that there appeared to be a vindictive campaign against journalists which was having an impact on the exchange of information and the public's right to know.

The police action against Miss Lister comes shortly after a number of South African journalists were subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to give evidence before a magistrate about issues affecting their work.

The actions drew international criticism and raised fears that journalists would be excluded in future from covering black opposition rallies and interviewing their leaders for fear that they might later be called on to give evidence against individuals and organisations. Miss Lister is now facing charges

under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act.

A number of Windhoek journalists have also been quizzed in connection with the incident.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, was unavailable for comment.

### Concern

Meanwhile, CAS ST LEGGER reports that Miss Lister will appear in court on Tuesday in connection with the charges.

Her brother, Durban attorney John Lister, said his sister had never been politically active.

A friend and next-door neighbour, David Salmon, the Windhoek Advertiser's sports editor, was with Miss Lister when she was arrested.

"She had only a minute or two to give me a message," Mr Salmon said.

"Her first concern was for her four-year-old son, Shane (Miss Lister is separated from her husband). She had neither time nor opportunity to arrange for her child to be collected from his creche and cared for."

"Her friends contacted Shane's father, and the boy is now with his dad."

Three other journalists have been questioned about reports written on Thursday night — Peter Honey, Angus Foreign Service Bureau chief in SWA, Johan van Heerden, Sapa's bureau chief, and Tony Weaver, group representative for SA Associated Newspapers.

SAAN's legal advisers in Windhoek have advised Mr Weaver not to write any further reports on the subject at this stage.

Meanwhile, from London, the BBC has declined to comment until it has more information.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that since Miss Lister was not a British national, the British Government had no standing in the issue.

Shane Lister — left in a Windhoek creche

221 28

# for Lawyers see journalist in SWA jail

By CLARE HARPER

THE British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent in South West Africa, Ms Gwen Lister, is being visited daily by lawyers in prison in Windhoek, after SWA police arrested her on Friday afternoon.

It is reliably understood that she will be released on bail after her court appearance tomorrow on charges under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act.

Ms Lister, 31, has been in jail for an unusually long period because today is a public holiday in South West Africa.

A major political reaction with possible international implications is looming after Ms Lister's arrest in Windhoek, following a blunder by the South African Security Police.

A letter was drawn up to be sent to the Postmaster-General by the Security Police in Pretoria, instructing him to intercept all Ms Lister's mail.

However the request

was mistakenly addressed and delivered to Ms Lister.

Her detention comes in the wake of a number of South African journalists being subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to give evidence before a magistrate on issues affecting their work as journalists.

Mr Tony Weaver, group representative for SA Associated Newspapers, has been advised by SAAN legal representatives not to report further on the subject now.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday that criminal charges were being investigated against Tony Weaver because of his reports on the matter.

The chief of Security Police in Windhoek, Colonel Sarel Strydom, could not be reached to confirm this yesterday.

Shane Lister, Ms Lister's four-year-old son, is reported to be in the care of his father, Mr Johnny Snyman, who is separated from his wife.

# Second Windhoek-based journalist may be charged

STAK 18/12/84

~~The Star~~ Bureau  
221

WINDHOEK — Police in Namibia are investigating possible charges in terms of the Official Secrets Act against a second Windhoek-based journalist, the *Rand Daily Mail's* bureau chief Mr Tony Weaver

This was confirmed today by the head of Security Police in Windhoek, Colonel Sarel Strydom

He said the investigation related to a report by Mr Weaver about a "top secret" police document which was apparently posted to the address of the BBC's Windhoek correspondent, Ms Gwen Lister, last week

Colonel Strydom said that "at this stage" the investigation did not involve other journalists

The Official Secrets Act applies only to Namibia since its repeal in South Africa in 1982

Ms Lister has been charged in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts. She appeared briefly in a Windhoek Magistrate's Court today, was not asked to plead and was freed on bail until January 31

She was warned not to leave and not to interfere with State witnesses who were named as *The Star's* Windhoek representative Mr Peter Honey, two journalists from the *Windhoek Advertiser*, Miss Jean Sutherland and Mr Brian Jones, a photographer from the same newspaper, Mr Dirk Heinrich, and a Windhoek stationer, Mr Allen Liebenberg

By early today none of these people had been subpoenaed

Rowy 19/12/84

221

# State may call 5 in Secrets Act case

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Four journalists and a leading Windhoek businessman have been named as potential State witnesses in the hearing in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts against Ms Gwen Lister

Ms Lister, the BBC's South West African correspondent and a freelance journalist, appeared briefly in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday morning on charges under both Acts

No evidence was led and she was not asked to plead Mr J F Boonzaier postponed the hearing to January 31

Tough new bail conditions were set after Ms Lister was released from police detention on Sunday night

The original bail conditions were that she pay R500 and surrender her passport

These have now been amended so that she has to report at the Windhoek Police Station every Wednesday and Sunday between 6 and 8pm

In addition, she may not leave the Windhoek District without the permission of the Divisional Commander of the South African security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom

She was also instructed by the court "Not to interfere with any of the State witnesses"

They were named as being Mr Peter Honey, Argus Foreign Service Bureau chief, Mr Brian Jones, a senior reporter on the Windhoek Advertiser and a stringer for Reuters news agency, Ms Jean Sutherland, a senior political writer on the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr Dirk Heinrich, a Press photographer who represents both the Windhoek Advertiser and the Allgemeine Zeitung, and Mr Alan Liebenberg, owner of Windhoek Business Machines, a shop which specialises in the supply of office equipment

Ms Lister was arrested in terms of both Acts at 3 45pm on Friday

Her arrest arises out of a bungled Security Police request to the Postmaster General to intercept Ms Lister's mail

In a mammoth security bungle, the request for the intercept was sent to Ms Lister instead of to the Postmaster

The subsequent news story which broke revealing the contents of the document made international news, and the SWA Broadcasting Corporation yesterday quoted Police Headquarters in Pretoria as saying charges were being investigated against "several newspaper groups" as a result of their reports

Ms Lister, former political editor of the Windhoek Observer, is 31, and has a four-year-old son, Shane



correspondent, Ms Gwen Lister, arrives at the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday to face Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act.

Picture TONY WEAVER

# SWA: UN chief wants 'pressure'

CITRE Times 20/12/84 (221) (236)

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday broke his silence on SWA/Namibia and advocated resort to "any pressure" to achieve an independence settlement.

He made no mention of South Africa or the United States, but blamed "unduly inserted" preconditions for a further year's delay.

Calling this one of his major disappointments, he told a press conference: "I don't think we have done enough. We are not making enough progress."

The UN and "parties honestly concerned" about a solution "should exert any pressure" to move the process along, he said.

All year, the UN chief had deferred to the bilateral efforts of the US and said as little as possi-



Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar

ble on their substance

In June, he declared his "satisfaction" with a renewed South African commitment to the 1978

settlement plan for a UN-supervised independence process and in September he cautioned against interfering in what he called "delicate negotiations in progress".

He reacted sharply only to speculation that Pretoria sought to modify the plan, cautioning four months ago that all agreements remained "fully binding".

Yesterday's remarks, in his annual year-end briefing for UN correspondents, sounded more in tune with the stridency of his predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

One result could be to revive efforts to have the Security Council meet on the issue.

The US has opposed such a meeting, but the sharper tone of the UN chief might be an advance warning of Washington also changing tactics.



# Lister: Five to testify for State?

*Cape Times 19/12/84*

221

Own Correspondent

**WINDHOEK** — Four journalists and a leading Windhoek businessman have been named as potential State witnesses in the hearing in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts against Ms Gwen Lister.

Ms Lister, the BBC's SWA/Nambian correspondent and a freelance journalist, appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday morning on charges under both Acts.

No evidence was led and she was not asked to plead, and Mr J F Boonzaier postponed the hearing to January 31.

New bail conditions were set. Ms Lister was released from police detention on Sunday night on condition that she pay R500 and surrender her passport.

She now has to report at the Windhoek police station every Wednesday and Sunday between 6

and 8pm

In addition, she may not leave the Windhoek district without the permission of the Divisional Commander of the South African security police, Colonel Sarel Shydom.

She was also instructed by the court "not to interfere with any of the State witnesses".

They were named as Mr Peter Honey, Argus Foreign Service Bureau chief, Mr Brian Jones, a senior reporter on the Windhoek Advertiser and a freelance for Reuters news agency, Ms Jean Sutherland, a senior political writer on the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr Dirk Heinrich, a photographer who represents the Windhoek Advertiser and the *Algemeine Zeitung*, and Mr Alan Liebenberg, owner of Windhoek Business Machines, which supplies office equipment.

Ms Lister's arrest in terms of both Acts at

3.45pm on Friday has led to a local and international outcry.

Also on Friday, security police approached Mr Liebenberg, Mr Honey, Mr Johan van Heerden of the South African Press Association and Mr Tony Weaver, the SAAN Morning Group representative in Windhoek.

Mr Honey and Mr Van Heerden made statements to the police, but the security police have yet to take a statement from the SAAN representative.

Ms Lister was released from jail about 8.30pm on Sunday after negotiations by her lawyer, Mr David Smuts.

Her arrest arose from a security police request to the Postmaster-General to intercept her mail. In a security bundle, the request was sent to her instead of to the Postmaster.

The subsequent report disclosing the contents of the document made international news, and the SWABC yesterday quoted Police Head quarters in Pretoria as saying charges were being investigated against "several newspaper groups".



Ms Gwen Lister arrives at the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday to face charges under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act.

**ROMENS SIZZLING SUMMER**  
**SELL OUT NOW ON**

SA's insistence on troop 'linkage' deplored

# UN criticism of Namibia impasse as Assembly closes

STAR  
20/12/84

221

NEW YORK — The 39th annual session of the United Nations General Assembly has ended with two top officials decrying the lack of progress towards Namibian independence.

Both United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and General Assembly president Mr Paul Lusaka pointed to the impasse over the territory as one of the disappointments of this year's three-month Assembly meeting, attended by representatives of 159 nations.

They said a major stumbling block was the

By Andrew Walker,  
The Star Bureau

linkage of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435, the United Nations blueprint for Namibian independence

Mr de Cuellar said yesterday that the situation was very disappointing.

"I express disappointment because I don't think we have had enough progress," he added.

"And then I must say that is mainly due to the fact that this precondition has been unduly in-

jected for the implementation of Resolution 435."

All parties which were honestly interested in the dispute, including the United Nations, should exert pressure to bring about a settlement, he said

Mr Lusaka, who is Zambia's Ambassador to the United Nations, said in his closing address to the General Assembly that there had been no recent advance towards independence for the territory.

"On the contrary," he added, "we have seen in recent weeks the now familiar pattern of tempt-

ing prospects and final let-down.

"We have long been led to believe that independence for Namibia was just around the corner, but the continued insistence by South Africa on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola shows clearly that we are a long way from the cherished goal of Namibia's freedom."

On South Africa, Mr Lusaka said: "General Assembly resolutions condemning apartheid are loud and clear that apartheid is an evil and

inhuman system that must be eradicated.

"This organisation will not remain silent until racial discrimination and segregation in all their forms and manifestations are eliminated

"The rising tide of protests, both inside and outside South Africa, is a clear manifestation of the response of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community to the alarming increase in repression by the minority regime of South Africa against the black majority of its citizens

"Perhaps it is the revulsion that the peoples of the world may express against apartheid that will begin to convince those governments which are at present reluctant to join the growing majority to take effective measures against this evil system."

South Africa was the only member nation not allowed to address this year's assembly, as has been the case since its suspension in 1974

South Africa maintains that the Assembly acted against the United Nations charter in suspending a member.

## English lashed for keeping SA sports contacts

NEW YORK — A United Nations group yesterday accused the English Rugby Football Union of being the most serious violator of resolutions against apartheid in sports for sending its national team to South Africa earlier this year

It also said Britain had been most prominent in providing passports of convenience enabling South African athletes to penetrate the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major sporting events

The charges were made in a register of sports contacts with South Africa issued by

the Centre Against Apartheid.

The list, covering January 1 to June 30, names 140 Britons, the largest national group, 80 Americans, and sports figures from more than 30 countries

But the centre said that despite intensified efforts the South African regime and its racist sports bodies had so far failed to achieve any meaningful success

Although a few sportsmen and women and national teams with some international standing had been lured through the payment of inflated appearance fees and ex-

ceptional hospitality, said the centre, South Africa continued to have limited access to international sports and action against apartheid sports had intensified

The centre went on "The most serious violation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid in sport was committed by the English Rugby Football Union when it decided, by 44 votes to six, to send its national team to South Africa"

Despite appeals the team, although badly depleted in strength by withdrawals, including that of team captain

Peter Wheeler, toured South Africa in May and June, said the centre

It criticised the Commonwealth Games Council for England for allegedly failing in its constitutional obligation under the code of conduct of the Commonwealth Games Federation by not taking effective measures to try to prevent the English team's tour

The centre said although several countries had helped to provide passports of convenience for South African athletes the United Kingdom had been outstanding on this issue

"Over the years a

string of South Africans have penetrated the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major international sports events as representatives of the United Kingdom," added the centre

It said there was widespread protest in Britain when South African runner Zola Budd was granted citizenship in a record 10 days, and that several women athletes were extremely angry at her sudden entry into British athletics

In June, the centre continued, two South African crews were allowed to compete in the Henley Royal Regatta

disguised in the colours of an English rowing club, Cantabrigian of Cambridge

Athletic teams in America had included black South African Sydney Maree, who, said the centre, had been brought to America by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs

He finally became an American citizen in May 1984

The centre added "South Africans are also reported to be competing in prestige athletic events as members of teams from the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Lesotho and Portugal" — Sapa-Reuter

**WINDHOEK**—Swapo was on the run and the local people were turning against the terrorists, the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, said at an end-of-year briefing here yesterday.

But, he said, the movement had not been neutralised and was preparing to launch another wave of infiltrators from Angola, possibly during the forthcoming rainy season.

Gen Meiring said 556 insurgents had been killed during operations in 1984, for the loss of 26 members of the security forces.

These figures did not include Swapo and security-force losses suffered during Operation Askari, the latest pre-emptive attack into Angola, which took place from December 1983 to January 1984.

The South African troop withdrawal from southern Angola after Operation Askari prompted Swapo to send about 800 infiltrators into South West Africa from bases just north of the border, Gen Meiring noted.

### **Wiped out**

Of those, few managed to penetrate to any depth, he said.

A 'murder gang' of seven insurgents reached the area south of the 'Red Line' — the southern border of the tribal areas — and then was wiped out.

Later, 14 insurgents tried to infiltrate the Rietfontein Block area of the Gobabis district, but all were 'dealt with'.

Gen Meiring said that during 1984 Swapo actions had been concentrated on the local population, particularly in Ovamboland and, to a lesser extent, in Kavango.

Their tactics had been to avoid contact with the security force and concentrate on murder, intimidation and sabotage.

Figures released by Gen Meiring show that 159 members of the local population died as a result of Swapo action during 1984, compared with 146 in 1983 and 141 in 1982.

The number of mine deaths and sabotage incidents was higher than last year, although the number of murders was down.

This year, 38 members of the local population died in mine explosions, compared with 15 last year and 44 in 1982.

This year, 38 members of the local population died in mine explosions, compared with 15 last year and 44 in 1982.

One hundred and twenty-one were murdered, compared with 131 last year and 92 in 1982. There were 94 sabotage incidents, compared with 41 last year and 46 in 1982.

'As a result, the local population are becoming weary of Swapo's campaign of terror and, particularly this year we have found that members of the local population have been passing on to the security forces much

large-scale intelligence about Swapo, its caches, hidden and planted landmines and so on,' he said.

'No wonder the local population favour the security force at this stage of the conflict.'

Mercury Correspondent

# Swapo orders Meiring general

Mem  
2/12/84

221

HI  
2/12/84

# Swapo abandons bid to replace UN's SWA chief

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A low-key Indian diplomat has been re-appointed as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia after Swapo abruptly abandoned efforts to have him replaced.

Safe for another year in a post worth at least R180 000 a year is Mr Brajesh Mishra, a cautious veteran with a style so low key that Swapo moved to have him dumped and even obtained Guyana's agreement to release their UN ambassador, Mr Noel Sinclair, as his replacement.

Mr Sinclair is a highly regarded envoy who is vice-president of the UN Council for Namibia, but Swapo abandoned him in an about-face after Mr Mishra lobbied support from his home government and the West, diplomats said. Some detect in the episode a new timidity on the part of Swapo.

The commissioner is a sort of administrator-in-exile for the territory and heads offices in New York, Lusaka, Gaborone and Luanda. It was a key post a decade ago, when hyperactive former Irish Foreign Minister Mr Sean MacBride used it to hoist the Namibia issue to the top of the UN agenda.

Mr Mishra has been near invisible, except for a flurry of activity in recent weeks, when his exit appeared certain. That activity included trips to Washington, seemingly to bring the US on his side. The commissioner is appointed annually by the General Assembly on a recommendation of the Secretary General, but Swapo's sway over the assembly majority has always given it the final say.

Mr Mishra was himself a Swapo nominee in 1982, when his earlier reputation as a militant stirred Western fears of another MacBride — fears that proved groundless.

His retention contrasts sharply with the move to retire Apartheid Centre director Mr Enuga Reddy, who has the same nationality and rank, but is much more of an activist.

Over-representation by Indian nationals at top levels in the UN system is given as a reason for not retaining Mr Reddy, but secretariat sources suggest philosophic differences with the Perez de Cuellar administration and pressure from the US are more responsible.



# We now have 19 000 troops, says Namibia general

STAR 21/12/84

221

**WINDHOEK** — The South West Africa Territory Force now has 19 000 men under arms, said its chief, Major-General George Meiring, yesterday.

And, he added, it accounts for 61 percent of security forces stationed on the Namibia-Angola border.

General Meiring said the territory force had grown by 3 000 in 1984, excluding men in Namibia who had already registered for possible military service under amendments to the South African Defence Act.

"The force could be doubled tomorrow," he added, "but the only two factors preventing this are a shortage of funds and a need for more leaders."

Excluding the Swapo fighters killed during Operation Askari in January and early February, 566 insurgents had been eliminated at the cost of 26 security force lives this year.

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

This fatality ratio of 21 to one was outstanding in any kind of war, said General Meiring.

Sabotage incidents had risen significantly from 41 last year to 94 so far this year.

Swapo's military thrust had centred on civilians in Owambo and Kavango, with 159 civilians being killed in landmine blasts or murders.

## INCREASING

In contrast, statistics of civilian co-operation with the security forces had increased fivefold.

General Meiring attributed this to the security forces' civil aid programmes. Security force doctors had attended to 228 000 civilians.

The cost of Air Force casualty evacuations for civilians amounted to nearly R140 000.

Counter-insurgency actions in northern Namibia had significantly reduced Swapo's military effectiveness.

The Kaokoland presented no viable foothold; the guerilla presence in Kavango had been reduced to about 23, and in Owambo, the heartland of Swapo activity, only about 30 insurgents were still active in the central region.

"Swapo is under great pressure from the military position as well as from the diplomatic and political spheres," said General Meiring, "and chances of repeating these kind of successes in the New Year seem rosy."

But the security forces were expecting a renewed effort from Swapo and they were ready for it.

If Swapo is intent on committing suicide it is welcome and we will accommodate it," General Meiring went on.

"If it wants to come in peace to take part in the democratic process it is also welcome."

General Meiring said the security forces were about to begin a military exercise of mechanised forces in western Owambo, south of the Angola border.

He added that the exercise was in preparation for any eventuality and to test contingency plans practically.

## LAUNCHING

Journalists would be invited to observe the manoeuvres next month.

Could the exercise be seen as an intimidatory tactic to pressure Angola's MPLA Government into restraining Swapo before it launched its rainy-season infiltration?

General Meiring said. "If Angola sees it that way it is welcome to do so. But we do not see it that way."

The exercise was designed not only to demonstrate the security forces' preparedness for the expected infiltration, but also to acquaint the new intake of soldiers with military conditions in northern Namibia, he added.

General Meiring said the exercise was an annual event.

It had not been held last year because Operation Askari was under way.

The announcement of the exercise is the latest in a series of statements by the South West Africa Territory Force in recent weeks revealing preparations for a probable Swapo infiltration.

In an unprecedented move, the territory force has also given precise details of where and how it is busy bulldozing a 110 km bush-free cut-line on the Angola border north of eastern Owambo.

The cut-line will eventually be 100 m broad.

It is designed to betray the presence of guerrillas should they try to cross the border.

General Meiring said the presence in southern Angola of the Joint South Africa-Angola Monitoring Commission was a hindrance to Swapo guerrillas.

## BLAMING

In spite of this, however, the number of registered violations of the disengagement agreement signed in Lusaka on February 16 had risen noticeably in recent weeks to 95, of which only three were blamed on South Africa.

General Meiring confirmed speculation that the MPLA had indicated to South Africa that it was unwilling for the security force withdrawal from its country to be completed immediately.

Diplomatic sources have said Angola is concerned that if the withdrawal were completed now, it would leave the MPLA solely responsible for preventing Swapo's cross-border movements.

If it were unable to do this, it could lead to South African retaliation. General Meiring said Angola had to date not come forward with a proposed date for the outstanding ministerial meeting between the two countries, which is supposed to work out final details for the withdrawal.

# OC South West Africa optimistic about new year

*D. Dispartel*  
*21/12/84*  
*221*

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force employed an additional 3 000 SWA/Namibians in its permanent units this year

The figure could have been doubled if it were not for budget restrictions, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said yesterday

The 3 000 were selected from 9 000 applications.

General Meiring said in his annual review that the SWATF at present had 19 000 men under arms who comprised 61 per cent of the total armed complement on the SWA/Namibian border

"We hope to increase this ratio"

He said the year under review had begun with Operation Askari into Angola to pre-empt infiltration by Swapo

In the process, Angolan Fapla forces, "despite repeated warn-

ings," had interfered in the military action so that the SWA/Namibian security forces had to act against Fapla "in self-defence"

The result was the defeat of a Fapla brigade at Cuvelai which gave the territory's security forces control of southern Angola up to Tchamutete

In the ensuing peace initiative of the Lusaka Accord, Swapo had exploited the situation to infiltrate about 800 men into the near south of Angola and northern SWA/Namibia

The insurgents inside the territory had evaded the security forces and concentrated on sabotage and intimidation

Nevertheless, the SWA/Namibian security forces had succeeded in killing 566 Swapo insurgents for the loss of 26 men

"This is a ratio of 21 to 1, which is excellent in any type of warfare," General Meiring said

In the same period from the beginning of the year, Swapo terrorists had killed 159 civilians, compared with 141 in 1982 and 146 last year

Civilians killed in landmine blasts totalled 38 this year, against 44 in 1982 and 15 last year

The number of civilians killed directly by terrorists this year was 121, against the 92 of 1982 and the 131 of last year

There had been 94 sabotage incidents this year compared with 46 in 1982 and 41 last year

In the past year, medical doctors of the SWA/Namibian security forces had treated 228 000 civilian patients while flying time with military aircraft to airlift civilian casualties had cost R140 000

General Meiring said the Kaokoland area of SWA/Namibia had been completely freed of insurgency action, while no more than 23 Swapo insurgents were left in the Kavango region after more than 70 had been shot and killed there, 23 of them section leaders

Those left in Kavango were intent on survival and were avoiding clashes with the security forces.

Swapo's "traditional target" was Ovambo, where half the population of SWA/Namibia was concentrated. More than half the Ovambo-speaking people were living in central Ovambo

Such were the successes of the security forces in the area that according to estimates "no more than 30 terrorists are still active here."

Asked about draft dodging General Meiring said the SWATF was not experiencing problems

General Meiring said he was optimistic about events next year

"We are exercising great pressure on Swapo, both from a military position and in the diplomatic and political spheres"

However, there should be no illusion that Swapo would not attempt to regain lost prestige through armed action

"If Swapo wants to commit suicide, it is welcome. We will accommodate them," the general said.

"If Swapo wants to come in peace and take part in the democratic process, they are also welcome" — SAPA

# Swapo geared for 'seasonal infiltration'

221 E. Post

30/12/84

WINDHOEK — Swapo's military wing has begun moving small advance groups in Angola southwards to the SWA/Namibian border in preparation for its annual seasonal infiltration campaign into the territory, military spokesmen said yesterday

The armed incursion of Swapo, to include the northern farming districts of Tsumeb, is expected to begin in mid-December and reach its peak in mid-February

"We do not expect deviations from the trends of previous years," said the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring

The activities of the South African-Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission would slow down Swapo armed insurgents

However, he said it was clear that the Angolan Government could not completely control Swapo because of the vast surface area covered by dense foliage after recent rains

The commission had registered 87 violations since its formation on February 16

He told the media conference that three of the violations were blamed on South Africa, while most of the rest were caused by Swapo, for which the Angolan Government had to accept responsibility

The security forces had taken appropriate measures and did not expect "serious difficulties" in countering the planned infiltration, he said

General Meiring said in summary that Swapo's infiltration effort was aimed at re-establishing itself and to firm its "shaky" political power base

"We are able and capable of preventing

Swapo from scoring any successes with its offensive"

He said it would be a pity if Swapo's latest military programme jeopardised peace initiatives in Southern Africa

The JMC last met 10 days ago and proposed that a Cabinet-level meeting between South Africa and Angola be called "as soon as possible" to decide on the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola

In New York, Swapo founder member Andimba Toivo ya Toivo yesterday called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa to make it relinquish its hold on the territory

Mr Toivo, secretary general of Swapo, said UN efforts to achieve independence for the territory were being brushed aside

"The racists and their Washington allies have sinister schemes up their sleeves" to bypass the UN and set up their own internal arrangements in SWA/Namibia, he told the General Assembly

Mr Toivo, who was released earlier this year after serving 18 years in jail, said SWA/Namibia "continues to be one huge, Nazi-style concentration camp for Africans"

He criticised the Reagan Administration for opening a liaison office in Windhoek, saying this was in direct violation of UN resolutions

"By its unwarranted presence in Namibia, the US Government is lending legitimacy to the occupying regime and is, even more dangerously, slowly but surely becoming involved in the colonial conflict in our country," he said — Sapa-Reuter



# Namibia: The lessons all South Africans must learn

30/12/85

By JOHN DUGARD

*Professor of law and Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand*

THERE is a real likelihood that Washington will adopt an even tougher line towards Pretoria over Namibia than in the past. The policy of quiet diplomacy has not succeeded — either in respect of South Africa's own race policies or in respect of Namibia. The 1983 constitution has not heralded in the promised era of reform on the contrary, it has been the catalyst for intensified forced population removals, unrest and police repression.

And, on the Namibian scene, parties seem no closer to a settlement than they were four years ago — largely due to Washington's own mistake of linking Cuban withdrawal from Angola to a settlement in Namibia.

Already there are suggestions that quiet diplomacy has been partly abandoned as the State Department spokesman commented with new vigour on Southern Africa, in a manner almost reminiscent of the Carter administration. The probable truth is that Washington today has a more realistic understanding of Pretoria's intentions, and a clearer picture of the gap between rhetoric and reality. It is also weary of the National Party government's intransigence and manipulations.

“To these must be added two further compelling reasons: first, the Reagan administration is willing to assist South Africa in obtaining the farrest international ‘deal’ it is likely to achieve. Second, Pretoria sorely needs some foreign policy success to boost its tarnished image in the wake of the civil disruption caused by the introduction of the new constitution and the loss of credibility occasioned by the refusal to return the ‘Covenent Four’.

Both international and national pressures therefore augur a settlement of the Namibian dispute in the near future. But is white South Africa ready for his momentous step?”

Is it prepared for a Swapo-dominated government in Windhoek, accompanied by the heady rhetoric of liberation and boasts of victory? Is it prepared for the blue beret UN peace-keeping forces and a host of international civil servants bent upon the reconstruction of Namibian society?

Or is it prepared only for an internal settlement at Bophuthatswana, accompanied by another Sol Kerzner casino and a new legion of seconded safari-suited Pretorian bureaucrats?

Alas, I fear that the majority of white South Africans are prepared only for the latter model of ‘independence’.

The blame for this lack of preparedness lies with the government, the schools and the media.

Until the 1970s South West Africa/Namibia was generally depicted as a type of fifth province, to which the United Nations laid some legally untenable claim. Consequently, generations of white South Africans have grown up with the belief that Namibia is “ours” — to have, and to hold and to exploit.

More recently the picture has changed. Namibia is now portrayed as a territory entitled to ‘independence’ under Pretoria's protective wings (like the independent homelands), whose statehood is frustrated by the UN and Swapo. A new mythology has sprung up, premised on the following fallacies:

## SABC AND THE PRESS SHARE MISINFORMATION BLAME

IN THE Sixties, Ethiopia and Liberia instituted proceedings against South Africa, but in 1966 the International Court held that these two states lacked sufficient interest in the case to give them standing. Thus the court declined, on a preliminary technicality, to make any findings on the merits of the case.

The SABC, and to some extent the South African media, still persist in portraying this decision as a victory for South Africa on the merits of the dispute — despite the fact that the court expressly refused to pronounce on South Africa's claims, and despite the fact that in its subsequent 1971 advisory opinions the court unambiguously held that South Africa had violated the mandate, that the mandate had been revoked and that South Africa was in unlawful occupation of Namibia.

(The 1971 advisory opinion has not been accepted by the South African government immediately after the Opinion was rendered the Prime Minister, B J Vorster, claimed that the court had been “packed” for the hearing and that the court had adopted “untenable” methods of legal reasoning. Although official criticism of the court's opinion has grown less strident over the years, Mr Vorster's statement probably still reflects the government's position.)

While the government-controlled media have actively distorted the legal basis of the Namibian dispute, the Court of Justice by ignoring the opinions of the court that go against South Africa and exaggerating the effect of the only decision of the court favourable to South Africa.

The truth is that the International Court has delivered four advisory opinions on Namibia which all contradict Pretoria's official position. In 1950, 1955, 1956 and 1971, the court held that the UN had succeeded to the supervisory powers of the League of Nations in respect of Namibia and that South Africa was obliged in law to account to

the UN for her administration of the territory. Finally, in 1971, the International Court held that the UN had lawfully revoked the mandate for Namibia, as a result of South Africa's persistent violations of the “sacred trust” entrusted in the mandate, and that “the continued presence of South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory” (1971 ICJ Reports 16 at 46).

With Namibian independence round the corner it becomes imperative for the media and school system to prepare South Africans for this event. Re-education is particularly essential on the legal issues, the role of the UN and the nature of Swapo. White South Africans must be informed of the termination of the mandate in 1966, of the endorsement of this decision of the UN by the International Court, and of the consequent illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia.

They must be made aware of the fact that the entire international community shares this perspective and views Namibia as the sole unfinished business on the long agenda of decolonisation.

English language media have done little to remedy the situation.

Certainly no newspaper has consistently informed its readers of the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and of the delicate issues this raises for the legitimacy of SADF operations in Namibia.

This can probably be ascribed to the reluctance of the Press to criticise the handling of foreign affairs too vigorously as this is so easily misconstrued as evidence of a lack of patriotism.

There can be little doubt that an internationally acceptable UN-supervised independence for Namibia will be exploited by reactionary forces within the Republic as a sell-out to the UN, as a “defeat for the white man”, and as a replay of Zimbabwean independence.

There is also every likelihood that it will be hailed by radical forces within the Republic as a victory for Swapo, and as a vindication of the armed struggle. This is a consequence of independence that can be avoided only by a purposeful re-education of public opinion.

And this should not be an impossible task, for there are positive aspects of independence and promising features about Swapo that would be well received by a weary public willing to look at the brighter side of a Namibian settlement.

South Africa cannot delay Namibian independence much longer. Both international and domestic forces dictate such a settlement. But South Africans must be prepared for this event, so that they see it in its correct perspective — as a triumph for international tutelage, and as a challenge for good-neighbourliness in Southern Africa.

Excerpted from an article prepared for the January 14 edition of South Africa International, the quarterly publication of the

A more sympathetic portrayal of the United Nations and Swapo in the Namibian context has its problems. In particular, it is unlikely to increase the morale of conscripts on the border who have hitherto seen themselves as engaged in a just war, as “fighting for peace”.

However, despite its undoubted drawbacks, the rapid education of South Africans on the subject of Namibia must be seen as a top priority, if a white backlash and heightened black expectations are to be minimised.

There can be little doubt that an internationally acceptable UN-supervised independence for Namibia will be exploited by reactionary forces within the Republic as a sell-out to the UN, as a “defeat for the white man”, and as a replay of Zimbabwean independence.

There is also every likelihood that it will be hailed by radical forces within the Republic as a victory for Swapo, and as a vindication of the armed struggle. This is a consequence of independence that can be avoided only by a purposeful re-education of public opinion.

And this should not be an impossible task, for there are positive aspects of independence and promising features about Swapo that would be well received by a weary public willing to look at the brighter side of a Namibian settlement.

South Africa cannot delay Namibian independence much longer. Both international and domestic forces dictate such a settlement. But South Africans must be prepared for this event, so that they see it in its correct perspective — as a triumph for international tutelage, and as a challenge for good-neighbourliness in Southern Africa.

Excerpted from an article prepared for the January 14 edition of South Africa International, the quarterly publication of the