

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1987

JANUARY — AUGUST

1. Additional allowance - Bicycle allowance

Footnotes

AREA D: Port Shepstone and Municipal Areas: Bethlehem, Empangeni, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Ladysmith, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Richards Bay and Rustenburg

AREA C: Worcester Municipal Area: Newcastle

AREA B: Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Oendaaistrus, Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom, Virginia and Welkom
Municipal Areas: Beacon Bay, East London and Witbank.

AREA A: Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Springs, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonia, Wonderboom, Durban, Inanda and Pinetown (excluding those portions of the last-mentioned three districts that fall within a radius of 24,14 km of the General Post Office, Durban)

Superseding w.d. no: 343

463 - LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND DYEING TRADE, CERTAIN AREAS.

Namibia fears anti-US campaign

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The white general election called by President Botha this year could have a profound influence on a Namibian settlement if electoral campaigns follow their expected patterns.

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, predicted in the *Windhoek Advertiser* two months ago that a South African white general election would be held in March or April 1987.

He forecast also that the South African Government's electioneering platform would be "violently anti-American" in the face of growing disinvestment.

He said the National Party was prepared for the Reagan Administration to drop the link issue between Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence in retaliation.

However, he stressed the South African Government would hold on to the linkage issue "for as long as politically feasible" after Washington's disavowal.

Mr Pienaar's statements came before President Reagan became embroiled in the Iranian "arms for hostages" scandal.

Cabinet Ministers in the transitional government here are positive President Reagan's Republican Party will lose the 1988 presidential election to the Democrats.

KENNEDY INFLUENCE

With people such as Senator Edward Kennedy, who visited Namibia on his southern Africa fact-finding mission, guiding presidential policy into the 1990s, there are fears that all attempts at internal reconciliation will be ignored in favour of pressure for a United Nations-supervised election here.

The transitional government and, to some extent, South Africa, is prepared to hold an election provided it is monitored by the Western contact group.

Their fears of a UN-supervised election is that Security Council resolution 435, providing the guidelines for the move to Namibian independence, has long been urged for implementation by Swapo.

The deployment of a UN transitional assistance group especially in Owambo, home of more than half Namibia's population, would be seen as a Swapo victory long before polling started.

Both the West German and, to some extent, American governments have perceived some sense in this argument.

There has been some behind-the-scenes debate on the issue by the contact group.

An anti-American platform to win votes in a South African white general election is feared as alienating the only real force for a non-UN election.

4/11/87
for call
CITY PRESS
By SELLO SERIPE

THE Katlehong/Thokoza branch of the National Educational Union of SA has endorsed the back-to-school call and also called on those involved in Neusa activities to "make this call a possibility as people who are directly involved in education".

The call gained momentum when the NECC and various other organisations backed it.

• See page 8 and 9

THE (UDF) and the Release Mandela Campaign will bring an action against President Botha and the government on Tuesday in the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyer Amichand Soman told *City Press* this week that the two organisations' action would challenge the government's restriction regulations.

The other respondents in the action are the Ministers of Home Affairs and Law and Order, and SA's Commissioner of Police.

The UDF's Curnick Ndlovu and the RMC's Aubrey Mokoena are the

4/11/87
Women kill soldier 221
CITY PRESS

A SOLDIER was stoned and beaten to death with bricks and poles by an angry crowd of women at Bagani in northern Namibia last Friday, Windhoek police said.

Rifleman Jose Manuel, 26, of 32 Battalion had fired wildly with his R1 rifle, injuring three people, among them two babies, and killing another soldier, Jose Saharias, 20.

It is understood Manuel suspected his wife of having an affair with Saharias and could not find her when he came home on Friday. The soldier opened fire with his automatic rifle and was then set upon by the women.

In another incident, Swakopmund resident Ben Duven-
:RT age, 25, was kicked to death in a brawl outside a beer tent
D n Saturday. Police are investigating. - Sapa



Namibia in bid to gain control of defence force

S1187 (221) STAC

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A proposal to finally take the defence of Namibia out of South Africa's hands and place it under Windhoek's control will be mooted when the Namibian Cabinet considers a reshuffle of Ministers and portfolios this week.

The Windhoek daily newspaper, *The Windhoek Advertiser*, reported today that a motion would be presented to the

Cabinet this week proposing the nationalisation of the South West Africa Territory Force.

At present, there is no Defence Ministry in Namibia and all military action both in the territory and across the border in Angola is planned by Pretoria.

However, the territory force is made up overwhelmingly of Namibian-born members, while the territory's citizens make up 68 percent of the mili-

tary force deployed against Swapo insurgents in the northern Namibian operational zone.

The Advertiser quoted senior government sources as saying the creation of a Defence Ministry would enable the transitional government to exert more control and have greater insight into the defence of Namibia.

The Cabinet will also consider a proposal that the transitional government takes over its foreign relations functions from South Africa.

While the transitional government is trying to gain overseas support for its quest for an alternative to the United Nations settlement plan for Namibia, it has to rely on South African embassies to convey the Namibian message.

A reshuffling of portfolios is also in the offing, after the replacement of the National Party's representative in the Cabinet, Mr Eben van Zijl, by Mr Jannie de Wet.

Mr van Zijl, who was acting Cabinet chairman, was dismissed by the party for being too "verlig".

He held the portfolios of Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries.

DEVELOPMENT

Cabinet sources said Mr de Wet would not take over the portfolios.

He is a former Bantu Commissioner of Owambo, and has long favoured the commercial development of traditional communal farming areas.

Owambo is the home of more than half Namibia's population of 1,2 million people.

The Cabinet fears Mr de Wet's succession to the agriculture portfolio will be regarded as entrenchment of apartheid.

CM 7/1/87 20
Swapo deaths up

WINDHOEK. — The number of Swapo insurgents killed by the security forces of Namibia last year was about eight percent higher than in 1985, SABC radio news reports. A SWA Territory Force spokesman was quoted as saying 645 insurgents were killed last year compared to 599 the previous year. The kill ratio was twenty to one over the past two years.

'Rearmament

a threat (221)

8/18/77
to Namibia'

PAUL DAY
THE rearmament of southern Angola posed not only a conventional threat to Namibia but also an insurgency threat, the outgoing chief of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Meiring said an armed confrontation on Angolan soil particularly applied to the Angolan Air Force, which felt it could challenge SA's air supremacy.

He said an extensive radar network in southern Angola now scanned northern Namibian air space and Angolan pilots felt safe to fly to the border. — Sapa.

Beach apartheid sparks

Walvis Bay boycott

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A storm erupted recently at Walvis Bay, when luxury facilities at a beach complex were marked for whites only.

The decision to close facilities at Long Beach to other races was prompted by research by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which "showed" that sensitive ecological composition of the beach would not tolerate large numbers of visitors.

Asked if the CSIR report had stated that people of other races would upset the "sensitive ecological composition", town clerk Mr Jan Wilken said the media was trying to make "politics" of the issue.

Now even whites are boycotting the beach. The facilities stand unused as black, white and brown residents of Walvis Bay travel the 30 km to Swakopmund, where all Namibian beaches are desegregated.

here, how or to what extent.

Swapo 22y claims SA 'killings' 11/15/7

LUANDA — Swapo killed "many" South African soldiers, shot down two helicopter gunships, destroyed two army vehicles and attacked an army camp in northern Namibia in December 1986, according to Ziana, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency.

Quoting the latest Swapo war communique, issued in Luanda today, Ziana said that among the many combat actions, the military wing of Swapo shot down two helicopter gunships.

In Pretoria, the SADF called the Swapo communique "absurd" and said it was an attempt by the organisation to "bolster flagging morale" and "to try to convince the international community they are still a military factor". — Sapa.

loff Street yesterday soon
ograph: Alf Kumalo

3 soldiers are killed

South African Defence Force headquarters yesterday announced the deaths of three soldiers in a follow-up operation against Swapo in the operational area late on Thursday.

Ten insurgents were killed in the encounter.

The soldiers who died were Lieutenant Michael Dreyer (24) of Vanderbijlpark, Lance-Corporal Emil Tamsen (18) of Westville and Sapper Eugene Meyer (19) of Ermelo. — Sapa.

the type used exclusively by the ANC" — was found at the scene.

Streets for three blocks in all directions round the building were cordoned off after the blast by police and traffic officials.

Hundreds of people swarmed to the scene, and on some corners had to be kept at bay by dog handlers.

No one was allowed inside the cordoned-off area because police suspected that another bomb might have been planted.

Staff and witnesses described the rush to evacuate the crowded shop floor after the bomb parcel was first spotted.

"Management immediately had the building evacuated," a security guard said. "People

● To Page 2

Commuters
alternative transport home
Buses were arranged
were being turned around
laagte, enabling passengers
reach their destinations.

The South African Transport public but gave no reason
However, tickets were still
announcements of the de
cancellations.

A South African Transport
the short-circuit occurred,
was unknown but an invest

The Johannesburg Fire
scene to extinguish the blast
gen masks attempted to
forced back by poisonous sm

A Johannesburg city ar
firemen were treated for b
gen.

A bystander was taken to
taxi ran over his foot w
fumes.

The Johannesburg Transport
Wanderer's and St George's
taxis and buses transporting

● Photograph

A forced down in Lusaka

flights to South Africa, but the South African civil aviation authorities confirmed Polish aircraft sometimes ferry seamen home from Cape Town.

The South African director of Civil Aviation, Mr Japie Smit, said one such flight — a Soviet-built Ilyushin — left Cape Town on Thursday. The plane, which landed in Lusaka initially, was identified by authorities as a Boeing 707, but LOT's regular fleet consists only of Soviet-made planes.

"The Polish flights have been a fair-

ly regular occurrence for some time now," Mr Smit said. "They are not scheduled flights and need special permission to fly over our territory.

"I think the men have finished a long term at sea and are probably on their way home for leave, but I will have to check," he added.

The Civil Aviation Department is responsible for granting landing rights to all commercial flights in South Africa. — Associated Press.

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SWA Govt seeks breakthrough

221
EUB Park
12/11/87

WINDHOEK — As it enters the fourth semester of its existence, the SWA/Namibian transitional Government is expected to seek a spectacular political breakthrough on several fronts after a mostly indifferent performance to date.

High on the agenda is the elusive abolition of the territory's Proclamation AG 8, which provides for the institution of 11 ethnic second-tier Gov-

ernment's for SWA/Namibia's 1.2 million people.

Last year attempts failed dismally to at least modify the politically controversial legislation — introduced in 1980 by the then Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen — through the opening of white schools to all races.

The effort faltered on stiff resistance offered by right-wing partners in the

transitional Government, the SWA National Party (which controls the administration for whites) and the Rehoboth Liberated Democratic Party — which governs the Basters of Rehoboth in SWA/Namibia's only political homeland.

This year, says National Health and Manpower Minister, Mr Moses Katjuongua, the first salvo in the renewed attack on Proclamation

AG 8 would be fired in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

His party, the SWA National Union, and the Swapo-Democrats of the Mining, Commerce and Tourism Minister, Mr Andreas Shipanga, intended to go ahead with court action challenging the validity of the country's budget.

If the Court rules in favour of the two parties, funds would be cut off to the Proclamation AG 8 authorities which would collapse the system, Mr Katjuongua said.

The six political groupings (the others are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Coloured Labour Party) of the SWA/Namibian transitional Government came to power on June 17, 1985, by Proclamation R101 of the South African State President, which incorporated the Rights Bill.

The Proclamation transferred all legislative and executive powers held by the South African-appointed Administrators-General in SWA/Namibia, to the transitional Government which, by definition, is empowered to repeal or amend laws promulgated by SA. — Sapa

6 soldiers die in Swapo skirmishes

221
live post
13/1/87

WINDHOEK — Security forces operating from northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 56 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes in the last four days and lost six men, the SWA Territory Force said today.

The dead were Lance Corporal M Fernandes, 25, Rfn E Nyakwa, 20, Rfn L Alweendo, 22, Rfn P Cerement, 25, Rfn E Leonard, 25, and Rfn M Ndjolominus, 21.

They were all single, the SWATF said in a statement.

The SA Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced the names on Friday of three soldiers who died in action against Swapo insurgents.

A Port Elizabeth man, Anton Roux, 20, of Adcockvale, lost a leg in the skirmish. He is the youngest son of Mr Charlie Roux, headmaster of the

Blast kills man

WINDHOEK — A man was killed in a bomb blast at a service station at Gobabis in eastern SWA/Namibia early today, residents said.

There were no other casualties and damage was estimated at R45 000.

The dead man is thought to have planted the bomb. — Sapa

Andrew Rabie High School, and his wife, Monica. They are believed to be with their son in Pretoria.

The latest Swapo deaths brought to 85 the number of insurgents killed in the first 12 days

of the year, the SWATF said.

Last year a total of 645 Swapo insurgents died in fighting with the security forces, compared with 599 in 1985.

The SWATF statement said the latest action had resulted from the insurgents' hiding in southern Angola close to the border with SWA/Namibia, while they were preparing to infiltrate the territory.

The security forces took action on information received when the insurgents became active.

The statement said four schoolchildren were seriously injured on Saturday when they stepped on an anti-personnel mine laid by Swapo insurgents at Nkongo in eastern Ovambo.

The POM-Z mine had been set in a footpath used by pupils on their way to a hostel. One of the injured lost both legs.

In another incident a civilian, Mr Timotheus Shikongo, was shot in the back and stomach with a Tokarev pistol after being taken from his home by three Swapo insurgents.

Cap & Times 13/1/87
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Namibian minister in 'open schools' demand

From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK. — In a new move to open Namibian schools to all races, the territory's Education minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, has threatened court action against anyone denying school admission to pupils on the grounds of race or colour.

In September last year Mr Matjila announced on behalf of the Namibian cabinet that from January this year all schools would be open to all races. "If anyone turns away a child from a school this year because he is black or brown, I will get a Supreme Court order against them," he said. But it seems unlikely that any white schools will admit pupils of other races when their doors reopen tomorrow.

Mr Matjila's announcement was greeted with dismay and anger by many Namibian whites, and the White Administration, which controls white

schools, has resisted the move.

The Namibian cabinet had called on all second-tier ethnic authorities, which deal with "own affairs", to amend their legislation so that discrimination at schools could be removed.

But the National Party-controlled White Administration refused to do this and left the decision to individual school committees.

If a school committee wants to open its school to other races it has to submit a request to the White Executive Committee which takes the final decision.

So far, only the English-language Swakopmund Primary school, out of 66 white schools, has made such a request, and this is still being processed by the White Education Department before being submitted to the Executive Committee.

56 Swapo men killed in renewed offensive

14/1/87

BUS DAT

221

WINDHOEK — Security forces operating from northern Namibia have killed 56 Swapo insurgents and lost six men in various skirmishes in the last four days, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

The men from the security forces who died were Lance Corporal M Fernandes, 25; Rifleman E Nyakwa, 20; Rfn L Alweendo, 22; Rfn P Cerement, 25; Rfn E Leonard, 25, and Rfn M Ndjolominus, 21.

They were all single, the SWATF said in a statement.

On Friday SA Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced the names of three SA soldiers who had died in action against Swapo insurgents.

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brought to 85 the number of insurgents killed in the first 12 days of the year, the SWATF said.

Last year a total of 645 Swapo men died in fighting with security forces — compared to 599 in 1985.

The SWATF statement said the latest action came after the insurgents had been hiding in southern Angola, close to the border with Namibia, while preparing to infiltrate the territory.

The security forces took action on information received when the insurgents became active.

The statement also said four school children were seriously injured on Saturday when they stepped on an anti-personnel

mine laid by Swapo guerrillas at Nkongo in eastern Ovambo.

The POM-Z mine had been set in a footpath used by pupils on their way to a hostel.

One of the injured lost both legs.

In another incident, a civilian, Timotheus Shikongo, was shot in the back and stomach with a Tokarev pistol after being taken from his home by three Swapo men.

He died of four gunshot wounds.

Outgoing SWATF commanding officer Major-General Georg Meiring said last week it had begun raining in southern Angola and he expected Swapo to begin its annual summer offensive this week. — Sapa.

Fishermen's victory boosts union power

14/087 STAR 221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Concessions to 540 rock lobster fishermen at Luderitz, whose two-week-old strike ended on Monday, are seen here as an important victory for growing union power in the territory.

The dispute ended with considerable concessions made to the fishermen by the three companies which employed them at the port.

A flat rate of 11c/kg, paid to the fishermen for lobster caught, and which had been unchanged since 1974, was increased to 35c/kg, while a daily

rate of R19 was also finalised between management and negotiators from the Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union.

The strike was the biggest in Namibia since the early 1970s and came after several other strikes and labour disturbances over recent months.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Moses Katjuongua, has said the transitional government had no objection to unions if they were not manipulated by outsiders and used for political purposes. No action has been taken so far against any union.

62 killed in SWA fighting

DP
24/4/87
(22)

WINDHOEK — Security forces operating from northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 56 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes in the last four days, and lost six men, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

The dead were SWATF members Lance Corporal M. Fernandes, 25, Rfn E. Nyakwa, 20, Rfn L. Alweendo, 22, Rfn P. Cerement, 25, Rfn E. Leonard, 25, and Rfn M. Ndjolominus, 21.

They were all single, the SWATF said in a statement.

The SA Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced on Friday that three SADF soldiers had died in action against Swapo insurgents.

The latest Swapo fatalities brought to 85 the number of insurgents killed in the first 12 days of the year, the SWATF said.

The statement said four school children were seriously injured on Saturday when they

stepped on an anti-personnel mine at Nkongo in eastern Ovambo.

In another incident a civilian, Mr Timotheus Shikongo, died after he was shot in the back and stomach.

The SWATF statement said he was shot with a Tokarev pistol after being taken from his home by three Swapo insurgents.

● Meanwhile, police defused a 2kg bomb about 18 metres from the explosion centre of a bomb blast that killed a man and wrecked a business complex at Gobabis in eastern SWA/Namibia yesterday, a police spokesman said in Windhoek.

The identity of the man who died has not yet been released but he was thought to have planted the bombs.

About R45 000 damage was caused by the blast near a petrol pump, a resident said.

The bomb exploded at 2 am, waking residents of Gobabis. — Sapa

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1081
2/1/87

ONE TIME 14/11/77 221

56 Swapo deaths in seasonal offensive

From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK. — Fifty-six Swapo guerillas and six SWA Territory Force (SWATF) members have been killed in fighting in southern Angola over the past four days, as Swapo guerillas began their annual rainy season infiltration of Namibia.

These casualties bring to nine the number of SADF/SWATF troops killed in less than a week.

The security forces are crossing into southern Angola in an attempt to strike at groups of guerillas before they reach the Namibian border from bases deep in the Angolan bush.

And in another security incident in Namibia yesterday, a man was killed when a bomb exploded at a petrol station in Gobabis.

Another bomb was defused near the scene of the explosion.

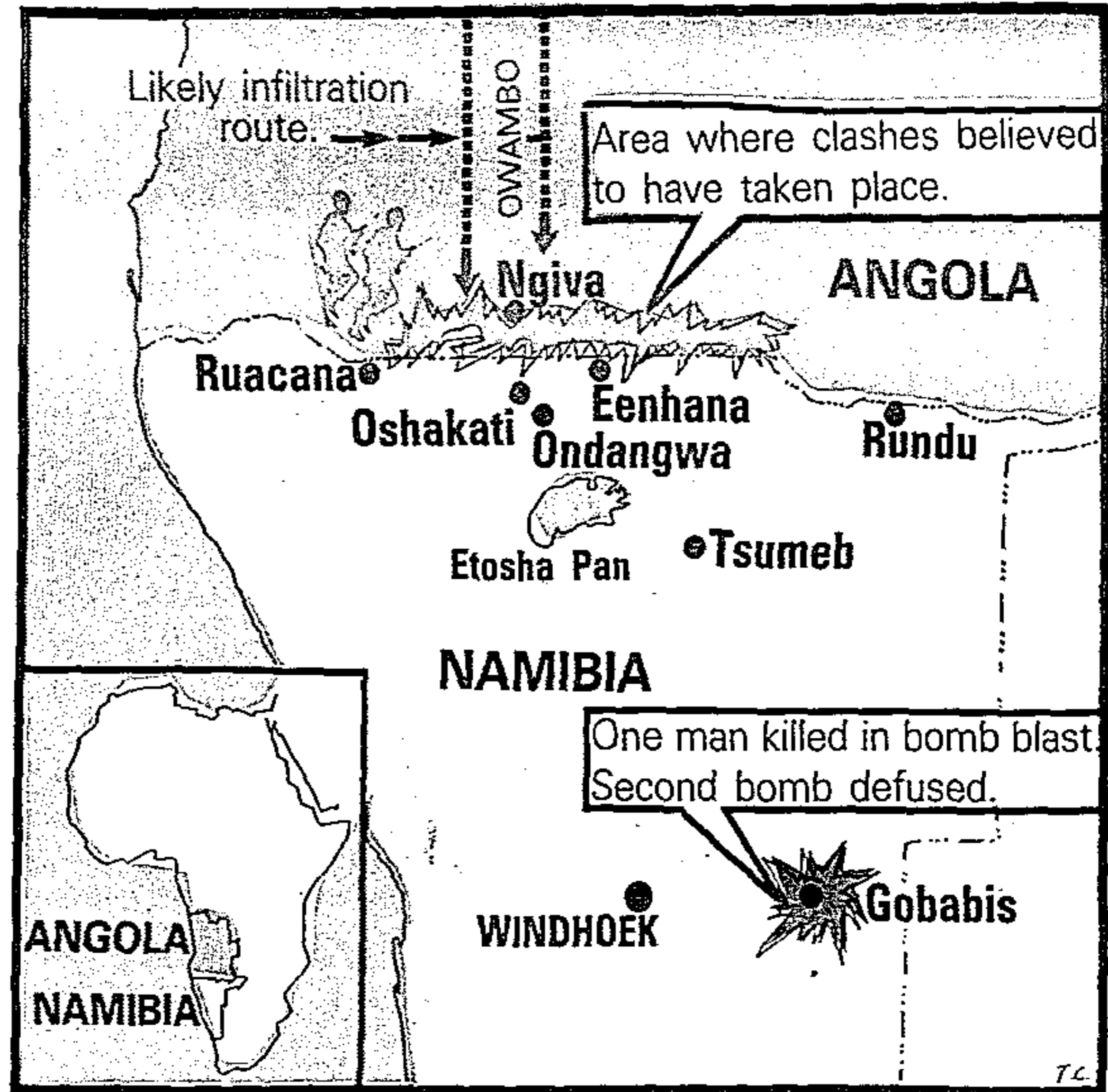
The SWATF said in a statement yesterday that 56 members of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), had been shot in skirmishes.

Six SWATF members had also died in the contacts. They were: Lance Corporal M Fernandez, 25, Rifleman E Nyawaka, 20, Rifleman L Alweendo, 22, Rifleman P Cerement, 25, Rifleman E Leonard, 25, and Rifleman M Ndjolominus, 21.

The statement said the Swapo guerillas preparing for the rainy season infiltration of northern Namibia in the low-lying ground north of the border had become active.

After receiving information, the security forces had moved against the insurgents.

The officer command-



ing the SWATF, Major-General Georg Meiring, said last Friday that he expected PLAN's infiltration to begin this week and that security forces could be deployed in southern Angola as a preventive measure.

A SWATF spokesman discounted the possibility yesterday that Angolan troops had been involved in the most recent skirmishes.

In a recent interview, Maj-Gen Meiring warned that the Angolan forces could become increasingly confident and it was a matter of time before they felt ready to challenge the South African security forces on Angolan territory.

Casualties in the Namibian bush war have ri-

sen fast this year.

On Sunday, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced that three members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) had been killed in action against Swapo guerillas, and last week the SADF said 19 insurgents had been killed.

Security force losses have been relatively heavy, with a ratio of about one to every 10 guerillas killed so far this year, compared to what the SWATF said was a 1-to-20 ratio last year.

In another war-related incident, the SWATF reported yesterday that four children were seriously injured on Saturday when they detonated an anti-personnel mine

on a path near their school in Ovamboland. One child had lost both legs.

The SWATF also said that three PLAN members had shot dead a Mr Timoteus Shikongo in the Ovambo war zone.

Namibian police reported yesterday that a 700g high-explosive time bomb exploded at a petrol station early yesterday morning at Gobabis, about 200km east of Windhoek, killing one man and causing damage estimated at R45 000.

A second time bomb, consisting of about 200g of high explosives, had been discovered nearby and defused.

Police said it was believed that the bombs had been planted by the man who died in the blast.

SUNDAY

Namibian hopes for boost from gold, gas

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Hope that the Namibian economy might receive a boost from a gas and gold bonanza next year was expressed yesterday by Economic Affairs Minister Andreas Shipanga.

He leaves for Europe on February 1 to discuss development of the potentially rich offshore Kudu gas field.

And the Namibian Water Affairs Department confirmed this week it was investigating the provision of water for a possible Anglo American gold mine near Karibib.

Both projects are still at the feasibility study stage, but Shipanga said he hoped they would come to something.

The Namibian transitional government last year voted R25m for the further exploration of the Kudu field off the coast near Luderitz.

Two boreholes are being drilled this year by Soekor and Shipanga said it should be clear by the end of the year whether the field was commercially viable.

Shipanga's European trip will include talks with a gas and petroleum consortium and a visit to Britain's North Sea gas field.

He said: "If, as we expect, the Kudu gas field is commercially viable, we will start serious work on it next year."

Anglo are remaining tight-lipped about the extent of the gold finds near Karibib, west of Windhoek.

Namibian Water Affairs Secretary Pedro Maritz said yesterday Anglo American had asked his department to investigate water supply and supporting infrastructure.

He estimated the cost of a water scheme for the mine at R20m and said about two-million to three-million cubic metres of water would be required annually.

An Anglo spokesman emphasised that although the provision of water was being investigated, it did not mean the project was going ahead.

Gold fever even ^{SPAK} hits little Karibib ²²¹

The Star's Africa News Service 16/1/87
WINDHOEK — Gold fever is rising in the little western Namibian town of Karibib.

For the past year, the South African mining giant Anglo-American has been carrying out extensive exploratory work and feasibility studies of an ore body on a farm near the town, which is on the arid fringes of the Namib Desert.

Now, Windhoek's Department of Water Affairs has been asked by Anglo to provide a water supply capable of delivering the three million cubic metres of water needed for commercial exploitation of the gold.

According to Water Affairs secretary Mr Pedro Maritz, once negotiations are finalised between the corporation and the Namibian government, work will start as soon as possible to pipe water to the Karibib area from the Swakoppoort dam in the country's highlands.

Should gold mining go ahead on a commercial scale, Karibib will undoubtedly experience a boom.

While apparently agreeing to a Cabinet suggestion early last year that colour be scrapped as a criterion for entry to schools, the National Party and its headline leadership dug in its heels on the open schools question. BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

SWA school integration still 'as far off as ever'

WHEN Namibia's 361 000 school pupils returned to their desks this week, the racial integration of education was as far off as it has always been.

For white children, it was back to well-equipped classrooms, swimming pools, tartan athletics tracks and low teacher/pupil ratios. For blacks and coloured it was back to overcrowding, lack of basic items like books, pencils and even furniture. For some non-white pupils, there was even the chilling reality of not having a school place at all.

Some white schools are closed through lack of pupils, and in one small farming town a school hostel has been sold off to local business and turned into a hotel. Outside Windhoek, a multimillion-rand teachers' training college stays three-quarters empty because of the colour bar.

All this in a country which, in the late 1970s, looked like being a blueprint for a future South Africa, as petty apartheid was outlawed and the group areas restrictions were scrapped.

When the Transitional Government — the latest in a long line of political experiments in the territory — took office in June 1985, it made much of its pledges of equal rights and opportunities for all. The six member parties of the coalition

— from the left of centre Swanu and Swapo-Democrats to the rightwing National Party of South West Africa appeared sincere in their efforts to build a new Namibia.

Substantial progress in changing the status quo was a political prerequisite for the new government, if it was to syphon off the strong popular support for the revolutionary-leaning policies of Swapo. Whatever cosmetic changes to society may have been on the minds of the Nats, it soon became clear that major amendments to the policy of separate development were not on the party's agenda.

Thus, while apparently agreeing to a Cabinet suggestion early last year that colour be scrapped as a criterion for entry to schools, the NP and its headline leadership dug in its heels on the open schools question. This became particularly spirited when Education Minister Andrew Matjila said he wanted the doors opened as early as the first term of 1987.

Both sides used the government's Bill of Fundamental Rights to justify their positions. Minister Matjila, with Finance Minister Dirk Mudge and their Cabinet allies, claimed that refusing to allow black and coloured children access to whites-only schools was violat-

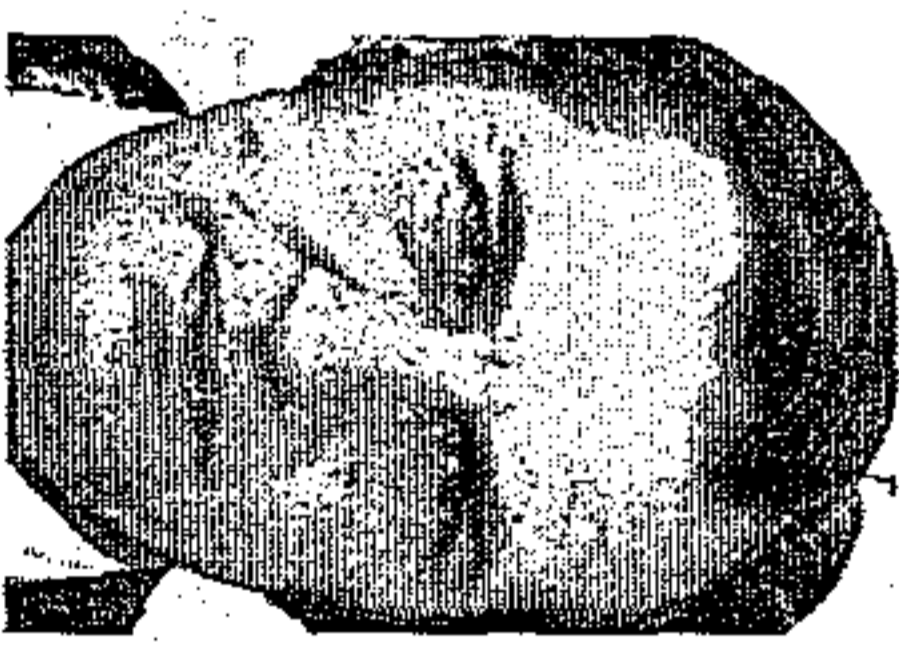
ing the human rights of those children.

The NP countered that forcing the white community to accept what it called "forced integration" was likewise an infringement of that community's basic rights.

The Nats, too, were heavily outvoted — 62 to 8 — in the National Assembly in Windhoek, on a motion calling for the scrapping of the colour bar in schools.

Not that defeat there worried the party unduly. They knew they had the law on their side. Under South African government Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, Namibia is divided up into separate "ethnic" administrations, each of which is responsible for providing social facilities, health and education for its own people.

The Administration for Whites — an elected body — is controlled by the NP, with Mr Mudge's more liberal Republi-



Mr Dirk Mudge: 'human rights violated'

can Party having minority representation. Under the Administration's school regulations, non-white children cannot be admitted to educational institutions. And the NP has made it clear that it has no intention of amending those regulations.

The Administration for Whites did, however, make one "concession". It allowed individual school committees — parents and teachers — to decide for themselves what they wanted.

So far only one school — an English-medium primary at the coastal town of Swakopmund — has made application to open its doors to all.

All of which prompted Mr Mudge to comment in despair late last year: "We have thrown away a golden opportunity to prove we are not racists. Now the people have to wait for a black, racialistic government to do what we could not".

Despite Mr Mudge's grave-side tone, he and his like-minded colleagues intend to carry the fight to the Nats this year. Minister Matjila — who has threatened to resign in June if there is no progress on the issue — has warned that he will take legal action against any person or institution who refuses admission to pupils solely on the grounds of colour.

'Swapo bodies tied to Casspir'

SAT 7/1/87
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From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK — The Namibian police and the South West Africa Territory Force have denied allegations that security force members displayed bodies of dead insurgents tied to a Casspir on December 29 in the Ovambo war zone.

A Windhoek weekly newspaper, the Namibian, yesterday published a front-page picture of a Casspir with a body tied over a spare wheel on the side.

In another incident in the Ovambo war zone, a 14-year-old primary school pupil was allegedly shot and seriously injured by a member of the SADF on January 1 near Ongwediva after she refused to have sexual intercourse.

CANC Trip 23/1/87

15 Swapo troops killed

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in Namibia reported yesterday that they had killed 15 Swapo guerillas in skirmishes in the north of the territory in the past week. Swapo had lost 100 guerillas so far this year, the statement claimed. It made no mention of security force losses. Swapo's increased activity indicated it was preparing to launch its annual rainy season offensive, when thicker foliage gives them more cover. — Reuter

(22)

Landmine ^{Star} kills two ^{24/11/81} (22) in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force announced in Windhoek today that two of its members stationed in northern Namibia died in a landmine blast late on Thursday afternoon.

They were Corporal Jose Carreira (20), who leaves his mother, Mrs N Carreira of Windhoek; and Lance-Corporal Nato Barnard (20), who leaves his father, Mr N W Barnard of Otjiwarongo.

Both were members of One SWA Engineers. The SWATF gave no further details of the blast.

The latest fatalities of the Territory Force brought to 11 the number of its members who died in action to date this year.

— Sapa

WINDHOEK — The Angolan Government has been warned again that if its military forces continue with their active support for and sheltering of Swapo insurgents, they risk tangling with the South African Defence Force.

The warning was given by the outgoing commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General Georg Meiring, at his farewell parade in Windhoek yesterday evening.

General Meiring said that, despite repeated warnings, the Angolan Government's military wing, Fapla, had continued its support of Swapo "terror gangs".

On occasions, he added, Angolan Air Force fighters had been used against security forces' ground units engaged in anti-Swapo operations.

General Meiring said he wanted to emphasise that although the SADF and SWATF were not planning any actions against Fapla, they reserved the right to take action against terrorists, wherever they may hide.

If Fapla, after "proper warning", took action against SADF or SWATF units while they were on anti-terrorist operations, then these forces would defend themselves.

Earlier this year General Meiring warned that there was a build-up of military weaponry in Angola and that Fapla and the air force had become arrogant to the point where it would be only a matter of time before they felt strong enough to challenge South African or Namibian forces on or over Angolan territory.

Meanwhile, the new commander of the SAAF in Namibia, Brigadier Karel van Heerden, says the build-up of Angolan air power is not the result of any provocation by Pretoria.

He said the recent increase in Angolan Air Force weaponry and the upgrading of the radar system followed the "recognised pattern of Soviet aggression".

In an interview with the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, he compared the situation in Angola with similar Soviet actions in Central and South America.

He disclosed that, at any one time, the Angolan Air Force could put into the air as many as 60 to 70 percent of its fighter strength.

Current estimates put Angolan fighter strength at more than 80 aircraft, including advanced MiG-23s, MiG-21s and Sukhoi 22s.

The brigadier said the Soviet were prepared to replace any Angolan aircraft put out of action.

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

Angola warned of support for Swapo

Fapla is still aiding 'terror gangs', says Meiring



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Star
24/11/87

SA massing for major offensive — claim

LISBON — Angola has claimed that South African troops twice attacked its forces over the last 19 days, and that Pretoria was massing troops inside the southern Angolan province of Cunene for a major military offensive.

The official Angolan news agency Angop, monitored in Lisbon, quoted a defence ministry statement as saying South African units, backed by armoured vehicles and helicopters, struck against Angolan army positions on January 12 and 19.

No casualty figures were given for the reported clashes.

A SADF spokesman said these claims were similar to other allegations made by Angola recently.

He said the claims "must be seen against the background of the facts".

"First, the security forces have been highly successful in operations against Swapo in recent weeks.

"Secondly, Unita has been reported as having achieved great success against Fapla in Angola.

"Angop's latest allegations are merely a repetition of the same themes they have propagated over the last few months."

PROTECT NAMIBIA

However, the spokesman warned that the SADF would not hesitate to cross the border with Angola in pursuit of South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) terrorists if this was necessary to protect the lives and security of the people of Namibia.

The Angolan statement, signed by Angolan Defence Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, also listed South African troop movements in several areas of Cunene province since January 6 and said the activity heralded "a major armed aggression" against Angola.

"The truth is the (South African) government in Pretoria, under the false pretext of pursuing Namibian nationalist forces, have for a long time been trying to carry out criminal actions deep inside our territory," it said.

South Africa has in the past admitted sending troops into Marxist-ruled Angola from neighbouring Namibia to hunt Swapo terrorists.

Namibia's security forces said last week they killed 56 terrorists and lost six soldiers in recent clashes on both sides of the Angolan border. — Sapa-Reuter.

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61 Swapo among dead in Angola firefight

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A number of soldiers of Fapla, the Angolan government forces, have been killed in clashes with South African troops near the town of Mongua, about 75 km inside Angola.

A communique in Windhoek yesterday by the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said 61 Swapo insurgents and two black Namibian members of the security forces were killed in the fighting. No figure was given for the number of Fapla dead.

It said Fapla units near Mongua opened fire on security forces following a group of Swapo insurgents. In the ensuing firefight, security forces called up reinforcements.

The clash came only days after the outgoing commander of the SWATF, Major-General Georg Meiring, warned the Angolans that they risked tangling with the SADF if they tried to interfere in cross-border actions against Swapo.

The Angolan Government has for some weeks been accusing South African forces of violating its territory and attacking its army.

The latest communique from Luanda claimed that Pretoria was massing troops in the southern Angolan province of Cunene in preparation for further attacks.

The SWATF statement yesterday said the Angolan Government and Fapla commanders had been "repeatedly warned" by letter and "personal contact" that they should not support Swapo nor give the organisation security or propaganda coverage.

The approaches to the Angolans made it clear that South African security forces would "retaliate if Fapla inteferes with security force actions".

Wet season offensive

This month General Meiring expressed concern about the apparent large build-up of arms in southern Angola, and the fact that units of the Angolan forces, in particular the air force, were becoming more "arrogant".

He speculated then that it might only be a matter of time before the Angolans felt strong enough to challenge the South Africans "on or over Angolan territory".

In recent weeks there have been official admissions from security forces headquarters in Windhoek that continuing cross-border operations are being undertaken in Angola in order to blunt the effectiveness of the annual Swapo wet season offensive into Namibia.

Last week it was reported that a security forces follow-up group turned back to Namibia when the Swapo group it was pursuing fled into Namacunde — a Fapla garrison town about 30 km north of the border.

There is also known to be a heavy Swapo concentration near Ngiva, about 100 km north of the border.

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Windhoek govt to take over Catholic hospital

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The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The transitional government in Windhoek is to take over the Catholic hospital at Swakopmund, following a church decision to close the institution because of official expulsion orders served on two Dutch members of the medical staff.

Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua said in a statement yesterday: "These actions are callous and irresponsible in the extreme and I condemn them in no uncertain terms".

The row between the Catholic Church and the authorities arose over a decision by the Windhoek govern-

ment not to renew the work permits of two Dutch citizens.

A newspaper reported yesterday that the reason for the refusal was that the Dutch hospital workers were engaging in "subversive activities".

The two have been given until Sunday to leave Namibia, but it is understood that the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria has been making representations on their behalf to the government here.

The Catholic Church has also been engaged in negotiations with the authorities over the past few days about the case. When the government announced

it was standing by its decision, the Catholics said they would close the facility from today.

The Minister said the government would take over the hospital in terms of powers given it under the Hospitals Ordinance of 1972.

The St Antonius Hospital is used for small operations and for patients requiring long-term care. Other health facilities in the town are generally considered inadequate for present needs.

A new government hospital will only be completed late next year.

CASE NO. 28/1/87 (221) 28

Dutch workers told to leave Namibia

From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK. — A row has broken out between the Namibian cabinet and the Roman Catholic Church over a refusal to renew the work permits of two Dutch charity workers.

And the church has threatened to close the hospital where they were working.

Mr René Heg and Mr Ruud Hilgers of the Centre for the Development of People based in The Netherlands have to leave by the end of the month.

They are both administrators at the Roman Catholic Church's St Antonius Hospital at the coastal town of Swakopmund.

A third charity worker working at the hospital was expelled from the country in October last year.

The vicar-general of the church, Father Bernard Nordkamp, set a deadline of noon yesterday for the government to provide its reasons for refusing to renew the work permits.

Church sources said they believed the charity workers were being victimized because one had attended Swapo meetings and the other had a black girlfriend.

'Mopping-up operation' death toll rises to 123

8/27 Pretoria Bureau *(22)*

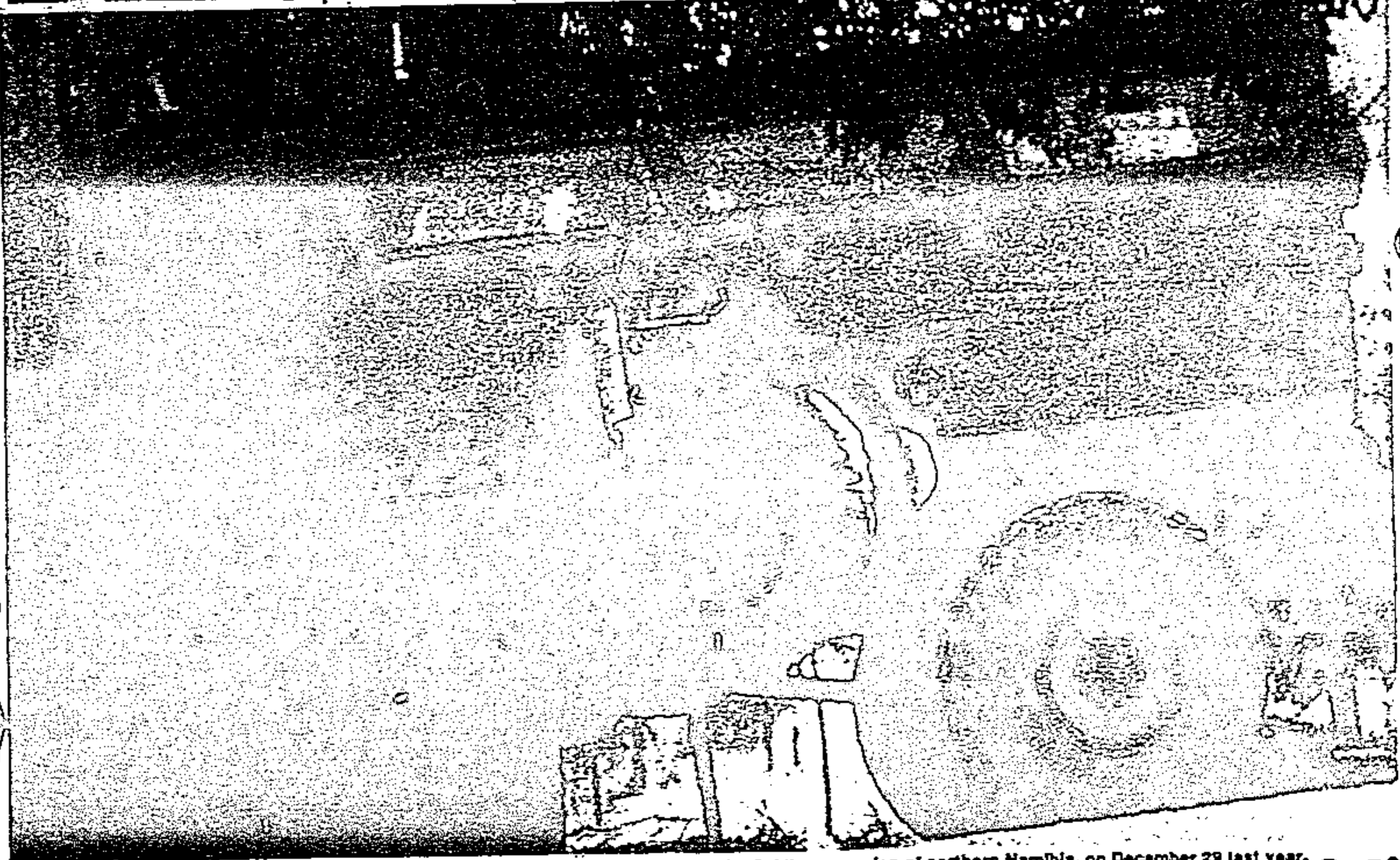
The South West Africa Territory Force says it has finished its "mopping-up" operations after clashes with Fapla and Swapo in Mongua, Angola, which reportedly left 72 Swapo members and 48 Fapla soldiers dead.

Three SWATF members died in what a spokesman described as a "follow-up operation".

According to a SWATF communique, Fapla units near Mongua opened fire on security forces who were pursuing a group of Swapo insurgents. A fight ensued and security forces called in reinforcements.

SWATF members who died were Sergeant J Martin (30), Corporal M Alughodi (27) and Rifleman W Shitogeni (26), all of Ondangwa.

PARADE OF DEATH



PHOTOGRAPHIC evidence of the parading of corpses by security forces in Ondobe, in the Oshikango region of northern Namibia, on December 29 last year.

The Namibian front-page picture of an armoured car with a corpse hanging from it

Probe into 'death parade' claim

W/Mail 30/1-82
STARTLING allegations that security force members in Northern Namibia parade the dead bodies of Swapo guerrillas in front of the local population are to be investigated for the first time.

The probe comes in the wake of a compelling photograph and front page report in the independent weekly *The Namibian* earlier this month. The photograph shows two corpses strapped to the front of a Wolf Turbo 4 armoured vehicle, similar in appearance to a Casspir, and one tied to a spare wheel.

The incident reportedly took place at Ondobe near Oshikango in Owambo on December 29 last year.

Police chief inspector Tubby Kaaijk told *Weekly Mail* today that police

By JEAN SUTHERLAND, *221*
Windhoek

were investigating the report and are trying to "pinpoint" who was involved. He said as far as he knew this was the first time allegations of this nature have come under investigation. Previous reports had been too vague, Kaaijk added.

A spokesman for the South African-led South West African Territory Force was adamant that the army was "definitely not involved". Although allegations of the parading of corpses on armoured vehicles have been levelled and denied over the past year, this is the first time a photograph has been produced in evidence.

Anglican bishop James Kauluma,

whose church has around 100 000 members in Owambo, where more than half of Namibia's 1.3-million population lives, says he has frequently received reports of similar incidents.

There have also been reports of communities in Owambo calling on those responsible to desist from such actions, labelling them as "barbaric and irresponsible".

Their pleas have particularly been directed at the police Special Counter-Insurgency Unit COIN, previously known as Koevoet (crowbar) and described by then-Minister of Police Louis le Grange as a "cold, calculating, efficient and totally ruthless outfit as far as the enemy is concerned".

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4/2/87
The Star

Windhoek warned of squatter problem

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek could one day be faced with a squatter camp the size of Cape Town's Crossroads, according to Namibia's National Building and Investment Corporation.

The corporation — a parastatal body responsible for providing low-cost housing — said in a report on smaller urban communities that the attraction of higher salaries and lower unemployment in Windhoek would draw thousands of people to the capital.

The city's current unemployment rate is just over 19 percent for blacks and eight percent for coloureds. This is in sharp contrast to other smaller urban communities, where the unemployment rate is as high as 50 percent among blacks.

A "massive move to Windhoek may soon become a reality" added the building corporation's report.

Such an influx would have disastrous consequences for the provision of housing, which is already in short supply, and would further stretch community, health and education services.

Another five men were arrested, while six escaped.

AMT THIS 5/2/77

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Two hurt in blast

WINDHOEK. — The Ovambo Executive Committee member for public works, Mr Aaron Shikongo, and his brother were seriously injured in a landmine blast in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday, SWABC radio reported here.

No 'Bloody Sunday' probe

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

FEARS are mounting in opposition and church circles here that there will be no independent probe into the death of slain Swapo member Immanuel Shifidi.

The veteran nationalist and former Robben Island prisoner was killed last November when alleged rightwing "vigilantes" violently disrupted a Swapo rally in Katutura township called to mark International Peace Year. At least 21 people were injured.

The violence was the first to mar a Swapo gathering in Windhoek since the movement was given permission by the Supreme Court last July to hold meetings. Large Swapo rallies held in Katutura subsequently have been marked by a peaceful atmosphere.

Immediately after the November "afternoon of terror", the Council of Churches in Namibia, Swapo and sections of the press called for an independent commission of inquiry into the afternoon's events.

Swapo claimed that security force members had spearheaded the "vigilante attack".

Now, more than two months after the incident, prospects of an independent investigation are appearing increasingly remote.

Last Sunday, Swapo openly slammed the South African-appointed administrator general, Louis Pienaar, and the interim government for not

instituting a judicial inquiry.

Addressing the movement's first open air rally this year — at the same dusty field where Shifidi was killed — Swapo member and Windhoek lawyer Anton Lubowski accused them of being afraid.

Justice Minister Fanuel Kozonguizi told *Weekly Mail* this week that "personally, I feel the truth must come out." But, he added, the cabinet would only decide "whether there is the need for a judicial inquiry" after it receives a report from the police.

While Kozonguizi was handing out assurances, police spokesmen remained tightlipped over what stage their investigation had reached or even if the inquiry was progressing. "I have no idea when it will be completed," one commented.

At last Sunday's rally, arranged by the Swapo Youth League and attended by up to 1 000 mainly young people, Swapo acting president Nathaniel Maxuili announced that the "sad field" where Shifidi was killed would now be known as Immanuel Shifidi Freedom Square.

The movement also gave notice it would press "far more actively" for the United Nations independence plan for Namibia this year.

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The apolitical politician

With only a few weeks to go to his 56th birthday, Eben van Zijl is young for a politician.

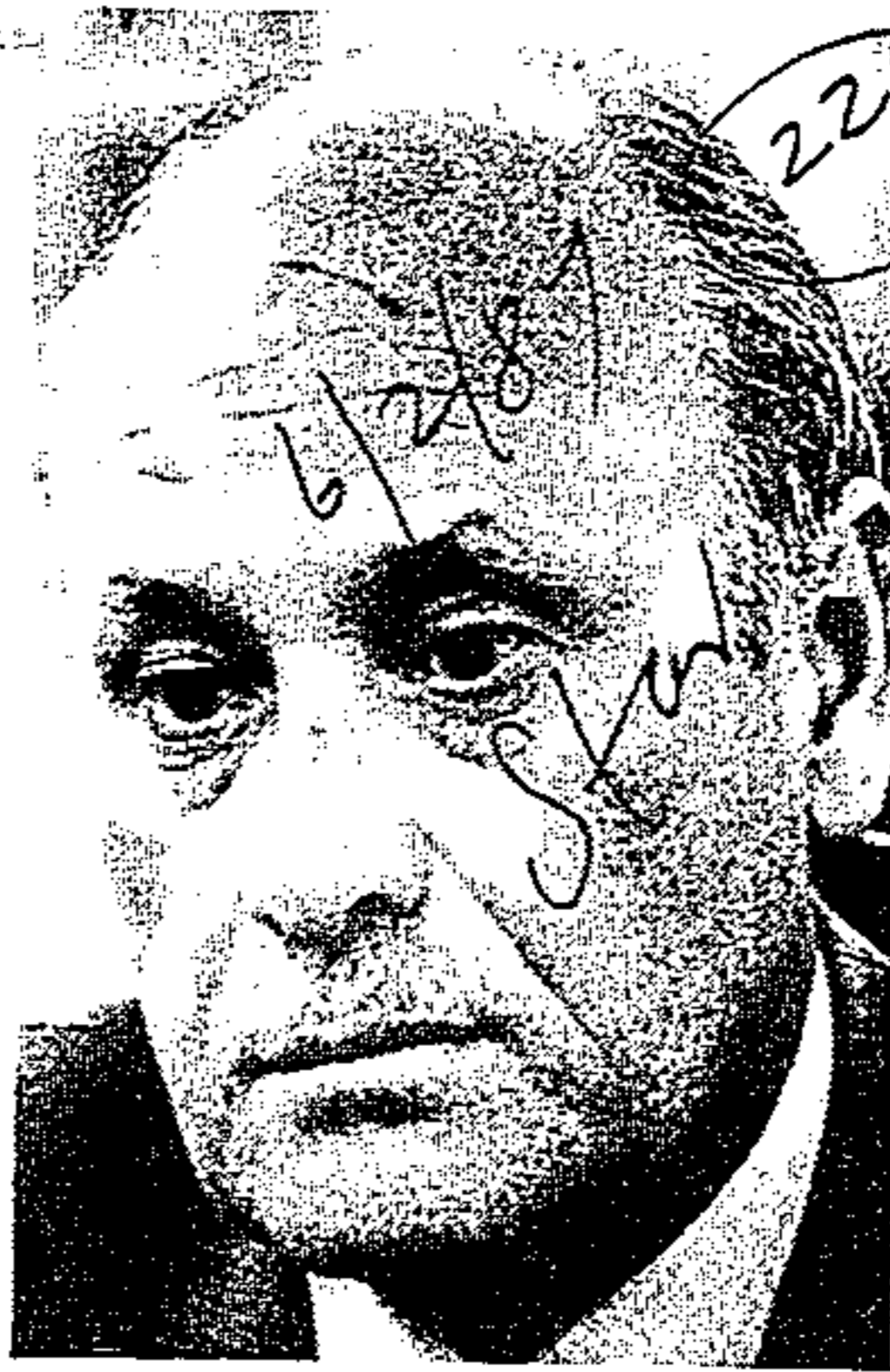
Few people expected, therefore, that he would quietly go back to his farm this week after he had cleared out his desk at Windhoek's imposing Tintenpalast government building.

And so it proved. The Stellenbosch University-trained lawyer confirmed that he is not about to turn his back on the hurly-burly of Namibian politics, despite being unceremoniously removed by his hardline National Party colleagues from his post as Minister of Agriculture in the Transitional Government.

Announcing that he intended forming an "apolitical forum" aimed at pursuing nation building and reconciliation, Mr van Zijl gave notice that he intends to remain a high-profile figure.

Although he has not formally left the National Party of SWA, Mr van Zijl is believed to have the support of at least two NP members of the white Legislative Assembly.

The NP in the white parliament holds a majority of a mere two seats over the liberal Republican Party of Finance Minister Mr Dirk



Van Zijl . . . a high profile.

Mudge. By voting with the Republicans, the "Van Zijl lobby" could radically change the face of white politics, hitherto dominated by the stonewalling and go-slow tactics of the NP on the dismantling of apartheid.

It was, in fact, Mr van Zijl's overly "verligte" way of applying the policy of the NP-SWA that got him

The axed Agriculture Minister and his supporters could change the face of white politics in Namibia. Brendan Seery reports from Windhoek.

the boot from his Tintenpalast seat in the first place.

The thorny problem of integration in schools was thought to have been handled carelessly by Mr van Zijl, who was seen by the more verkrampte elements in the party as capitulating to his left-leaning partners in the governing coalition.

Although the Transitional Government cannot desegregate the schools without the approval of the white Legislative Assembly — and, indeed, has made little progress so far on the issue — the messy situation has inflamed the long-existing left-right tensions within the NP-SWA.

Mr van Zijl's opponent on the right, former Owambo Native Commissioner Mr Jannie de Wet, who has considerable support among farmers, eventually triumphed as the party decided Mr van Zijl had to go. "Differences in interpretation" of party policy was the reason cited for the axing.

Mr de Wet and his deputy, Mr Chris Liebenberg, this week lost no time in moving into the offices vacated by Mr Van Zijl and his young deputy, Mr Thinus Blaauw.

The next few weeks should prove critical for Mr van Zijl and his followers as they try to prove the supposition that increasing numbers of NP-SWA supporters are becoming concerned about the party's drift to the right.

While the National Party in South Africa has moved haltingly along the path of reform in the 1980s, so the Namibian "Nats" — the hierarchy and their policies, that is — have appeared to have drifted to positions more in keeping with Conservative Party thinking.

A few years ago, when the "father" of the "South West Nats", Mr A H du Plessis, retired, he moved back to South Africa and promptly joined Dr Treurnicht's party.

Not that Mr van Zijl could be tagged "verligte" in the normal sense of the word. He has probably as much belief in the principle of racial purity and separate development as his more hardline colleagues.

His way of "skinning the cat", though, would involve compromise and negotiation rather than intransigence and confrontation.

It remains to be seen what the whites of "South West" (only radicals, liberals and blacks call it "Namibia") decide is the best alternative.

They will no doubt closely watch the coming elections on the other side of the Orange River to see what voters there think. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Shelter officials had no record of the girl's call and began checking. When they discovered the hot line was giving out a different number, they called

they've been found, plied with drugs and humiliated, then threatened with exposure, it makes it hard for them to go home." — Sapa-Associated Press.

Stolen cash recovered

MBABANE — Swaziland CID chief Mr Ngcwembe Dlamini says more than R39 000 has been recovered of R420 000 stolen from a payroll van ambushed in west central Swaziland.

The van was carrying wages to the Usutu Pulp Company at Bhunya last month and was held up by two gunmen.

Mr Dlamini said R38 000 was recovered from a homestead in north-west Swaziland and another R1 300 from elsewhere in the country.

— Sapa.

Namibia has windfall

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Continuing unrest and uncertainty in South Africa seem to be benefiting Namibia's tourist industry.

The Windhoek Advertiser quoted the Namibian chief of tourism, Mr Wikkie van Rooyen, last week as saying relative stability in the territory had resulted in more foreign visitors, particularly from West Germany.

Previously, many Germans had added Namibia to their tour schedules of South Africa.

9/2/87
Over the past years, however, there has been a 25 percent increase in the number of West Germans visiting Namibia with 15 000 making the trip last year. 221

Hoteliers and tour operators have speculated the numbers of visitors from South Africa were likely to increase as more people in South Africa "stayed at home" because of the low value of the Rand abroad.

An estimated 45 000 tourists from across the Orange River visited the country last year.

... the best for his father

Child killed in blast

Copy Times 7/20/77
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WINDHOEK. — A 15-year-old child was killed and four civilians were injured in a bomb blast outside Barclays Bank at Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia on Thursday, a police spokesman said here. Initial details of the blast were sketchy, but it was reported that the building was damaged and several cars parked outside were wrecked.

Namibian school 'opened'

From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK. — The National Party-controlled White Administration in Namibia has allowed an English medium-primary school to become the first all-white State school to admit pupils of all races.

The decision by the White Executive Committee was announced yesterday by the chairman of the committee and leader of the NP of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius also announced strict guidelines for the acceptance of pupils of other races to the school at Swakopmund.

Parents must motivate why they want their child to attend the school, they must prove that their child is likely to be accepted by other parents and the education authorities have to be satisfied that the child will suit the school's cultural character.

The White Administration is resisting pressure from the Namibian government to open all its schools.

63 Swapo killed

*Cap 10/8224
13/2/87*

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 63 Swapo insurgents in the past 16 days, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday. SWATF suffered no losses.

(221) N/M 13/2/87

63 Swapo terrorists killed in recent clashes

WINDHOEK—Security forces from northern South West Africa have shot and killed 63 Swapo terrorists in various skirmishes in the past 16 days.

The South African-led security forces suffered no losses.

In a statement the South West African Territory Force gave no further details of the clashes but added that the latest fatalities of Swapo's armed wing brought to 235 the number of terrorists who had died to date this year.

Last year 645 Swapo terrorists were killed.

The statement said the security forces had seized quantities of armaments since the beginning of this year, including 1 261 mortar bombs, 328 RPG-7 rockets, 278 hand grenades, 267 rifle grenades, 198 anti-personnel mines, 130 anti-vehicle mines, 203 rifles, 18 machineguns, and 293 kg of explosives. — (Sapa)

In its "programme of action for 1987" the Windhoek transitional government makes a firm declaration of intent to press for more freedom from South Africa in the months ahead, reports
BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service.

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Argus 19/2/87

Aiming for independence

AS it heads towards the second anniversary of its appointment by President P W Botha, Windhoek's transitional government has plans to move out from Pretoria's shadow and firmly establish its own independence and identity.

The six-party coalition recently issued a draft of its "programme of action for 1987" which, it said, could directly affect the life of virtually all inhabitants, as well as the country's position in the international community.

Among the main goals of the programme are:

- Accelerating the name changing process so that the official adoption of Namibia as the territory's name can be achieved by the end of the year.

- The creation of a national flag and anthem.

- The establishment of a ministry of Internal Security, with a minister responsible for the South West Africa Territory Forces (SWATF) and the police.

"Ethnic kingdoms"

- The establishment of a ministry of "International Cooperation and Development" to reflect "a substantial degree of formal autonomy in the conduct of foreign relations".

- An investigation into whether or not the current South African promulgated division of the country into separate "ethnic kingdoms" contravenes the transitional Government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

- Nationwide, non-racial elections for local authorities by the end of the year.

- A review of tax legislation aimed at creating new employment opportunities, "new investments, business growth and the general welfare of society as a whole".

- An investigation of the possible introduction of border control posts.

- An investigation into the possibility of Namibia be granted special status as a

NEWS BACKGROUNDER

Dateline: WINDHOEK



General Georg Meiring

member of the Southern African Customs Union.

Although it would be incorrect to characterise the transitional government's statement as a move towards its own "UDI", the programme is nevertheless a firm declaration of intent to press for more freedom from South Africa in the months ahead.

Politicians want control

Significantly, the Windhoek politicians have made no bones about the fact that they want control, or at least a major say, in the running of the crucial functions of defence and foreign affairs.

Under South African government Proclamation 101 of 1985, which set up the transitional government on June 17 of that year, the Namibians are specifically prohibited from involvement in these two areas, which remain the prerogative of Pretoria.

The South Africans have emphasised their control over these two areas in a number of ways in the past 21 months.

Early last year, Pretoria made the offer of granting Namibian independence by August of that year, provided

there was firm agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

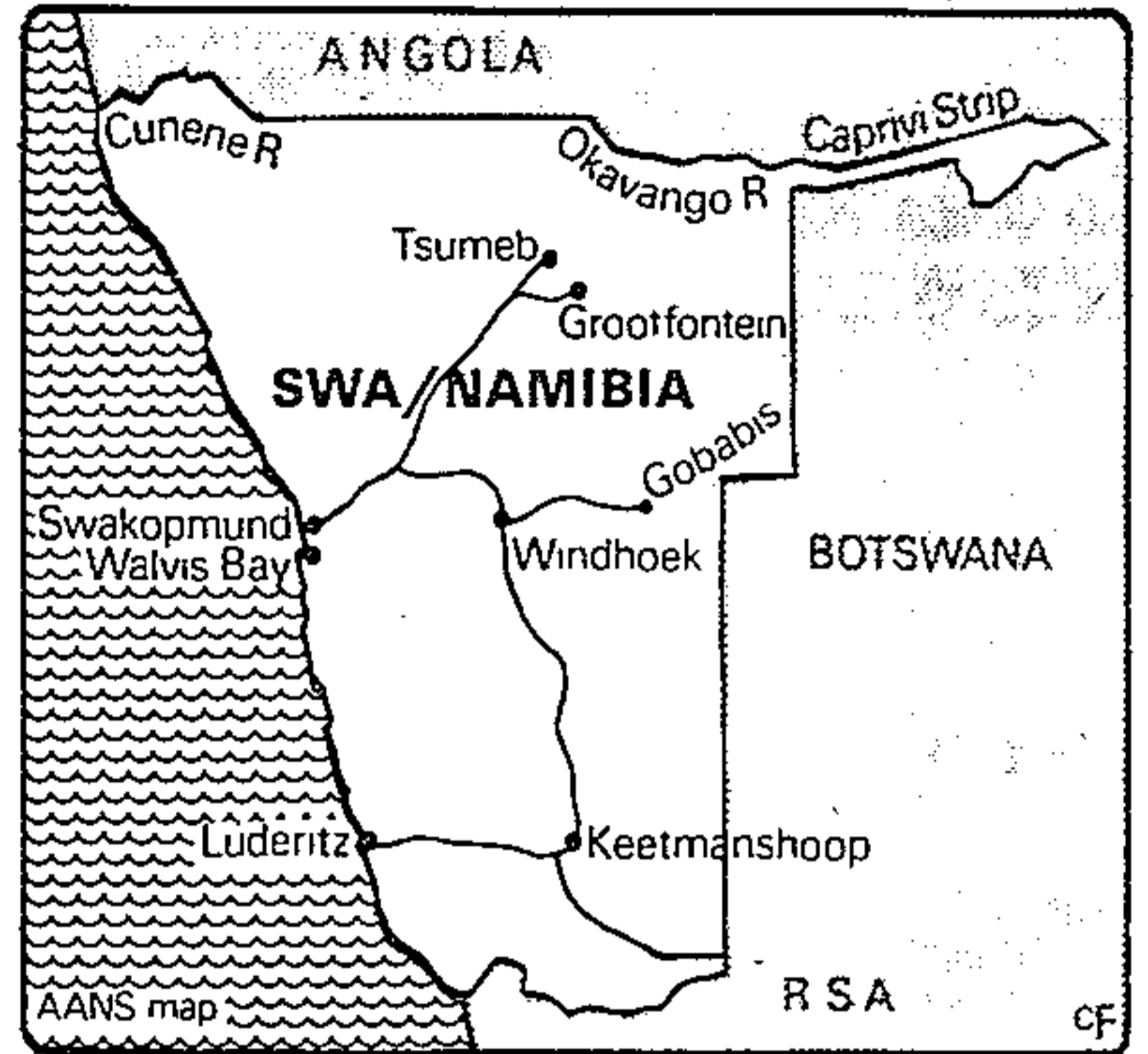
This action indicated to the Windhoek Cabinet, if any such indication was needed, that South Africa is the power that counts when it comes to foreign negotiations about the future of Namibia, and that if it became politically or strategically expedient, Pretoria could easily ditch its "colony".

Military commanders from South Africa, such as the former chief of the SWATF, General Georg Meiring, have made it clear, too, that decisions about the deployment of the military are made in Pretoria.

This, in spite of the fact that the SWATF's administration is controlled in Windhoek.

Impressive on paper

In the programme of action, the transitional government states that the formation of the two ministries is necessary to give greater autonomy to Namibians. In the case of foreign relations, it says: "The Cabinet wishes it to be clearly understood that Namibia wishes to speak for itself in matters affecting its own future".



Little prospect of success before May election results

The creation of a ministry of internal security would help, the programme says, to "separate the command structures and legal identity of the SWATF from that of the South African Defence Force, to create a truly national army".

Although the rhetoric of the programme of action looks impressive on paper, just exactly how much of it gets implemented depends largely on the goodwill and willingness of Pretoria to make concessions.

Certainly, the programme of action, as published, will be good ammunition for the coalition's foreign publicists to fire at their opponents overseas. And it appears increasingly likely that the Namibian ministers will turn their attention overseas as the struggle — often against their own internal ideological differences — to make real progress at home.

In any event, there is scant prospect of any concrete success being achieved for the programme of action before the results of the South African election are known. The powers-that-be in Pretoria have more important matters than Namibia on their minds at present.

CHERRATT

GHE- Traps 20/2/87 (221)

19 Swapo insurgents killed

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot and killed 19 Swapo insurgents in the past seven days, bringing to 254 the number of insurgents killed so far this year, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

Two members of the security forces died in action in the same period.

According to SWATF statistics, 645 Swapo insurgents died last year compared to 599 in 1985.

The SWATF said yesterday a Swapo

insurgent had shot and killed an Ovambo headman, Mr Tauno Amumimi, 50, at his home near Ongandjera on Saturday.

Mr Amumimi was shot in the back and the head with an AK-47 rifle.

Early on Wednesday, insurgents launched a bombardment on the kraal of a Headwoman Albertina 20km from Oshakati in northern Namibia.

The projectiles were wide of the target and the attack failed, the SWATF said. — Sapa

Namibia bids to loosen Pretoria's tight grip

Star 20/21/87 221

The coalition Transitional Government wants a much greater say in the conduct of security and foreign affairs. Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.



General Meiring . . . "Pretoria is the boss."

As it heads towards the second anniversary of its appointment by State President Mr P W Botha, Windhoek's Transitional Government has plans to move out from Pretoria's shadow and firmly establish its own independence and identity.

The six-party coalition recently issued a draft of its "Programme of action for 1987" which, it said, "could directly affect the life of virtually all inhabitants, as well as the country's position in the international community".

Main goals of the programme are:

- Accelerating the name-changing process so that the official adoption of Namibia as the territory's name can be achieved by the end of the year.
- The creation of a national flag and anthem.
- The establishment of a Ministry of Internal Security, with a minister responsible for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) and the police.
- The establishment of a Ministry of International Co-operation and Development to reflect "a substantial degree of formal autonomy in the conduct of foreign relations".
- An investigation into whether the current South African-promulgated division of the country into separate "ethnic kingdoms" contravenes the Transitional Government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.
- Nationwide, nonracial elections for local authorities by the end of the year.
- A review of tax legislation aimed at creating new jobs, new investments, business growth and "the

general welfare of society as a whole".

- An investigation of the possible introduction of border control posts.
- An investigation into the possibility of Namibia being granted special status as a member of the Southern African Customs Union.

Although it would be incorrect to characterise the Transitional Government's statement as a move towards its own "UDI", the programme is nevertheless a firm declaration of intent to press for more freedom from South Africa in the months ahead.

Significantly, the Windhoek politicians have made no bones about the fact that they want control, or at least a major say, in the running of the crucial functions of defence and foreign affairs.

Under South African Government Proclamation R101 of 1985, which set up the Transitional Government on June 17 of that year, the Namibians are specifically prohibited from involvement in these two areas.

The South Africans have emphasised their control over these areas in a number of ways in the past 21 months.

Military commanders from South Africa, including the former chief of the SWATF, General Georg Meiring, have made it clear, too, that decisions about the deployment of the military are made in Pretoria. This despite the fact that the SWATF administration is controlled in Windhoek.

In the programme of action, the Transitional Government states that the formation of the two ministries is necessary to give greater autonomy to Namibians. In the case of foreign relations, it says: "The Cabinet wishes it to be clearly understood that Namibia wishes to speak for itself in matters affecting its own future."

The creation of a Ministry of Internal Security would help, the programme says, to "separate the command structures and legal identity of the SWATF from that of the South African Defence Force, to create a truly national army".

Although the programme of action looks impressive on paper, exactly how much of it gets implemented depends largely on the willingness of Pretoria to make concessions.

The South African policymakers and strategists are unlikely to give the Namibians more than token representation in the areas of defence and foreign affairs. However, they must be aware that giving measures of autonomy to Namibians

will serve to boost the international image of the Transitional Government as an alternative to the perceived radicalism of Swapo.

Certainly, the programme of action as published will be good ammunition for the coalition's foreign publicists to fire at their opponents overseas. And it appears increasingly likely that the Namibian ministries will turn their attention overseas as they struggle, often against their own internal ideological differences, to make real progress at home.

In any event, there is scant prospect of any concrete success being achieved for the programme of action before the results of the South African election are known. The powers-that-be in Pretoria have more important matters than Namibia on their minds at present.

| | (a) Mass/Units | (b) Estimated contrabanned value |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Daga | 2 114 163 Kg | R1 000 per Kg—R2 114 163 000 |
| (ii) LSD | 1 712 units | R10 per unit—R17 120,00 |
| (iii) Heroin | 1 014 gram | R250 per gram—R253 500,00 |
| (iv) Cocaine | 945 gram | R250 per gram—R236 250,00 |
| (v) Mandrax | 135 769 | R5,00 per tablet—R678 845,00 |
| (vi) Other Opiates | 1 150 gram | R200 per gram—R230 000,00 |
| (vii) Tablets | 43 170 | R5 per tablet—R215 850,00 |

Group Areas (a) 4.

221. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice: (b) (i) 4. (ii) None.

Group Areas Act

223. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any criminal charges were brought against any person in the Western Cape in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many of these cases did the Attorneys-General order that prosecutions be instituted?
 Yes. The information is in respect of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(a) 54.
 (b) 5.
 Group Areas Act
 The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:
 Yes. The information is for the 12 months ending 31 December 1986.

222. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any criminal charges were brought against any persons in the Republic in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many of these cases were (i) convictions and (ii) acquittals obtained?
 The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:
 Yes. The information is for the 12 months ending 31 December 1986.

(a) How many persons were prosecuted in the Republic for offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available and (b) how many

Hoa

of these persons were (i) acquitted and (ii) convicted?

| The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| (a) | 0 | 1* | 4 |
| (b) (i) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (ii) | 0 | 0 | 4 |

*The prosecution against this person was withdrawn.

Offences/infringements of the law

225. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1986;
 (2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
 (1) (a) 1 405 612 offences
 (b) 623 999 infringements.

(2) (a) to (c) Because all measures that controlled movement of people in these categories, in the Republic, were repealed, I do not consider it of any avail to furnish information that is no longer relevant.
 (d) 18 273 instances.

Note: This information is furnished for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986. Statistics for the period 1 July 1986 until 31 December 1986 is not yet programmed and cannot be furnished.

Hoa

SWA: persons held

226. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under Proclamation (a) AG 26 and (b) AG 9; if so, (i) how many persons in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) (i) None; 23/2/87
 (ii) as on 6 February 1987. *Handwritten*
 (b) (i) 12; 221
 (ii) as on 6 February 1987.

SWA/Namibia: detentions

227. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT: *Handwritten*
 (a) None; 23/2/87
 (b) 6 February 1987.

Primary/secondary schools

228. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total number of (a) primary and (b) secondary schools was there in each specified departmental region as at 31 December 1986?
Handwritten

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| (a) Northern Transvaal | 1 219 |
| Highveld | 859 |
| Johannesburg | 272 |

Handwritten

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

South Africa has threatened to "pull the plug" on the transitional government in Namibia if it does not broaden its representation base.

The warning, delivered yesterday by the Pretoria-appointed Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, is the strongest indication yet that South Africa is not satisfied with the rate of progress by the six-party coalition.

Mr Pienaar said South Africa favoured the holding of elections for second-tier ethnic authorities in order to gauge the extent of support of other Namibian political leaders outside the transitional government — with a view to involving these people in both the government and National Assembly.

The elections, as envisaged by Pretoria, need not be ethnic in nature, nor would they necessarily prolong the life of the second-tier authorities, said Mr Pienaar.

Polls would also have to be of such a nature as not to "jeopardise the external relations" of South Africa, but would lead to the "extension of constitutional consultation".

He added that South Africa felt so strongly about the need to involve representatives of the majority of people of the territory that it would be prepared to consider reassuming certain legislative and administrative functions now resting with the transitional government in order to facilitate such elections.

Mr Pienaar said broadening the base of the National Assembly and the government would be "conducive to promoting its image as representative of the people of Namibia".

The widest possible participation in a consultative process by the people of Namibia would not only get the approval of the Government of South Africa, but would help gain recognition for the process in the eyes of the international community.

Mr Pienaar said South Africa had stated on many occasions since the appointment of the transitional government that it wished to see the coalition involve more Namibians.

President Botha himself had made this point to Namibian politicians several times, he said.

Pretoria not satisfied with progress SA threatens to 'pull plug' on Namibia

Star
2/18
2/18

Angry reaction in Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There has been angry reaction from a number of Namibian political quarters over Tuesday's hard-hitting speech by South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The transitional government — which came in for strong criticism during Mr Pienaar's address to the National Assembly — described his comments as "unusual and provocative".

Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) group went further and labelled Mr Pienaar's comments "improper meddling".

REPRESENTATION

Mr Pienaar's speech was regarded by political observers as being one of the strongest indications yet that South Africa is not satisfied with the progress made by the transitional government.

Mr Pienaar criticised the lack of broad representation in the government and said South Africa was in favour of holding local elections aimed at bringing more popular Namibian leaders into the constitutional consultation process.

In its official reaction, the transitional government Cabinet said Mr Pienaar's role in Namibia was merely to act as a diplomatic channel through which their views could be conveyed to President Botha, and vice versa.

The Cabinet said it did not believe President Botha intended to place further restrictions on the power of the Windhoek government.

The Cabinet statement was not signed by the body's National Party of SWA members. An NP-SWA statement said it did not believe the transitional government should have issued a statement on the subject without first consulting President Botha.

In its criticism of Mr Pienaar, the DTA said the only way to choose leaders in Namibia was the holding of national elections, which would include Swapo. It said that regional elections, held on an ad hoc basis, would serve no purpose and that the inclusion of all Namibian political parties in the government was not practical.

Mr Pienaar said yesterday that his remarks would necessitate further negotiations between the transitional government and President Botha and that such a meeting was being arranged. It was unlikely to take place before March 5 because the South African Parliament was adjourning for the run-up to the election.

AIDS action group warns on over-reacting

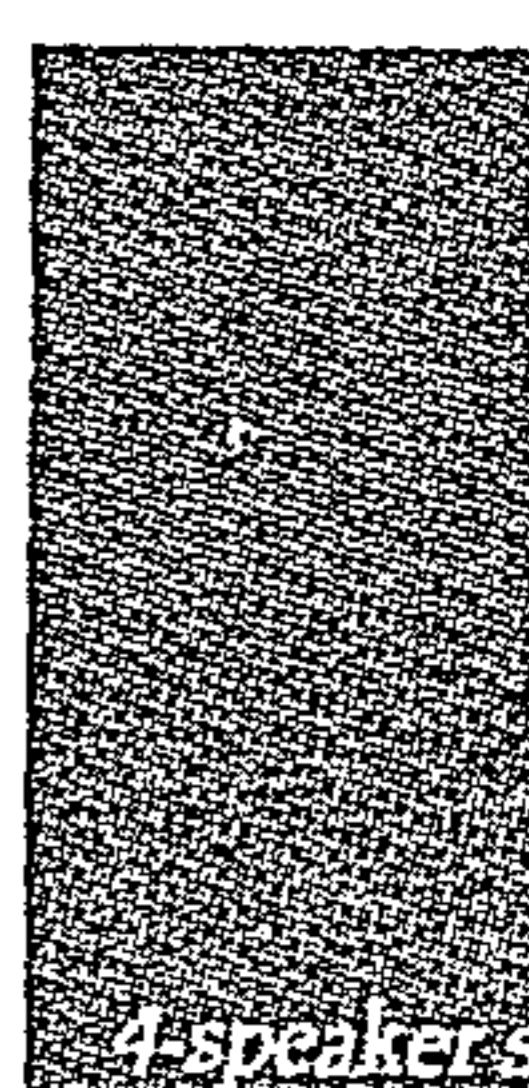
By Joe Openshaw,
Medical Reporter

Employers and the public should be made aware there is no chance of con-

tracting AIDS by working closely in an office with a person infected by the virus.

This was said yesterday by Mr Peter Moffat, chairman of the AIDS Action Group in Natal, when asked by The Star

Foul water is



4-speaker s



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No easy road for Namibia

THE prospects for an internationally-recognised settlement of the Namibian conflict are "not very encouraging" says well-known Namibia-watcher and political scientist Andre du Pisani.

Writing in the international affairs bulletin of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr du Pisani said that Pretoria's current insistence on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a condition for Namibian independence, coupled with South Africa's own regional designs for the area, were the main stumbling blocks in the way of a "speedy" implementation of the United Nations resolution 435 settlement plan.

Mr du Pisani added, however, that both South Africa and Swapo lacked the "political will" to "commit themselves irrevocably" to any international settlement.

He wrote: "Both seem only interested in a resolution on their own terms. Both desire to secure a position of impregnability in a human drama involving Africa's last colony".

Policy

Mr du Pisani identified South Africa's Namibia policy as three-pronged:

- Deliberate war strategy directed at Swapo and the ruling MPLA government in Luanda;
- Policies of controlled change inside Namibia;
- Conventional diplomacy.

Mr du Pisani said the military and strategic aims of the policy involved the destruction of Swapo's guerrilla capabilities, and the prevention of a build-up of heavy weapons and sophisticated military technology in southern

SOWETAN Africa News Service

Angola. The policy also included the aim of the removal of all foreign forces, notably the Cubans, from Angola, to create conditions in which the MPLA government would negotiate with Unita.

Pretoria at the same time aimed to increase and consolidate and increase Unita's "political and military clout", wrote Mr Du Pisani.

The South African policy of "controlled change inside Namibia" was aimed at the establishment and consolidation of a moderate political alternative to the perceived radical policies of Swapo.

However, said the political scientist, the term "moderate" in South Africa's thinking meant

"compatible with South African interests".

The transitional government of national unity in Windhoek — which was appointed by President Botha on June 17, 1985 — was just such an attempt to create a viable political alternative to Swapo and to isolate Swapo from "political developments inside Namibia", he said.

Boost

The "dominant and over-riding fear" in Pretoria's policy towards Namibia appeared to be that a Swapo victory by force of arms and guerrilla warfare would give a significant boost to South Africa's own "radical" political movements, such as the ANC. Mr du Pisani

noted that the "fraternal relations" between Swapo and the ANC, coupled with the fact that the organisations' cadres trained together in Angola, gave a certain substance to this fear.

South Africa also realised that "economic dominance is both preferable and cheaper than costly military dominance", said Mr du Pisani, pointing out that Namibia was dependent on South Africa for capital, services, security and infrastructure, and that South African investments in the territory totalled about R20-billion.

On the diplomatic front, South African policies on Namibia were characterised by attempts to limit the role of the West and the Soviet Union, in the

process towards independence. In particular the reduced role of the contact group countries — West Germany, France, Britain, the United States and Canada — showed that "South Africa passionately desires to demonstrate not only its economic hegemony in the region, but also its diplomatic skills, he commented.

Important

When trying to understand South Africa's "often contradictory behaviour" in the region, it was important to remember, said Mr du Pisani, that Pretoria's policy decision-making had become "more complex and diffused" over the years.

While the military, security and bureaucratic

interests in South Africa can decision-making circles were "often at odds" the growing role of the military and their influence on policy was also important. "The role and impact of the military in matters relating to Namibia have not been adequately appreciated".

Despite South Africa's economic, military and technological dominance in the region, "it is in more ways than one a weak state," he wrote. With a "problematic" base of legitimacy, and "considerable potential for conflict" inside its own borders, South Africa has "always longed for the restoration of a lost cordon sanitaire which it enjoyed in the heyday of British and Portuguese colonialism", added Mr du Pisani.

Windhoek Government wants to go its own way

ROW PUTS SPOTLIGHT ON SWA

NMM 27/2/87

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK—A row over the role of South Africa's chief representative in South West Africa, Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, has brought Africa's last colony back on to the news pages this week.

But the territory's six-party coalition Transitional Government is hoping that a programme of action aimed at gaining greater autonomy from South Africa will put South West Africa back on the world stage.

Mr Pienaar enlivened the Windhoek political scene on Tuesday when he opened the first session this year of the South West African National Assembly.

He used the occasion to issue stern warnings that South Africa is unhappy that more leaders have not been brought into the debate on a new constitution

for the territory.

Members of the Transitional Government were also clearly unhappy as Mr Pienaar drove home the point that South Africa did not necessarily identify the will of the majority of South West Africans with the will of the majority of the unelected Government.

Minorities

He also said he had been authorised by President Botha to emphasise that South Africa deemed it 'absolutely necessary' for protection of minorities in a future constitution for South West Africa.

The South West African Cabinet was upset at the tone of the speech and the fact that Mr Pienaar had aired publicly matters it believed should have been discussed privately.

A diplomatically worded Cabinet statement said Mr Pienaar's speech had demonstrated 'a measure of confusion' between his role as representative of the

South African State President and a constitutional head of state.

The Cabinet also strongly defended its record in trying to ensure the widest possible participation in the constitutional debate.

A statement by a member party of the Transitional Government, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Mr Dirk Mudge, warned Mr Pienaar that 'improper interference will not be tolerated by the inhabitants of South West Africa'.

But behind all the rhetoric

is an anxiety on South Africa's part to gain the participation of key parties such as the Owambo-based Christian Democratic Action party of Mr Peter Kalangula and the Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb.

Difficult

With half the territory's population in Owamboland, Mr Kalangula's party in particular would considerably strengthen the Transitional Government as an alternative to Swapo.

Greater input to the constitutional debate by parties presently outside the Government and wider support for the draft constitution being worked out by the territory's constitutional council would also make Swapo's position more difficult.

Mr Pienaar also stirred up a hornets' nest when he said South Africa would support second tier elections in South West Africa if they would help identify other leaders.

The South West African

Cabinet has been reluctant to grant elections to the 10 second tier authorities because they are ethnically based and several parties in the Government favour their abolition.

Sanctions

While Mr Pienaar delivered a light rap over the knuckles on these and other issues, he did welcome the Transitional Government's plans for greater autonomy from South Africa.

South West Africa has

largely disappeared from the world agenda, being overshadowed first by unrest in South Africa and the state of emergency and then the sanctions issue.

South West African Finance Minister Dirk Mudge and Justice Minister Fanuel Kozonguizi recently returned to Windhoek after a visit to the United States with the conclusion that there was little chance of independence arriving soon.

Mr Mudge said there was no talk of the United Nations independence plan, Security Council Resolution 435, and everyone was concentrating on South Africa.

The Transitional Government is hoping that its action programme, which includes a Ministry of International Co-operation and Development, will help it to regain the ears of the international community.

The ministry will 'reflect a substantial degree of formal autonomy in the con-

duct of foreign affairs' and the Transitional Government wants South Africa to make it clear that it will no longer speak on behalf of South West Africa after elections under a new constitution.

The Transitional Government says it wants to be able to take part in any negotiations on the future of South West Africa in its own right.

It is already training personnel 'to present our case abroad'.

Namibia

The Government also wants to set up its own Ministry of Internal Security responsible for the South West African Territory Force, the South West African Police and a recently created National Intelligence Organisation.

It says the separation of the command structures of the territory force and its legal identity from the South African Defence Force is necessary to create a national army for South West Africa.

The Government also wants to reach agreement on the use of 'Namibia' as the official name of the territory, to devise a national anthem and a national flag and investigate various place name changes.

It has already approved a list of public holidays, abolishing traditional South African holidays such as the Day of the Vow and Republic Day.

The Transitional Government has also pledged itself to holding multiracial local authority elections and in spite of the opposition of the National Party of South West Africa, is on record as wanting to open all schools to all races.

In the meantime, Swapo remains aloof from internal politics and is maintaining its insistence on the implementation of Resolution 435.

And while South Africa and the US still insist on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola before Resolution 435 can be implemented, it looks as if the South West African stalemate will continue for some time to come.

The Transitional Government hopes its diplomatic campaign overseas will break the stalemate, but Western governments insist, at least officially, that they are also firmly wedded to 435 unless a suitable alternative is agreed by all parties.

Botha backs Administrator in SWA row

Political Staff *AKAS 7/2/82* *JM*
PRESIDENT P W Botha has endorsed a speech by the SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, which led to a row with the interim government.

Mr Pienaar said at the opening of the National Assembly this week that the interim government needed to broaden its base.

He said South Africa did not necessarily regard the wishes of SWA/Namibia's people as being the same as the wishes of the interim government.

Mr Botha said in a statement last night: "The Administrator-General of South-West Africa, Advocate Pienaar, acts in that territory as the representative of the South African head-of-state.

"Advocate Pienaar is regularly in contact with me with regard to progress made by the interim government.

"I am satisfied that, by his speech on February 24 at the opening of the National Assembly, he acted fully within his powers and rights.

"He said nothing I have not personally said clearly in negotiations with members of the interim government."

The amazing evidence of

a veteran security man:

w/mail 27/2-5/3/87

Torture? (221)

Of course, policeman tells court

A SECURITY policeman stood in the Windhoek Supreme Court this week and blandly gave dramatic and unprecedented details of how his colleagues routinely torture Swapo suspects.

Although there have been many allegations of such abuses before, this is the first time that someone within the security forces has confirmed it publicly.

"You thrash (a prisoner) until he cracks — points out what has to be pointed out," was how Warrant Officer Nikodemus Nampala described the attitude of the security branch.

Nampala made it clear the only limit on maltreatment was that the prisoner should not be killed. He affirmed it was his and the security police's attitude that as long as they wanted to extract information from suspected guerrillas, "it was right to beat men and to go crazy (*tekere gaan*)".

Nampala — who has been in the force for 13 years — said this during cross-questioning by counsel for eight Namibians on trial for alleged contraventions of sections of the Terrorism Act.

The eight are facing almost 200 counts of alleged participation in "terroristic acts", murder and the illegal possession of arms and explosives between 1982 and 1985. Two of them are alleged insurgents, the others civilians accused of assisting them.

In dispute at the moment is the admissibility in court of alleged statements by the accused which the state wants to submit. Nampala is

'You thrash (a prisoner) until he cracks — points out what has to be pointed out'

**Warrant Officer
Nikodemus Nampala**

being cross-examined by Brian O'Lyn, instructed by David Smuts.

Last week, another police officer, WO van der Hoven, admitted in court that awaiting trial prisoners had been assaulted in custody. He said he had seen Captain Frantz Ballack of the SWA Police's special counter-insurgency unit (Coin) — formerly known as Koevoet — assault at least three of the accused.

This week Nampala told the court how a medical drip was ripped out of the arm of one of the accused prior to a lengthy bout of questioning, and how the already wounded man had been flogged with a hosepipe on a number of occasions.

Responsible was the same Captain Ballack, he said.

Accused Andreas Heita stripped to the waist in court to show the scars on his chest and across his back. Scars on his head and ear were also pointed out.

On both his left and right shoulders there were large patches of abnormal, discoloured skin growths. One area

● To PAGE 2

P.T.O.

Cop says it's justifiable to beat detainees

W/C AR645 28/2/02
221

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — A security policeman has told the Supreme Court here that the end justified the means when beating up security prisoners.

Warrant Officer H van der Hoven was giving evidence during the trial of eight Na-

mibians, who as alleged members of Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, are charge with a string of acts of terrorism.

The slightly balding warrant officer said assaults, as long as they did not result in the death of the detainee, were justifiable if they meant valuable information could be extracted.

He testified that a number of the accused in the case, in which he was the investigating officer, were assaulted.

In one incident a Captain Ballack of the SWA police counter-insurgency unit (formerly known as Koevoet) whipped a detainee with a ho-sepipe. Other times an accused was smashed to the floor in assaults by his Koevoet interrogators.

Warrant Officer van der Hoven's evidence emerged during a "trial within a trial".

Intimidation

The defence claims that the accused were physically and mentally intimidated and were thus not able to make "free and voluntary" statements about their involvement in the alleged crimes.

The State witnesses have confirmed that the accused were assaulted a number of times by police and Defence Force investigators and revealed information which led to the recovery of explosive caches and to the arrest of other suspects.

The trial, which goes into its third week on Monday, is expected to last four months.

OWN TIMES 28/2/87

Namibian police give evidence of torture

Own Correspondent

221

WINDHOEK. — Evidence of alleged security police torture was given by security policemen in the Supreme Court here this week.

The evidence emerged in the trial of eight Namibians on charges of almost 200 alleged offences under the Terrorism Act, including participation in "terroristic acts", murder and the illegal possession of arms and explosives between 1982 and 1985.

A "trial within a trial" this week, to determine the admissibility of statements

made by the eight while in detention, heard Warrant Officer Nikodemus Nampala, a security policeman with 13 years' experience, saying prisoners were routinely mistreated.

When it came to the questioning of a detainee, he said, "You thrash him until he cracks, until he points out what has to be pointed out".

Asked by counsel for the defence Mr Brian O'Linn: "Where does it end?" he replied: "As long as we don't kill them."

Warrant Officer Nampala said he had seen Captain Frantz Ballack of the police counter-insurgency unit, formerly known

as Koevoet, rip a medical drip from the arm of a wounded detainee.

The detainee was then flogged with a hosepipe. The following day he was flogged again on numerous occasions.

He also said that when they wanted information from suspected guerillas, "it was right to beat men and to go crazy".

During evidence yesterday, the investigating officer, Warrant Officer H van der Hoven, confirmed it was his approach that detainees should be beaten, but not killed, to extract information concerning explosives.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Namibia to 'soften' security legislation

OM Tm 4
28/2/87
281

By TONY WEAVER

TENSIONS between the Namibian transitional government and the South African government could grow in the next few weeks as the Namibian cabinet tables a bill "softening" security legislation and setting up its own censor board.

The present chairman of the Namibian cabinet, Mr Andreas Shipanga, confirmed from Windhoek that a bill would be tabled next week which would "bring the security legislation into line with our Bill of Rights".

The Namibian bill of rights guarantees freedom of assembly, movement and press freedom, and guarantees the right to a fair trial if detained — although it does make exceptions in the interests of "national security".

Mr Shipanga said other bills would aim at setting up a Namibian Directorate of Publications and a medical and dental council separate from that in South Africa.

The new bills come after the cabinet clashed publicly with the South African administrator-general of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, this week.

Mr Pienaar angered cabinet members by warning them when he opened the first session of the assembly that minority rights should be protected in the constitution being worked out by the Namibian Constitutional Council.

And on Thursday, the State President, Mr P W Botha, entered the row by fully backing Mr Pienaar's comments.

Mr Botha said in a statement that Mr Pienaar acted in the territory as the representative of the South African head of state.

"Advocate Pienaar is continually in contact with me on the progress that the Transitional Government of National Unity is making on the constitutional path.

"I am satisfied that in his speech of February 24, 1987, at the opening of the National Assembly he acted completely within his powers and rights, after he consulted me beforehand," Mr Botha said.

The Namibian cabinet said in a joint statement — which was not signed by the conservative National Party of SWA and the Rehoboth Liberation Front — that the speech was "unusual, even provocative".

Mr Shipanga said yesterday that he did not wish to comment on Mr Botha's backing of Mr Pienaar: "We answered Mr Pienaar, it was not Mr Botha who addressed us. We have no quarrel with the State President, the cabinet has had its say."

Namibians get an 'as you were' reminder

SMR 2/3/87



Brendan Seery reports
from Windhoek

While the Menlo Park school race row still reverberates across South Africa, apartheid remains scarcely challenged on the sports fields, athletics tracks and pools of Namibia's whites-only schools.

Last week's newspaper headlines in Windhoek provided a reminder that race is still a major issue in the territory, even though all legalised "petty apartheid" was scrapped in the late 1970s.

The "apartheid in the pool" fuss arose out of last weekend's swimming gala held by the South West Africa Amateur Swimming Association (Swasa) to select a Namibian high school team for the SA inter-provincial meeting next month.

Under Swasa rules, the competition was open to all and a number of black and coloured swimmers were expected to be among the more than 200 pupils taking part. That prospect provoked action from the education officials and schools of the Administration for Whites.

According to Swasa, the action taken by the white schools amounted to a boycott of the gala purely on race grounds.

While not banning their pupils from attending the gala, most white headmasters appeared to make it clear that schools would not be officially represented.

Some school heads in outlying areas reportedly refused to allow their children time off to travel to

Windhoek for the start of the gala on the Friday. The chairman of the white schools' swimming association, Mr Nick van Zyl, who is also a member of the Education Directorate of the Administration for Whites, threatened parents with prosecution if they tried to take their children out of school early.

Although some swimmers from white schools attended the gala, more than 50 of those expected did not turn up. The event was dominated by the multiracial teams of private schools.

When the storm broke in the Press, the chairman of the Administration for Whites and leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, issued a

statement saying times were changing and pupils were free to compete with whom they chose, provided such sports meetings did not clash with previous school commitments.

Yet, even as he was speaking, Windhoek reporters were digging up fresh evidence which appeared to point towards a concerted white plan to boycott the gala or to reorganise the event so that black or coloured swimmers would stand little chance of competing.

Just as the Menlo Park incident may have caused some embarrassment to the National Party and the South African Government, so too may the "apartheid in the pool" drama have similar effects on Namibia's Transitional Government. — The Star's Africa News Service.



Archbishop Hurley

R25 000

damages

for Hurley

Appr Times
3/3/87

28
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PRETORIA. — The ministers of Law and Order and Justice and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal have agreed to pay the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, R25 000 in a settlement of damages claim.

The archbishop's claim, which was to be heard in a lengthy trial in the Supreme Court here, follows his prosecution after he made statements about atrocities in Namibia allegedly committed by the counter-insurgency unit Koevoet.

Archbishop Hurley said he held a press conference on February 3, 1983.

During the conference he was asked questions about a "Report on Namibia" issued in 1982 by the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, in which allegations were made about atrocities committed by members of the South African security forces.

As a result of these allegations, the archbishop was prosecuted for unlawfully publishing false statements about Koevoet, "namely that the security forces in SWA/Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local blacks".

The charges were dropped.

Factual allegations

In the settlement agreement read to the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, the archbishop stated that he was communicating information that had come to him by way of reports from various sources. From this he had "a suspicion that atrocities do take place".

The settlement went on to say that it was not his intention to make factual allegations that Koevoet, or its members, were responsible for the massacre of a family at Oshikuku during the night of March 9, 1982, or for the detention deaths of the people he referred to as Kavango teachers.

An inquest court found that unknown members of Koevoet were responsible for the death of one of the Kavango teachers, while two other members of Koevoet were convicted of common assault.

Another inquest court found that guerillas had committed the Oshikuku massacre.

He added that no allegations were intended to, or in fact did amount to, allegations detracting from the integrity of the office of the Attorney-General.

The Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General undertook to pay him R25 000 of his original R124 047 claim, in view of his high legal costs, but without admitting any liability. — Sapa

Swapo attacks on farms 'all end in failure'

NEWS 3/3/81 (221)

Dateline, Johannesburg. Gerald L'Ange, editor, Argus Africa News Service, reports

THE white farmers of northern Namibia looked to their guns when word reached them recently that Swapo cavalry were heading their way.

But they were probably more intrigued than alarmed. Swapo cavalry? Swapo infiltrators had never been known to travel on anything other than their feet in their periodic attempts to penetrate the white farming area around Tsaunab from their bases in Angola.

As it turned out, there were no Swapo horsemen thundering down from the Cunene. It was just a false rumour. The farmers have remained on the alert, however, this being the infiltration season.

But whether they come on foot or horseback the infiltrators are unlikely to achieve their objective. Over the

years that they have been trying, only a few have ever been able to get through the security force screen to attack the white farms.

And nearly all of the few who do get through end up being killed by the security forces. Hardly any make it back across the Angolan border.

Nearly all of the few who manage to get through end up being killed

Statistics show that when they set out they are embarking on what are virtually suicide missions. This must be clear to the Swapo high command but it is unlikely that they impart the knowledge to the foot soldiers they send into Namibia.

Otherwise the men would have to be regarded either as very brave or very frightened of the consequences if they refuse to go.

Not all of those who go into Namibia are aiming for the white farms, however. Most are believed to be assigned to sabotage installations in Owambo, to lay mines, to recruit new men for Swapo's forces, to counter efforts by the Windhoek transitional government to win the hearts and minds of the people and, occasionally, to attack security force camps.

But whatever the target, the problem remains getting to it, firstly from distant bases in Angola and then through the security force screen that extends from Namibia into southern Angola.

Despite Swapo's relatively heavy losses, it has still managed to keep recruiting enough members to maintain its Angolan-based Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) at a strength of around 9 000. Claims in Windhoek that the supply is starting to dry up have yet to be proved right.

Only a small proportion of Plan's forces can be sent on operations into Namibia, however. Knowledgeable estimates are that more than half are deployed in Angola alongside the MPLA government forces fighting the Unita rebels — paying the rent, as it were, for Swapo's bases in Angola.

Some of these are said to be engaged in protecting the railway line from Moçamedes' port to Menongue (formerly Serpa Pinto) along which flow not only supplies for the government troops but also most of Swapo's supplies.

Only about a quarter of the force, about 2 000 men, are believed to be available for insurgency in Namibia, and each year nearly a third of that number are killed or captured by the security forces there, according to official figures.

It is a frightful rate of attrition for a relatively small force (and a tragically high loss for a country with a pop-

ulation of little more than a million.)

While it is doubtful that any of the unfortunate Swapo cannon-fodder would agree, their leaders have obviously considered the losses an acceptable price to pay for advancing Swapo's political objectives. The political campaign might be far less

Swapo leaders clearly consider the losses an acceptable price to pay

effective without a "liberation struggle" to back it up.

The military stakes are being raised steeply, however, with what appears to be a growing readiness by the MPLA and their Soviet and Cuban backers to challenge South African cross-border incursions against Swapo targets in Angola.

What Americans might call a "new ball game" seems to be shaping up with the in-

creasingly aggressive deployment of sophisticated jet aircraft backed by a network of radar installations and ground-to-air missiles that has greatly been expanded over the past few years.

If the new appearance of aggressiveness by the MPLA's air forces becomes an established pattern it will suggest two possibilities. One is that Luanda sees no prospect of a settlement in Namibia.

The other is that it believes that if South Africa is made to pay more dearly for its strikes against Swapo targets in Angola it may make concessions for a settlement.

Pretoria and Washington are still linking a Namibian settlement to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola but Luanda cannot afford to dismiss the Cubans while Unita poses as strong a threat as it does.

All efforts to break this stalemate have so far failed.

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~~Off. files 4/3/87~~

~~Bishop Hurley settlement~~

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Justice has objected to a headline — "R25 000 damages for Hurley" — which appeared on the front page of yesterday's Cape Times.

A spokesman for the department, Mr David Swanepoel, said that, according to the terms of the settlement agreed to by the ministers of Law and Order and Justice and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal in favour of the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, there was "no question of damages being paid" to Archbishop Hurley.

The R25 000 paid was "a contribution towards legal costs incurred by the plaintiff in consideration of effecting a settlement without admitting any liability", Mr Swanepoel said.

This fact was reported in yesterday's article, and the Cape Times regrets that the headline gave a different impression.



Mr Sam Nujoma

I'll talk
to SA
'any time,
any place'
— Nujoma

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, says he is willing to speak to South Africa "at any time, any place" to discuss the SWA/Namibian independence deadlock.

In an exclusive interview with Argus Africa News Service at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Mr Nujoma said he would be willing to talk to President P W Botha or any of his officials provided the South Africans showed they were sincere.

The Swapo leader said his organisation was optimistic that its "just struggle" would one day come to an end.

He emphasised, however, that Swapo's objective was "really genuine independence and not a bantustan and not an interim government".

Mr Nujoma said "whether Botha wants it or not" Swapo is "prepared to fight".

Asked whether he would be prepared to sit down with South Africa and talk about the future of SWA/Namibia he said: "Yes, we are ready to talk to the South African Government at any time, any place."

He added: "Swapo as a national liberation movement will never compromise on the question of Namibia's genuine freedom and independence. Nor will Swapo agree to any amendment of UN Resolution 435 because this a binding international agreement."

No 'bantustan' solution acceptable, warns Swapo leader

Nujoma: I'll talk to SA any time



Mr Sam Nujoma ... optimistic Swapo's "just struggle" would come to an end.

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5/12/79
S.M.S.

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma says he is willing to speak to South Africa at "any time, any place" about the Namibian independence deadlock.

In an exclusive interview with The Star's Africa News Service at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Mr Nujoma said he would be willing to talk to President Botha or any of his officials, provided the South Africans showed they were "sincere".

The Swapo leader said his organisation was optimistic that its "just struggle" would one day come to an end.

But he emphasised that its objective was genuine independence — not a bantustan; and not an interim government.

He said "whether Botha wants it or not", Swapo was prepared to fight.

Asked if he would be willing to sit down with South Africa and talk about the future of Namibia he said: "Yes, we are ready to talk at any time, any place."

He added: "Swapo as a national liberation movement will never compromise on the question of Namibia's genuine freedom and independence. Nor will Swapo agree to any amendment of Resolution 435 because this a binding international agreement."

The United Nations settlement plan was the only route to Namibian independence, said Mr Nujoma, and the insistence of both Pretoria and the Reagan Administration on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola was rejected by Swapo.

Hard line

Mr Nujoma said he could foresee the possibility that one day South Africa might regard Namibia as such a hindrance that it would "get rid" of the territory.

"After all, this war is costing them millions every day, and that is one of the main reasons South Africa's economy is coming close to bankruptcy."

Although Mr Nujoma expressed his willingness to enter into negotiations with Pretoria, throughout the interview he maintained the hard-line stance he adopts in Swapo's international diplomatic campaign.

He called on the world to intensify the sanctions campaign against South Africa, which he said would accelerate the Namibian independence process by helping to isolate Pretoria.

He labelled the current transitional government of national unity in Windhoek as "South African puppets". He said his organisation would never negotiate with that body, nor would Swapo take part in the present deliberations of the Constitutional Council in Windhoek.

Handwritten notes:
The difficulty, regarding migration (see below) ...

Pienaar to 'convey' Nujoma offer

*CARE TIPS
5/13/87
221*

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Administration is willing to act on Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma's offer to talk, if he is serious, the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said last night.

But it seems unlikely Swapo would speak to the present transitional government in Windhoek.

Mr Nujoma said in Lusaka this week that he was willing to speak to State President P W Botha or any of his officials if South Africa was sincere. At the same time though he said Swapo would not talk to the transitional government, which he described as puppets.

The office of the State President last night referred inquiries on a response to Mr Nujoma's declaration to the Namibian Administration.

Mr Pienaar said: "We will follow up any serious indication that Mr Nujoma is prepared to talk.

"Very often he makes these sort of remarks without really following them up with anything else."

Mr Pienaar said he would convey the offer by Mr Nujoma to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in the morning to see if "there is anything we can do to make contact, to see if Mr Nujoma is serious".

Mr Pienaar said one of South Africa's pre-conditions to talking with Swapo was that Namibia's internal parties must take part in any discussion.

□ Security forces in northern Namibia have shot and killed 293 Swapo insurgents since the beginning of this year, Mr Pienaar said yesterday at the opening of the Coloured Legislative Assembly.

Namibian group holds talks with Nujoma, Kaunda

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A group of whites representing academic and business interests in Namibia has had talks in Lusaka with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

The group consisted of Professor Johan Fourie, vice-rector of the Windhoek Academy for

Tertiary Education, which is regarded as Namibia's embryo university, Professor Brian Harlech-Jones, dean of the academy's faculty of arts, and Mr Kevin Chomse, general manager of Shell (Namibia).

Their visit was the latest of several by prominent whites in Namibia who have travelled to Lusaka for talks with Swapo. Most of the visits are believed to have been initiated by Swapo.

The group who came to Lusaka this week returned to Windhoek yesterday after a three-day visit during which they had lengthy talks with Mr Nujoma, according to sources here.

Subjects discussed included the question of private investment in Namibia and the prospect of nationalisation should Swapo come to power. Mr Nujoma's response to their questions is not known.

Professor Fourie also raised the matter of the recent student demonstrations at the academy in Windhoek, during which considerable damage was done to property.

The visitors were shown around a Swapo agricultural project on the outskirts of Lusaka and then toured the University of Zambia campus.

Details of their talks with President Kaunda were not disclosed.

Next week members of the Namibian-German community's special interest group, the Interessengemeinschaft, will visit Lusaka after spending some time in Harare.

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Namibia keen to see Nujoma

THE Namibian administration was willing to take up Swapo president Sam Nujoma's offer, if it was serious, to talk to SA, Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said last night.

Nujoma said in Lusaka this week he would speak to President P W Botha or any of his officials if SA was sincere in its intentions. He said, however, Swapo would not talk to the "puppet" transitional government of national unity.

Botha's office last night referred *Business Day* inquiries on Nujoma's declaration to the Namibian administration.

Pienaar said: "We will follow up any serious indication that Mr Nujomo is prepared to talk.

"Very often he makes these sorts of remarks without really following them up with anything else."

Pienaar said he would convey Nujoma's offer to the SA Department of Foreign Affairs to see "if there is anything we can do to make contact — to see if Mr Nujomo is serious".

Pienaar said one of SA's conditions on talks with Swapo was that Namibia's internal parties had to take part in any discussions. Swapo has always insisted on talking to SA about Namibian independence and refused to talk to the internal parties.

Nujoma's offer sent to Govt

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Administration is willing to act on Swapo president Sam Nujoma's offer to talk if he is serious, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said here.

Mr Pienaar said he would convey the offer to the SA Department of Foreign Affairs.

But it seems unlikely Swapo will speak to the present transitional government.

Mr Nujoma said in Lusaka this week he was willing to speak to South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, or any of his officials if South Africa was sincere. At the same time, though, he said Swapo would not talk to the transitional government, describing them as SA puppets.

(22)
7/3/87
Sampson

Court hears: 'It's necessary to beat up detainees'

WINDHOEK. — It was sometimes necessary for the police to beat up detainees to obtain the truth from them, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A police counter-insurgency unit officer, Captain Frans Ballach, said in evidence he had beaten a prisoner, Mr Johnny Heita, because "he told lies, but after being assaulted he was completely willing to tell the truth".

Mr Heita is standing trial on various charges under the Terrorism Act. The co-accused are Mr Gabriel Matthews, Mr Johannes Nangolo, Mr Andreas Tangeni, Mr Martin Ankweenda, Mr Petrus Nangombe and Mr Sagarius Shipanga. Mr Heita was asked to remove his shirt and showed the judge, Mr Justice Harold Levy, thick scar tissue over his back. Capt Ballach confirmed that he "gave the man what we can term a good hiding".

Other policemen told the court earlier that the prisoners had been assaulted, but they felt the use of violence was justified to extract information.

An investigating official, Warrant Officer Hermannus van der Hoven, said in evidence that an army officer had told him that Mr Heita's injuries were so serious that he needed a skin graft.

Capt Ballach said in cross-examination by defence counsel Mr Bryan O'Linn that no inquests were carried out on their deaths.

The purpose of the police counter-insurgency unit, popularly known as Koevoet, was "to track down Swapo terrorists and exterminate them", he said. Koevoet was subject to police regulations and Capt Ballach agreed he would have arrested anyone on the street for perpetrating an assault similar to the one on Mr Heita.

□□□□

A POLICE spokesman in Windhoek, Inspector Kierie du Rand, has confirmed a Casspir armoured vehicle carrying the bodies of Swapo insurgents killed in action, travelled through Ondobe in northern Namibia on December 29 last year.

According to a news report yesterday, Inspector du Rand said the Casspir was taking the corpses to Oshakati when it was photographed.

The photograph showing corpses lashed to a spare wheel and to the front bumper was later published in the Namibian newspaper.

Asked why the bodies had not been transferred to the inside of the vehicle, Inspector Du Rand said: "There was not enough space for the bodies because the vehicle was full of soldiers, boxes of ammunition and rifles." — Sapa

Swapo prepared to talk 'without preconditions'

Cape Times 7/3/87

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By TONY WEAVER

SWAPO is prepared to sit down with the South African government and discuss independence for Namibia — regardless of whether or not a cease-fire is first declared in the 21-year-old bush war.

"There are no preconditions" Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma told the Cape Times from Harare yesterday.

This is a significant departure for the guerilla movement. It has always insisted that before talks on the United Nations blueprint for independence, Resolution 435, can start, a cessation of hostilities must first be in place.

The guerilla leader said that although the prime aim of the talks would be to discuss the implementation of Resolution 435, "we are happy to have an open agenda — there is a need for other matters to be considered and we are open to that".

But he firmly rejected any prospect of negotiation with the interim government, which now runs Namibia in conjunction with the South African Defence Force and South African government.

"I would like it to be clearly understood that Namibia is occupied and colonized by the government of South Africa, not the interim government. Those who are



Mr Sam Nujoma

in this interim government are not in power, they are traitors. We will only speak to South Africa."

He said the talks would "most suitably be held in New York under the auspices of the United Nations, as Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations".

Phase One of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which was adopted by the world body in 1978, lays down that the first step in the independence process

should be a cessation of hostilities, with troops of both Swapo and South Africa confined to rear bases.

The last direct talks between Swapo and South Africa were held in May 1984 in Lusaka.

South Africa was represented there by the then Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Talking of Swapo's ongoing campaign to woo white Namibian support, Mr Nujoma said "our struggle is not a struggle against whites, it is a struggle against racism.

"Swapo's position is very clear — we are a non-racial movement."

Mr Nujoma said: "We call on the Botha regime to accept our offer of talks to move towards the implementation of Resolution 435 and to hold free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

"The Botha regime says Swapo has no support in Namibia. Let them prove that by holding a free election."

He called on the people of South Africa to "join the non-racial democratic liberation movement and fight for the total destruction of apartheid.

"In this critical hour of our struggle in Southern Africa, I also call on all Namibians to rally behind Swapo and rise up against the racist occupation forces."

tence aside and asked the Attorney-General to trace Mr Khumalo.

ONE Times 10/3/77 221

Probe into torture claims

WINDHOEK. — Police would investigate the alleged torture of Swapo captives by members of a police counter-insurgency unit and the security branch in northern Namibia. This was said here yesterday by the Commissioner of the Namibian police, Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws. He said an inquiry would be instituted in view of several policemen having testified in the Windhoek Supreme Court that they had beaten a number of alleged Swapo insurgents presently standing trial on more than 200 charges under the Terrorism Act.

Cape Times 11/3/87 (221)

Swapo, farmers to meet

HARARE. — A group of 12 white farmers and businessmen from Namibia left here yesterday for Zambia to meet government officials and leaders of Swapo. Zimbabwe's news agency, Ziara, said the delegation, led by Mr Ulrich Eins, who owns a meat company in Windhoek, arrived in Zimbabwe on Sunday and held talks with government ministers and business leaders.

221 SWAP 12/31/87

'Scrap apartheid or we'll pull out'

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — One of the six parties of Windhoek's Transitional Government has threatened to withdraw from the administration unless "institutionalised apartheid" goes in Namibia.

The South West African National Union (SWANU) party of Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua said in the National Assembly on Tuesday it would lay down a time limit of one year for its demands to be met.

And in another development, the Christian Democratic Action (CDA) party of veteran Owambo politician Mr Peter Kalangula has said it is prepared to join the Transitional Government and the Constitutional Council, provided the people of Owambo are allowed to elect their leaders in second-tier polls proposed recently by South Africa.

Mr Katjiuongua made his threat during a vote for finance allocations for the second-tier "ethnic" authorities.

He said his party could not



Mr Peter Kalangula . . . yes to Transitional Government.

support the system of second-tier authorities as it was merely apartheid in another form.

He warned that if the system was not scrapped by the end of the year his party would withdraw from the government. He said SWANU wanted the complete removal of apartheid and was not willing to accept a "patched-up system."

Mr Kalangula's party said at

the opening session of the Owambo Legislative Assembly in Ondangwa on Tuesday that it was willing to join the government.

Party spokesman Mr Werner Neef said the CDA was prepared to take part in the second-tier elections which were proposed last month by South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar warned the Transitional Government then that South Africa was ready to take back power to facilitate such polls. Pretoria was concerned, said Mr Pienaar, that in the 18 months since its appointment, the Transitional Government had done little to involve the majority of Namibia's people in the constitutional debate.

The call for second-tier elections has been welcomed by the Baster administration and by the Kavango authority, but has been rejected by the Tswanas.

Observers believe the National Party-dominated White Legislative Assembly will soon also call for polls.

AN officer of the feared SWA Police counter-insurgency unit (Coin, formerly known as Koevoet) this week admitted in court, without bating an eye, that he had severely beaten detainees.

Another police officer said he had concealed the beatings from his commanding officer — and a third said that although "as a Christian" he found it difficult to beat prisoners, he had found it his "Christian duty" to explain to one suspect the connection between punishment and repentance.

The Coin officer, Captain Frantz Ballack, was implicated last week by colleagues testifying at the trial of eight young Namibians facing a string of charges for alleged participation in "terroristic" acts.

Security police officers told the court that Ballack had assaulted at least three of the prisoners and had flogged one of them with a hosepipe on a number of occasions.

The police told the court matter-of-factly that although they knew assaulting prisoners was illegal, they had done nothing to stop Ballack,

'Beatings' officer tells court of Christian duty

as they had felt the use of violence was justified.

This week, Ballack supported that point of view. Questioned by the state prior to cross-examination by defence counsel, Ballack said he had beaten one of the accused, Andreas Heita, because "he told lies... but after being assaulted he was completely willing to tell the truth".

He said the aim of the once top secret special "task force" was to "hunt down and eliminate Swapo guerrillas".

He is the fourth police officer to be cross-examined in a "trial within a trial" in which the defence is disputing the admissibility of alleged statements

More policemen told a Windhoek court this week that they knew of prisoners being beaten. JEAN SUTHERLAND reports

by some of the prisoners.

They are being cross-examined by Brian O'Linn, assisted by Theo Frank and instructed by David Smuts.

O'Linn maintains that the accused, and some witnesses, were exposed to detention, questioning, assault, and physical and mental intimidation "at any stage" by any one of the security force components: the army, Koevoet and the security police.

This week a police officer, Captain Anton Bekker, admitted he had deliberately concealed the flogging of Heita from his commanding officer "because I feared he would have stopped it".

Allegations were also levelled this week that one of the prisoners had been electrically shocked and another had received treatment after being beaten about his private parts with a pipe and a stick.

It also emerged this week that no records of medical treatment of prisoners had been kept while they were detained by the army in corrugated iron cells known as *hokke*, a term a police officer agreed was

commonly used by the army to describe animal cages.

Bekker denied the electrical shocks claim. He confirmed that one of the men's private parts had been swollen, but said he had been treated for venereal disease.

Heita, who stripped in court last week to show his injuries, repeated the process this week. Extensive scarring caused by beating while in detention includes one patch of abnormal discoloured skin growth measuring 17cm from top to bottom and 13cm across at the broadest part.

The wound marks were described by the presiding judge, Justice Harold Levy, as "inhuman" (*wreed*).

Police officers have admitted the injuries were inflicted in detention, and one, W/O Hermannus van der Hoven, said he had been told by an army officer that Heita needed a skin transplant.

However, Van der Hoven said although he didn't approve of violence, the assault had been an "essential" part of the interrogation as it had led to the recovery of explosive caches.

The police officer testified that although the accused had not been warned in terms of "judge's rules", he had informed Heita he was free to give a statement, or not. He concluded he had been "irresponsible" in this respect.

But, the judge wanted to know, what was the aim of the warning — "because of the terrible hiding he got".

Van der Hoven replied he didn't know the man was going to be beaten by Ballack.

Questioned by O'Linn on why he had not kept records or noted later conversations with Heita, Van der Hoven said he had not felt it was necessary as these had been of a more personal nature.

"I tried to explain to him why it was necessary to use violence at (a particular) stage," he said. "We then had a discussion about how a person as a Christian repents and how you are sometimes subject to punishment, like a child would had he done wrong."

Asked by O'Linn who had given him the right to "try and influence" the accused as far as his religion was concerned, the policeman said: "My Christian duty."

Van der Hoven denied that through his talks with Heita he had tried to influence him not to divulge the assaults when he made a statement to the magistrate.

He said he wanted to convey to the prisoner that as a Christian the thrashing had been difficult for him — "but violence had to be applied to discover the explosives".

Questioned whether he basically wanted the prisoner to understand "what a good man you really are", he responded by saying: "That's for him to decide."

A number of other assaults have been described to the court. One witness claimed he had been present at a *kraal* called Inowambo when security forces found an explosives cache.

He said he and his mother were beaten by troops who wanted information from them. "They hit her on the head with a wooden stick as wide as a plank," he told the court. He also claimed they had broken his mother's arm and forced her to put her head in a hole in the sand — and then covered her head.

Last week a security policeman, who has been in the force for 13 years, said the attitude of his security branch was: "You thrash (a prisoner) until he cracks — points out what has to be pointed out."

Asked where it ended, Warrant Officer Nikodemus Nampala replied: "We don't beat him to death."

He also told the court he had seen Ballack remove an intravenous drip from Heita's arm before a lengthy bout of questioning. He agreed that a possible reason for this was that Ballack didn't want it to get in the way when he was beating Heita.

He also conceded that it was correct to assume that when you are dealing with someone regarded as "a trained soldier", the normal rules do not apply.

Ballack will be cross-questioned by the defence today.

Corpses were on Casspirs

6-12-77 W) M.G. 11 (221)
By MARK VERBAAN in Windhoek
POLICE have confirmed that a
Casspir was used to parade the bodies
of alleged Swapo insurgents — ten
weeks after it happened.

Photographs of the Casspir "corpse
parade" were published in *The
Namibian* newspaper on January 16,
and reproduced in the *Weekly Mail*

At the time, both the police and
army disclaimed responsibility, with
the police stating clearly: "The report
about dead terrorists is not true." A
representative of the SWA Territory
Force said: "We have repeatedly
confirmed that we do not indulge in
such inhuman actions."

This week, however, a police public
relations officer in Windhoek,
Inspector Kierie du Rand, confirmed
that a Casspir had driven through
northern Namibia on December 29
with the bodies of alleged Swapo
insurgents.

Du Rand said the Casspir had
"picked up" the bodies and was
"taking them to Oshakati" when the
photograph was taken.

He said there had not been room
inside the Casspir for the corpses.

Tension brews over SWA elections

221
M/M
13/3/87

POLITICAL analysts expect increased tension between South Africa and the SWA/Namibian transitional government to emerge from agreement by the Ovambo administration chairman, Mr Peter Kalangula, to involve the territory's largest population group in second-tier ethnic elections.

Johan van Heerden WINDHOEK

This latest development in SWA/Namibian politics has also highlighted a long-standing polity dispute between the South African-led security forces and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs on how the people of Owambo should be accommodated in the territory's central government.

A spokesman for Mr Kalangula's Christian Democratic Action party (CDA), Mr Werner Neef, said at the opening of an extraordinary session of the Owambo Legislative Assembly yesterday the holding of ethnic elections in the region was a last-ditch effort by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, to draw Mr Kalangula into the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council.

The offer of elections by Mr Pienaar in return for the CDA's participation in the Constitutional Council was a flawed one, but also 'the first serious and cautious step towards conciliation,' he said.

After protracted negotiations and several failed attempts the move was the first firm commitment by Mr Kalangula to involve SWA/Namibia's 587 000 Ovambo-speaking people in an internal constitutional process for the territory's 1,2 million people.

Mr Kalangula resigned as president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in 1981 over what he described at the time as too much emphasis on ethni-

city in DTA politics.

Since then he has repeatedly declined invitations for negotiations to join the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

But in meetings between the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, and the SWA/Namibian Cabinet last year Mr Pienaar undertook to bring Mr Kalangula into the transitional government.

There were several failures and Mr Botha began to lose patience with the lack of political movement in Owambo for which he blamed the parties in the transitional government.

Mr Botha's displeasure was conveyed in a speech to the SWA/Namibian National Assembly about two weeks ago.

The transitional government received all the legislative and executive powers of the Administrator-General on June 17, 1985, in terms of the State President's Proclamation R101.

Those powers included the right to grant permission for ethnic elections, and on that power centres the main problem to be overcome if elections are to be held in Owambo.

Six of the eight SWA/Namibian Cabinet members and 44 of the 60-member National Assembly have expressed strong opposition to the holding of ethnic elections in the territory.

'As far as I am concerned

ethnic elections will never be held again,' the Governmental Affairs Minister, Mr Dirk Mudge, said.

But, said Mr Pienaar, South Africa was prepared to reassume certain legislative and administrative functions now resting with the transitional government in order to facilitate such elections.

If South Africa is prepared to carry out that threat the SWA/Namibian transitional government, already contending with a credibility problem arising from its non-elected status, is expected to put up a furious fight.

Erosion of its powers and public image could even lead to resignations from the Government, as stated by the DTA which has 22 members in the National Assembly.

In his speech at the opening of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Neef said if Mr Kalangula had not accepted the election offer the Administrator-General would have had to relinquish his political plans on behalf of the South African Government in Owambo.

All powers of government in the region would have passed into the hands of the security forces operating in the area.

It would be the end of po-

litical initiatives in the Owambo region as the military wanted little or nothing to do with Mr Kalangula except in an administrative function.

On the other side the South African Department of Foreign Affairs viewed Mr Kalangula as an important key to a government of national conciliation in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Neef said: 'Depending on the actions that South Africa and all the other South African institutions in Namibia will take from now on in the interests of conciliation, self-determination and democracy ... the Administrator-General may have succeeded to lay a new foundation for a whole new attitude toward South Africa (in Owambo).'

The outcome of elections in Owambo, if they are held at all, could be surprising for many.

Mr Kalangula has never contested elections before but rose to power through death and resignation of previous administration chairmen.

His political support is untested, and while there are many imponderables — including getting Ovambo voters to the polls — Mr Kalangula may find himself facing severe opposition from other parties in the campaign. — (Sapa)

ARGUS 13/3/87

Three Swapo killed after 221 attack on town

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Three Swapo insurgents have been killed in follow-up operations after they launched a mortar attack on the town of Onghangwena in central Owambo early on Wednesday.

A South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said a schoolgirl was killed in the mortar bombardment and eight pupils were wounded.

The attackers, using 60mm and 80mm mortars, damaged the police station and private property in the town.

The spokesman said two anti-aircraft missiles were captured during the follow-up operations.

The latest Swapo deaths bring the organisation's losses this year to 301, according to official figures.

Swapo cannot make good constant losses

CMC T19/S 14/3/87

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THERE may be a link between Swapo president Sam Nujoma's reported willingness to talk with Mr P W Botha and the insurgent organization's losses of 293 infiltrators so far. That represents one-fifth of the total available bush insurgents, according to the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar.

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

While not a great number compared to Swapo's total trained or semi-trained strength — estimated at up to 9 000 — the bush-fighters are hard to replace because their losses cannot simply be made good with drafts from elsewhere in the Swapo manpower reservoir.

This is because Swapo's organization is unlike that of any other insurgent movement currently operating in the world.

Its fighting forces are divided into two distinct specialities:

- More than 80% are given a broadly "conventional" training and are permanently attached to the Angolan armed forces (Fapla), which either deploys them in a defensive role along the outer rim of the Unita stronghold in the Cuando-Cubango province, or uses them as for guarding military installations or resettlement/detention camps around Lubango and elsewhere.

- About 15% are under direct Swapo control as members of the organization's military wing, Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) and can be used for infiltrating over the border into the operational area.

The members of the Swapo Fapla

contingent are relatively poorly trained and are mainly used in a static role which does not demand a high skill level.

The Plan members, on the other hand, tend to have a higher level of fighting skills and experience because they are expected to operate in small groups in a relatively hostile environment where there are many informers and the security forces are well trained, well equipped and very active.

As a result gaps in their ranks cannot be efficiently filled by simply drafting in men from the Fapla contingent.

This was proved as long ago as September 1985, when South West African Territory Force intelligence picked up news that because of a chronic shortage of bush fighters a large number of the Fapla contingent had been concentrated near the southern Angolan town of Dova for retraining, prior to infiltrating them across the border.

A small SWATF task force scattered the concentration and easily ran down a number of insurgents who were obviously strangers to bush warfare, lacking all knowledge of such essential survival techniques as counter-tracking.

One prisoner was so ignorant of conditions in the operational area and Namibia generally that it was obvious he had been away for at least 10 years.

WINDHOEK — The Legislative Assembly for whites in SWA/Namibia yesterday voted in favour of opening schools to all race groups in the territory, defeating after a division an amendment tabled by the leader of the ruling SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

The motion was introduced by SWANP member, Mr Frans van Zyl, and called for the House to identify itself "unambiguously" with stipulations in the SWA/Namibian Bill of Fundamental Rights that race and colour would not apply as norms for the admission

DD (221)
14/3/87

Schools open for all races in SWA

of pupils to schools.

Mr Van Zyl said the depoliticising of the schools issue was the biggest stride forward on the road to a peaceful future for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Van Zyl and two SWANP members, Mr Fanie Vilonel and Mr Thinus Blaauw, voted in favour with the seven

opposition Republican Party members against seven SWANP votes.

Mr Pretorius said afterwards that he did not view the motion as one of no confidence and the whites' administration would continue to control schools within the parameters of a SWANP congress decision which called for the protection of group rights.

The decision by the white Legislative Assembly was seen as major back-up for the central transitional government in SWA/Namibia to desegregate exclusively white educational institutions. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 14/3/87 221

SWA delegation and Swapo meet

LUSAKA. — Twelve white farmers and businessmen from Namibia met Swapo officials in Zambia yesterday to discuss the future of the territory.

Mr Hage Geingob, a member of Swapo's politburo, said the group would also meet Zambian government officials, and would concentrate on issues linked with the future independence of Namibia, a former German colony ruled by South Africa.

"We are not holding negotiations — merely trying to find common ground, and possibly remove misconceptions which they have on Swapo," he said.

Delegation leader Mr

Ulrich Eins, 35, owner of a Windhoek meat company, told newsmen the talks were a continuation of discussions his group had had with Swapo since 1981.

"This is an initiative by the German-speaking group in Namibia," he said. They supported United Nations Resolution 435, which calls for Namibian independence, he said, and had been having 'internal discussions' with Swapo inside Namibia.

The talks are being held at the UN Institute for Namibia, which trains Namibians to fill administrative and technical posts in a future independent state. — Sapa-Reuter

Education row in SWA

Dateline WINDHOEK.
BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service

THE reporters in the packed Press gallery of the debating chamber in Windhoek's White Legislative Assembly had come expecting drama, and they were not disappointed.

For the first time in 37 years (according to older journalists), the National Party of South West Africa, (NP-SWA) had been defeated on a motion by its parliamentary opponents. Directly responsible for the defeat were three of the party's own members — Mr Thinus Blaauw, Mr Fanie Vilonel and Mr Frans van Zyl.

The three "rebels" voted with seven members of Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party on a motion — proposed by Mr van Zyl — which "unambiguously" supported the principle that race and colour be scrapped as criteria for entrance to all schools in Namibia.

In the midst of a strong air of "broedertwis", NP-SWA leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said he was "sad" at the turn of events, but did not regard it as a vote of no confidence in his party.

He said later that until a party congress decided otherwise, and for the time being, the executive committee of the Administration for Whites, which is dominated by the NP-SWA, would continue to apply schools' policy in accordance with a decision made at last year's party congress.

"Protection of minority rights"

This policy has maintained the party's opposition to what is termed "forced integration" in education, and the insistence that "cultural and language" differences be protected. The NP-SWA also insists that the question of education falls under the ambit of "protection of minority rights" which they stipulate should be guaranteed in the constitution being drawn up by the Constitutional Council.

Privately, too, the NP-SWA hierarchy is not overly-distressed by the outcome of the vote. Party heavyweights say their defeat means the white electorate should be allowed to go to the polls to say whether they think the NP-SWA has their best interests at heart.

The party appears confident that any such election would show it still enjoys majority support among the territory's whites, and would also possibly deal a serious defeat to the Republican Party which has, under Mr Mudge, been perceived to be moving steadily to the left in recent years.

It is significant that the Republican Party did not press its advantage in the wake of the NP-SWA's vote defeat in the assembly. This is because a follow-up proposal of no confidence in the NP and Mr Pretorius would, if successful, have almost certainly led to a call for white elections.

White elections are, however, something the Republicans do not want. Officially, they say any "ethnic" polls will merely perpetuate apartheid when the country should be looking to a one-man, one-vote election involving all parties, including Swapo.

Fear of defeat in white polls

Nevertheless, fear of defeat in white polls may also have played some part in shaping the Republican Party's attitude to the holding of elections.

In practical terms, it is apparent that little will come of the motion introduced by Mr van Zyl. Discussion on the motion and the NP-SWA's amendment to it — which was soundly rejected — was almost the last item on the agenda of the assembly before it took the adjournment to August.

While there has been no evidence so far of actual co-operation between the three Nat "rebels" and the Republicans, the fortuitous proposal of the motion could have been a last-ditch attempt to get some movement on the education question, which has been stalemated for some time now.

Windhoek's six-party Transitional Government, of which the NP-SWA is a member — voted last year to scrap the race bars to schooling. The NP's representative in the cabinet, Agriculture Minister Eben Van Zijl, quickly floated his disclaimers and qualifiers when the decision became public knowledge.

2000

Scheepers

Leather Trade Unions;
Workers Federation.

Cape Times 19/3/87

Three soldiers die in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed 53 Swapo insurgents in the past 10 days and lost two men in action, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said yesterday.

The SWATF losses were Lance Corporal Erickson Nangula, 21, of Ondjondjo, and Rifleman Matheus Moses, 21, of Omalala.

The death of another, SADF, member was announced by SADF headquarters in Pretoria.

He was Rifleman Craig Douglas Wetton, 20, of Margate in Natal, who was killed in action in the operational area. He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs L B Wetton.

The latest Swapo fatalities brought to 351 the number of insurgents killed to date this year.

The SWATF said in a statement that after a two-year absence, members of "Typhoon", a special unit of PLAN — Swapo's military wing, were encountered in the operational area. — Sapa

in shooting

351 insurgents die in Namibia this year

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia shot and killed 53 Swapo insurgents in the last ten days and lost two men in action, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said here yesterday.

SWATF's Lance Corporal Erickson Nangula, 21, leaves his mother and Rifleman Matheus Moses, 21, leaves a brother.

The latest Swapo fatalities brought to 351 the number of insurgents killed to date this year.

The SWATF said in a statement that after a two-year absence, members of a special unit of Swapo's military wing PLAN, known as "Typhoon", were encountered in the operational area.

The unit is apparently being employed to boost terrorist capabilities in Ovambo, the SWATF said.

The SWATF statement said Swapo insurgents had launched a stand-off bombardment on the home of an Ovambo executive member, Mr Daniel Shooya.

Two civilians were killed by insurgents in eastern Ovambo, and Mr Petrus Antolini and Mr Kefas Tonata were abducted on Friday night after being forced to stop their vehicle.

"The increased terrorist activity is attributed to pressure on PLAN units to carry out their instructions in the annual wet season as soon as possible," the SWATF said.

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(22)

Workers' Day in SWA

WINDHOEK — Workers' Day in SWA/Namibia is to be declared a public holiday on May 1, probably from next year, in terms of a bill providing for a new set of public holidays for the territory.

The bill, approved unanimously in Windhoek yesterday, proposes to abolish traditional South African holidays including Republic Day (May 31), Kruger Day (October 10) and the Day of the Vow (December 16).

It will come into operation from a date to be determined by a proclamation of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The proposal will mean that nine days a year are set aside as public holidays compared with the present 10 days in South Africa.

— Sapa

122
 Koevoet
 kills 60
 CAPG-Twins 30/3/87
 in month

WINDHOEK — A special police counter-insurgency unit shot and killed more than 60 Swapo insurgents in the past month, according to news reports published here yesterday.

In the latest armed encounter, the unit (known as Koevoet) tracked down and killed three Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in northern Namibia on Wednesday.

In another incident, insurgents attacked a temporary military base near Oshigambo in northern Namibia and wounded 10 soldiers who had been admitted to a hospital for treatment.

A police contingent was attacked on Wednesday by 16 insurgents with RPG-7 rockets. — Sapa

Report by Anthony Johnson, 122 St George's
 The NP lost a significant amount of
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...ing a charge of culpable homicide and driv-
ing without a licence.

Soldier dies on border

PRETORIA. — A South African Defence Force member, Sgt Daniel Lan, was killed yesterday while serving in the SWA operational area, Defence Headquarters announced. A SADF spokesman said Sgt Lan was killed by Swapo insurgents. He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J J Lan, of 50 Weavind Street, Colbyn, Pretoria.

CPA Times 3/3/87 221

President Pinochet

al isolation.

Supp. center.

Argus 31/3/87

Koevoet kills Swapo saboteurs 22

WINDHOEK. — SWA/Namibian police's crack counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, has killed a further two members of a Swapo sabotage group responsible for blowing up a number of tele-phones installations in a white farming area of northern SWA/Namibia. Four members of the sabotage gang have now been killed. — Argus Africa News Service.

AR files 3/3/87

Sergeant dies on border

22

PRETORIA. — A South African Defence Force member, Sergeant Daniel Lan, was killed while serving in the operational area of SWA/Namibia, Defence Headquarters have announced. — Sapa.

Cape Times 3/4/87

51 Swapo guerillas killed ²²¹ in 2 weeks

WINDHOEK. — Fifty-one Swapo guerillas and two members of the South West Africa Territorial Forces have been killed the past two weeks, a SWATF spokesman said yesterday.

The SWATF members were Rfn Michael Gauseb, 19, of the Two SWA Specialist Unit, and Rfn Mariru Maunda, 25, of 102 Battalion.

The spokesman said 402 insurgents were killed in battles between Swapo forces and security forces, compared to 198 in the first three months of last year.

According to a police spokesman here, the sixth and last member of a Swapo Special Unit insurgency and sabotage squad was shot and killed in northern Namibia just before sundown yesterday. — Sapa and UPI

The first time since 1983 that Swapo gangs have managed to penetrate the white farming land around Etosha, about 200 km south of the Angolan border.

Police in Windhoek have denied reports that the saboteurs group of six was only a small part of a much larger group of infiltrators who penetrated into the farming areas some 1-2 years ago.

Rumours

Chief Inspector Kaijk said the reports were rumours and said such stories were common whenever counter-insurgency operations were mounted in farming areas.

However, residents of the area are still on the alert and remain in constant contact with a security force joint operations centre in the mining town of Tsumeb. Residents of Tsumeb say there has been a definite increase in military activity over the past few days, although things are not as hectic as they were during the bloody incursion four years ago.

Meanwhile, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) in Windhoek has said officially that the first three months of this year showed a marked increase in the intensity of the war.

According to an official communique, 51 insurgents have been killed during the past two weeks, bringing the Swapo death roll to the end of March to 402. In the same period last year only 198 insurgents were killed, while the comparative figure for 1985 was 221.

The communique said security force casualties had also increased over the last three months but it did not give any further details.

Swapo fighter killed 3 km from camp

Namibia bush war moves into Etosha

221 swapo 2/4/87

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Namibia's 20-year-old bush war has spilled into the country's Etosha National Park, with security force ground and air units gunning down a Swapo insurgent barely three km from the Namutoni rest camp.

The park is presently filled with holidaymakers, including a number from South Africa and overseas.

A police spokesman in Windhoek, Chief Inspector "Tubby" Kaijk, said the fugitive insurgent was the last survivor of a group of six Swapo fighters which blew up a number of telephone poles on a farm adjacent to Etosha earlier this

week. The other five members were tracked down and killed in a ground and air operation on the fringes of the national park.

Chief Inspector Kaijk said the sixth insurgent escaped into the national park where he was pursued by security forces until yesterday.

Bloodiest summer on Namibia border

NAMIBIA is facing some of the fiercest and bloodiest fighting in its 21 years of armed struggle.

Already the South African-led security forces claim they have shot dead nearly 390 guerrillas — more than half the 645 insurgents they said they killed in 1986.

According to statistics from official statements, close to 30 security force members have died in action this year.

For the first time in four years, Swapo combatants have crossed the so-called "red line", penetrating Namibia's traditional white farming area. And army headquarters announced last month that Swapo's highly-trained special unit, Typhoon, had returned to the operational area after a two-year absence.

Although military sources concede there is "a bit more activity" than usual on the war front, they are dismissing the increased guerrilla activity as "part of a propaganda drive".

The official announcement this week that a small Swapo squad had infiltrated the "death triangle" made headlines in Namibia. SWA police headquarters said their special counter-insurgency unit, Coin, had tracked down and killed five guerrillas after the infiltrators

By JEAN SUTHERLAND in
Windhoek

destroyed four telephone poles on a farm in the area.

One security force member was reported to have been killed in the skirmish, and at least one was injured. The dead man was apparently a gunner in an air force helicopter, who was killed by ground fire from a guerrilla's AK47 assault rifle.

In Pretoria, air force headquarters denied rumours that one of its helicopters had been shot down, after SABC radio news quoted a representative as saying a helicopter made an emergency landing after being shot at.

SWA police commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws issued a statement saying there was "no need to worry or panic".

For the past nine years, Swapo has annually tried to infiltrate the predominately white farming area south of the red line, which divides the rest of the country from what is commonly referred to as the operational area.

The push is timed to coincide with the rainy season, with guerrillas taking advantage of the plentiful vegetation for cover. Rainfall ensures they have water, and makes tracking by counter-insurgency units difficult.

This week's penetration of the "death triangle" was the first since 1983, when Swapo reportedly lost hundreds of guerrillas. Its deadliest attack was in 1982, when three of the 24 farmers on the red line were killed in ambushes or landmine explosions.

The "death triangle" takes its title from a series of Swapo attacks over past rainy seasons, which have claimed the lives of farmers in the area. The main points of the triangle are Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein.

SAAF helicopter downed in Namibia

Capt 7/1/85
6/6/87 By PETER DENNEHY 226

A SOUTH AFRICAN helicopter gunship was shot at and damaged badly enough to bring it down in northern Namibia last Monday, according to both Swapo and the SA Air Force (SAAF).

The Swapo statement issued in Luanda said the incident occurred in the Oshivelo-Namutoni area within the borders of Namibia. It said the helicopter had been in flames and it was believed the occupants were killed.

SAAF headquarters issued a statement in Pretoria last week saying the helicopter had not been shot down, but had made an emergency landing after being fired on.

Reports in Windhoek named a policeman, Captain Klaas Koch, who was apparently wounded in the chest on Monday aboard a helicopter when insurgents fired at it with AK47 rifles, according to the SA Press Association.

Swapo claimed in Luanda that this helicopter was the third it had "downed" this year, and it also claimed its forces had "downed" eight aircraft last year, four of them helicopters.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday: "Swapo's latest claims are as usual no more than a blatant distortion of reality.

"The only 'successes' that Swapo can claim are the murders of unarmed civilians, the abduction of innocent children and the mutilation of people by cowardly acts such as the laying of landmines."

Police move into township after Walvis Bay protest

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Police and army units moved into Walvis Bay's black township at the weekend following a workers' protest strike, according to political activists.

It is not known whether any arrests were made.

According to the vice-president of Swapo, Mr Nathaniel Maxuilili, who is a labourer in Walvis Bay, the protest strike began on Saturday. He said it concerned the quality of food served to workers in the municipal compound in the port.

He described the food as "rubbish" which "nobody would feed to his dog".

NO RESPONSE

Mr Maxuilili — a former Robben Island prisoner who was freed in 1985 — said he had made a number of approaches to the municipal authorities in Walvis Bay in an effort to bring about improvements in the food, but these had come to nothing.

The workers in the compound had therefore refused to take the food offered them at the official facilities and would continue to do so until they won their case.

Mr Maxuilili said the strikers were not considering boycotting their jobs in the port, but might be forced to miss work through hunger.

Walvis Bay police use teargas on jobless 'mob'

CAL Times
11/4/87

221

PRETORIA. — Police used teargas in Walvis Bay yesterday to disperse a "rowdy" mob of about 700 people outside a fish factory.

A man was arrested during the incident, a police spokesman at headquarters said.

The spokesman said the factory had advertised for workers. More people turned up than the factory could accommodate.

He rejected claims that police and defence force units had "moved into" Walvis Bay's black township on Saturday following an alleged strike at the municipal workers' compound after complaints about the quality of the food served there had met with no response from the authorities.

"We have no information on that and security forces have not 'moved into' the township."

Giving details of yesterday's

incident, he said about 700 people had turned up at the gates of a tuna-processing plant near the township about 11am in response to an advertisement that jobs were available.

Those who were not employed had become rowdy following agitation by "elements" and police had dispersed the crowd with teargas, arresting one man.

Meanwhile in its regular un-

rest report for the 24-hour period ending 6am on Sunday, the Bureau for Information said there were "only a few unrest-related incidents".

Fifteen people were arrested after Katlehong High School, near Alberton, was stoned.

Also in Katlehong, no damage was done when about 100 people threw a petrol bomb at the house of the mayor, a Mr Seloma. Police arrested one man. — Sapa

14 killed, 3 injured in Namibia

CAPE TIMES 2/4/87 221

WINDHOEK. — South African-led security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed seven Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in the past four days and lost two men, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

In separate incidents, five civilians were killed and three injured in landmine blasts.

The SWATF men who died were Rifleman Nguundjo Ngombe, 24, who

leaves his mother in Opuwo, Kaoko-land, and Rifleman Victor Goagoseb, 19, who leaves his mother at Katutura outside Windhoek. Details of the deaths were not disclosed.

A SWATF statement said the latest Swapo fatalities brought to 410 the losses suffered by Swapo's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), since the beginning of this year. — Sapa

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Pik warns 'outrageous' trade unions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government was very concerned about the increasing militancy of some black trade unions and was giving it serious attention, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said last night.

Replying to a question after his address to an audience of about 800 people at a NP rally in Benoni, Mr Botha said he was "deeply concerned" about the "outrageous and irresponsible" demands of elements in the trade unions.

He said that if these elements continue with their irresponsible behaviour, it could lead to the end of trade unionism in

SA.

He advised militant trade unionists to look at "their comrades north of the Limpopo". In Zimbabwe trade unions had virtually no power and were controlled by the Minister of Labour who could decide on working hours and wages. Was that what SA trade union leaders wanted?

If they continued with their outrageous demands, there would one day no wages to be negotiated and no demands to be made.

Replying to a question on SA's continued presence in Namibia and Angola, Mr Botha restated his willingness to be part of a conference of all parties in Angola

and Namibia — "even Swapo, if Unita is also invited" — to talk about peace, the withdrawal of the Cubans and co-operation in the region.

Mr Botha warned that SA would not tolerate neighbouring states harbouring ANC guerillas planning action against SA and said the security forces would cross the borders again if necessary.

On the Natal Indaba, Mr Botha said the perception created that Natal NP leader Mr Stoffel Botha rejected the Indaba was incorrect. Government fully supported the idea and would like to see an indaba for the whole of SA.

(Report by M de Prez, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.)

This month your new Passat costs less because Passat is worth more.





Shy observers and uniformed policemen keeping an eye on the internal security of the state at a May Day meeting

Tears flow as Namibia recalls Cassinga

WJ Mail

8-14/1987

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THE single bloodiest incident in Namibia's two decade bush war was commemorated in Windhoek this week.

About 500 people crammed into a simple Anglican church in Katutura township on Monday night to pay tribute to Namibians killed in a South African raid on Swapo camps in Southern Angola. Most wore black, while the vivid blue, red and green colours of Swapo were also prominent.

The strike was described by South African military sources as "a telling blow", and condemned by Swapo as "genocidal". The South African Defence Force said the victims were

By JEAN SUTHERLAND, Windhoek

insurgents planning to infiltrate Namibia, while Swapo said most of the camps' residents were women, children or old people. Heaviest casualties were inflicted at Cassinga.

For the guerrilla movement, May 4 became a key date on the Namibian liberation calendar. This week, tears flowed freely as Namibians paid tribute to Cassinga survivors present at a special service. Five young women and a man came forward, when Lutheran Vice-Bishop Zephaniah Kameeta spontaneously asked if there were any survivors present.

He described them as the "unseen and unknown ... who suffered for the cause of Namibia".

In a hard-hitting speech later, the leading churchman lashed out at South Africa. He said State President PW Botha and Namibia's South African administrator-general, Louis Pienaar, had to be foolish, naïve or arrogant to ask church leaders to first denounce violence by Swapo.

"The violence of Swapo is an action against the violence of South Africa." Recounting Namibia's "history of violence", Dr Kameeta said: "If they (South Africans) are honest, what they should say is: 'We know we are illegally in your country, but thank

you that you are still willing to talk to us'."

He was referring to recent attempts by leading Namibian churchmen to gain an "urgent interview" with PW Botha to discuss their concern over the "escalating conflict" in Northern Namibia.

The South African State President agreed, but only on certain conditions. One was that the meeting would address "the cessation of violence by Swapo", and the question of "minority group rights". Botha's agenda excludes any discussion of the role the South African security forces play in the territory.

Namibian school admits other races

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A school in Swakopmund has made history by becoming the first whites-only educational institution to admit pupils of other races.

Education officials of the Administration for Whites in Windhoek, which controls the school, confirmed that the registration of 14 coloured children and one black pupil was completed at the school on Tuesday.

Some months ago parents at the English-medium primary school voted to admit pupils of other races in terms of an offer made by the Chairman of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius, who is also leader of the National Party in Namibia, said parents and school committees would be free to choose whether they wanted integration or not.

So far, the English primary school at Swakopmund is the only one to have voted in favour of desegregation.

Mr Pretorius's offer came in the wake of an intensifying debate over integrated schools.

The National Party has come into conflict a number of times with its coalition partners in the current transitional government in Windhoek, the majority of whom want immediate integration in the classroom.

Swakopmund school opens doors to all races

News 9/4/87
The Argus Africa News Service

Dateline: WINDHOEK *JZ*

A SCHOOL in the Namibian Atlantic resort town of Swakopmund has this week made history by becoming the first whites-only educational institution to admit non-white pupils.

Officials at the education section of the Administration for Whites in Windhoek, which controls the school, confirmed that the registration of 14 coloured children and one black pupil was completed at the school at the beginning of the second term.

Some months ago, parents at the

school — which is an English medium primary school — voted to admit pupils of other races in terms of an offer made by the chairman of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius, who is also leader of the National Party of South West Africa, said parents and school committees would be free to choose whether they wanted integration or not.

So far, the English primary school at Swakopmund is the only one in the country to have voted in favour of desegregation.

Mr Pretorius's offer came in the

wake of an intensifying debate over the issue of integrated schools, which is one of the most politically sensitive questions in Namibia today.

Mr Pretorius and his party stated clearly their opposition to what they called "forced integration", and maintain their stance that whites should be constitutionally allowed to keep their exclusive schools if they wish.

The National Party has come into conflict a number of times with its coalition partners in the current transitional government in Windhoek, the majority of whom want immediate integration in the classroom.

Sharp rise in SWA mine blasts since '83

Defence Correspondent

THE number of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmine explosions in the northern Namibian operational area has increased sharply between 1983 and now — an indication of changing tactics as the circumstances alter in the bush war.

Statistics released by the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) in Windhoek yesterday and quoted by Sapa show that anti-personnel mine blasts rose from 20 in 1983 to 561 last year.

The total so far this year was 331, compared to 142 in 1984 and 284 in 1985, while there were 89 anti-vehicle mine explosions in 1983, 77 in 1984, 147 in 1985, 328 in 1986 and 187 to date this year.

Military observers agree the increase in mine-blasts stems from sustained security-force pressure on Swapo since Operation Askari, the last of the major incursions, ended in January 1984.

The insurgent death-rate, while much lower than in earlier years (2 023 in 1978, 915 in 1979, 1 447 in 1980, 1 494 in 1981, 1 286 in 1982 and 918 in 1983), seems to be on an up-curve once again: 584 died in 1984, 599 in 1985, 645 last year, and 402 this year.

The People's Liberation Army of Namibia's (Plan) trained or semi-trained strength is said to have dropped from 16 000 in 1978 to 9 000 now.

According to statistics, incidents initiated by Plan numbered 535 in 1977, 462 in 1978, 837 in 1979, 1 175 in 1980, 1 052 in 1981, 756 in 1982, 620 in 1983, 639 in 1984, 656 in 1985 and 476 last year.

Armed contacts between the security forces and Plan also seem to be on a rising curve, with most clashes being initiated by the security forces.

Contacts initiated by the security forces numbered 481 in 1980, 452 in 1981, 223 in 1982, 245 in 1983, 245 in 1984, 186 in 1985, 121 in 1986 and 92 in the first three months of this year.

Plan-initiated contacts numbered 163 in 1980, 84 in 1981, 74 in 1982, 54 in 1983, 62 in 1984, 66 in 1985, 55 in 1986 and 26 in the first three months of this year.

The annual death-toll of civilians — most of them landmine victims in recent years — has varied between 220 and 106 in the past nine years, with last year's the lowest since 1978. The figures released by SWATF are: 106 in 1978, 188 in 1979, 220 in 1980, 199 in 1981, 141 in 1982, 146 in 1983, 169 in 1984, 138 in 1985 and 119 last year.

Equipment seized from Plan by the security forces between 1985 and the first three months of this year included 1 705 hand-grenades, 1 483 rifles, 3 157 rifle grenades, 6 505 mortar bombs, 858 shells for the B10 recoilless anti-vehicle gun, 1 873 RPG-7 rockets, 2 469kg of explosives and 12 boats.

SWA church leaders want to see P W

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13/4/82
13/4/82

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A group of Namibian church leaders have requested an urgent meeting with President P W Botha to express their concern about the 21-year-old bush war, which they say has reached a "calamitous stage".

The Namibian newspaper here reported that the office of the South African Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, confirmed that the request had been passed on to the President's Office.

"DANGEROUS"

In a statement, the church leaders said they wanted to meet Mr Botha as soon as possible "so that an opportunity may be given to us to express our concern over this dangerous situation of escalating conflict".

The leaders who signed the statement were: Bishop James Kauluma of the Anglican Church, Bishop Hendrik Fredrick of the Evangelical Church, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, and the Rev Karl Sundermeier of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The statement said the situation in SWA/Namibia's war zones was "deteriorating month by

month and day by day, and needs urgent attention to prevent it from escalating beyond the present already dangerous point".

The church leaders told the newspaper that Mr Pienaar's office in Windhoek had been receptive to their request, but had indicated that it might not be possible to arrange such a meeting with Mr Botha until after the elections in South Africa.

The paper also quoted a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office as saying that the prospects for the meeting going ahead would depend on whether the churchmen had an "honest motive" in wanting to speak to Mr Botha.

The President refused two years ago to meet a delegation from the Council of Churches of Namibia.

"WINDING DOWN"

The Administrator-General's office spokesman said it would "facilitate" the setting up of a meeting if the church leaders showed they were also prepared to speak out against Swapo atrocities.

The spokesman said that authorities believed the war was "winding-down" rather than escalating.

...tion, the school raised R7 000.

Argus 14/4/87

Botha agrees to meet SWA/Namibian clerics

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — President P.W.
Botha has agreed to meet
SWA/Namibian church leaders
to discuss the war.

He said the meeting could
only be held after the next six
to eight weeks, and stipulated
that the church leaders would
have to agree to an agenda
drawn up by him.

Mr Botha was reacting to a
request from a number of
prominent churchmen, includ-
ing three bishops, that a meet-
ing be held to discuss what
they called the rapidly-deterio-
rating situation of violence in
SWA/Namibia.

His reply was passed on to
the church leaders by the Ad-

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ministrator-General, Mr Louis
Pienaar.

In the letter Mr Botha said
the war in SWA/Namibia was
not worsening, according to
figures he had been given, and
the number of incidents last
year had declined 27 percent
compared with the previous
year.

Mr Botha said, however, he
sympathised with those civil-
ians who were suffering at the
hands of terrorists.

President Botha wanted the
question of reconciliation be-
tween Swapo and the other
SWA/Namibian political par-
ties on the agenda and suggest-
ed that the transitional govern-
ment parties be invited to the
talks.

PLAN: Painful Swapo thorn in the side of the SADF

BY MARK VERBAAN and RAJAH MUNAMAVA

SINCE 1966, when the first shots were fired between troops of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and the South African Defence Force, the South West Africa People's Organisation has been fighting what it calls a "liberation struggle" on the political, diplomatic and military fronts.

Although the organisation is making no significant gains on the military front, the diplomatic and political struggle has been won on the international front.



Pictures: JOHN FEBENBERG

speakers at Swapo's first meeting in 1966. The meeting was held in a room at the end of the Johannesburg Airport Peace.

Shortly after the first speakers had begun the plan was a group of seven young vigilantes began storming sections of the crowd. Parading Swapo police on the instigators to flight and the meeting continued.

Minutes later five armoured Mercedes vehicles arrived and the large crowd

Room for all in Swapo, says student

By MORRIS LEVY
TEN years ago Mr Wolfgang Werner, then a 22 year-old student, became disillusioned with the Fumalle conference.
"It was completely undemocratic. Nothing could come of it and I

Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as being the "sole and authentic representative" of Namibia's people.

A strange dichotomy exists in Namibia, however, where Swapo has a "dualistic" status. While it is illegal to be a member of PLAN, Swapo's military wing, it is perfectly legal to be a member of the organisation inside Namibia. It is not officially a banned organisation, but at the same time it is considered by the SADF to be the enemy.

Confusion

These contradictions lead to a fair amount of confusion among Namibians, and many people living in the outlying areas of the country are afraid to openly show their support for Swapo for fear of reprisals and intimidation.

In northern Namibia, where the war against Swapo is being waged, the vast majority of supporters live.

According to a survey conducted last year by a South African university professor, Swapo has the support of more than 70 percent of the total population of Namibia - with 60 percent coming from the northern regions. The South African-imposed interim government has the support of less than three percent of the northern population.

More than half of the territory's total population live in the six proclaimed security districts in the north - Ovamboland, Kavango, Caprivi, Kaokoland, eastern Hereroland and Bushmanland. These regions accommodate slightly more than 500 000 people.

Last year the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that it was legal for Swapo to hold public meetings, on condition that a magistrate be notified beforehand. Before this ruling, meetings by Swapo were disrupted by baton-wielding police.

Legal gathering

The first legal Swapo gathering was held in July last year and attracted a crowd of more than 10 000 supporters waving banners, wearing the bright blue, red and green colours of the organisation and singing freedom songs.

But on November 30, last year, tragedy struck. A crowd of about 5 000 people had gathered in a dusty field in the township of Katutura outside Windhoek to listen to

Members of the notorious Koevoet began firing teargas at fleeing supporters and even bystanders were set upon with quirts and batons. Camouflaged police fired rubber bullets into the stampeding crowd and by the end of the day at least 21 people had been seriously injured.

It was only after the Casspirs had withdrawn that an elderly man's body was found. His name was Immanuel Shifidi and he had been stabbed to death, allegedly by one of the vigilantes. Mr Shifidi, 60, had recently been released from Robben Island prison where he served 18 years after being convicted under the Terrorism Act. He was a Swapo member.

Swapo officials later alleged that the vigilantes who had caused the initial disruption had been members of a defence force battalion, dressed in civilian clothing.

Both the SADF and the Police have refused to confirm the allegations and said that the matter was under investigation.

The week before the meeting, journalists and Swapo office-bearers received late-night telephone calls warning them that "people would die" if the rally went ahead.

Both Swapo and the Council of Churches in Namibia have consistently called for an independent commission of inquiry to be held into the incident.

According to Swapo Joint Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, many meetings have been planned for 1987.

"In spite of the harassment and intimidation, Swapo will go ahead with a full schedule of rallies and public meetings which will be held throughout Namibia this year," he said.

More than 500 supporters attended a Swapo meeting held in Grootfontein at the end of last month to listen to speeches made by Swapo officials and long-standing members of the organisation.

Veteran Swapo nationalist and founder member of the organisation, Mr Elizer Tuhadeleni, cautioned white farmers in the "death triangle" districts of Outjo, Clavi and Grootfontein, on co-operating with the South African army in the north.

During his impassioned speech, Mr Tuhadeleni warned the farmers that unless they distanced themselves from the SADF, they could find themselves "receiving blows" that were not meant for them.

TOP: Ten thousand people at Swapo's first "legal" rally.
ABOVE: Swapo's Mr Niko Bessinger

A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Lazarus Sakarius, said he lamented those who had once been outspoken critics of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, but had now become "turncoats" and were "bowing to Pretoria's designs".

According to statements released by security forces in Namibia, Swapo is suffering heavy losses and is losing the war.

"They claim that almost 400 insurgents had been killed so far this year, compared to a total of 645 last year. In 1985, 599 PLAN fighters died in conflict with the security forces.

Stubborn

There are no figures available for the number of security force members who have been killed in action.

The notorious police unit, Koevoet, claim responsibility for the lives of at least 3 000 Swapo guerrillas since the unit was formed in 1979. During the same period, they claim to have lost 17 white Koevoet members and 128 black police fighters. Most of the atrocities that are regularly reported to the office of the Ovambo Administration in Oshakati are attributed to Koevoet.

Swapo insurgents are presently engaged in their annual rainy season offensive, and it has been reported that small pockets of fighters have been blowing up telephone poles as far south as the Tsumeb area. This week, security forces were combing the farmlands along the Etosha's eastern border after a six-man group of insurgents infiltrated the area. Koevoet claim to already have killed four of them in follow-up operations.

Call them freedom fighters or terrorists ... the fact remains that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia is a painful thorn in the side of the SADF, with Swapo costing the South African Government millions of rands every year to keep the bush war alive.

South Africa remains as stubborn as ever and continues to entrench its rule in Namibia through what has been referred to as a "neo-colonial proxy government".

PW Botha still insists that Namibian independence is dependent on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

For the thousands of Namibians caught in the crossfire, the only solution appears to be the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 -- a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council in 1978 which provides for the holding of the holding of free and fair elections under UN supervision in Namibia.

According to Mr Bessinger, Resolution 435 is the only settlement plan on the table which could bring peace to this country.

"South Africa continues to defy international opinion. For more than two decades our people have been exposed to death, injury and intimidation, and it is time this came to an end," he said.

"Swapo will never give up the struggle for independence, and soon South Africa is going to need its troops in their own country. Their strategy has been to form what is called the South West Africa Territory Force, and Namibians are being conscripted to fight against fellow Namibians. To many people in this country, this tactic is a recipe for civil war," said Mr Bessinger.

The interim government Cabinet has also adopted a "plan of action" for this year, which includes the establishment of an own Ministry of Internal Security and a Ministry of International Co-operation and Development.

A process to create a national anthem and a national flag is to be initiated, and the government will appoint a committee to suggest ideas for national symbols and the names of public places.

Mr Bessinger said this "plan of action" was further evidence that the interim government intended to "go it alone".

"South Africa and its puppets in Namibia refuse to allow the self-determination of the Namibian people through the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan. They know that if free and fair elections were held in Namibia, the outcome would be a decisive victory for Swapo," he said.

realised it was not what the country needed or what the majority of people wanted.

That realisation led him to join Swapo, "the only national party in Namibia that had consistently fought for the withdrawal of South Africa, both administratively and militarily".

Werner became one of the few white members of Swapo, and it was not the kind of thing one talked about, he told SOUTH.

Today, it has become slightly easier to be more open about joining he said, although he knows of at least one white Swapo member who has been passed over for promotion in government department jobs.

"There is a growing realisation among white Namibians that one way or another the solution to that country's problems has to involve Swapo.

The bogeyman that Swapo has always been made out to be is steadily crumbling. "Whites are starting to realise that Swapo is made up of human beings who are concerned about the future of our country.

"There is nothing in its political programme that excludes whites and Sam Nujoma has repeatedly said that Swapo is open to all who share the same patriotic sentiments."

9776 Truss 20/4/87

Journalist 'kills with Koevoet'

WINDHOEK. — It was not police policy to allow journalists reporting on police activities to take an active part in the combating of insurgency in northern Namibia, a police spokesman said here yesterday.

The spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, was approached for comment on a news report in the Namibian newspaper which carried photographs showing a Windhoek reporter, Mr Gene Travers, in a hunter-like pose at the body of a dead Swapo insurgent.

Mr Travers, of the Republikein newspaper, was wearing bush uniform and held an automatic rifle.

The photographs were taken on reporting assignments with the police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet when, he allegedly claims, he has killed three Swapo.

Chief Inspector Kaaijk said police would not issue automatic rifles to reporters.

"A journalist may carry a camera but it is not police policy to let journalists become actively involved in skirmishes."

— Sapa

38 more die in SWA clashes ²²¹

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A further 38 people have died in the latest clashes in SWA/Namibia.

A communique issued yesterday by the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said 36 of the dead were Swapo insurgents killed in clashes with the security forces.

Two civilians were also killed, both allegedly murdered by Swapo. One man was bayoneted and the other was shot with a Russian-made Makarov pistol, the statement said.

All the incidents took place in the operational area of Owamboland in northern Namibia.

The Territory Force also said 12 pupils had been abducted from a school in northern Owamboland earlier this week. Three of them had escaped from their Swapo abductors.

A number of sabotage and mortar attacks had been launched by Swapo gangs against schools and clinics during the past fortnight, the SWATF statement said.

The latest losses bring the Swapo death toll this year to 446.

Argus 28/4/77 (221)

**Five children killed
in SWA explosions**

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Five children
have been killed in blasts in
SWA/Namibia's northern war
zone.

Four children died when a
RPG-7 rocket they picked up in
the veld exploded.

The fifth died in a separate
incident when a mortar bomb
he handled exploded.

ARGUS

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SPOT NEWS

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Top SWA official shot dead

WINDHOEK. — Mr Hans Koll, 50, chief of statistics in the Department of Governmental Affairs, has been found shot dead in the gardens of Windhoek's Tintenpalast government buildings. — Argus Africa News Service.

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STAR 30/4/87

Namibian unions gear up for May Day power-play

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Former Swapo guerilla and Robben Island prisoner John Pandeni has been very busy over the past few weeks with preparations for this week's May Day rallies across Namibia.

The quietly-spoken, 35-year-old general secretary of the Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union (NAFAU) and his colleagues are out to prove the point on May 1 that worker power is growing in Namibia and that the unions here are a force the authorities in Windhoek and South Africa will have to reckon with.

Effectively silent

For a decade, from the late 1970s until last year, black trade unions were silent in Namibia. The umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), which was recognised by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva in the 1970s, lay dormant when those of its leaders who had not been arrested went into exile or backed out of union affairs.

In the 1980s, as South African union power burgeoned, there was scarcely a peep from Namibia's labour force. Workers' organisations, such as they were during that period, were not confrontational in their policies and strikes were rare.

For Swapo, whose internal political and resistance programmes had been spluttering and stalling, the prospect of reviving the union machine and climbing into the driving seat must have been tempting and early last year Mr Pandeni, with other prominent Swapo figures including Mr Anton Lubowski, Mr Ben Uulenga and Mr Barnabas Tjizu, began the union revival campaign.

A new NUNW steering committee was set up while politicisa-

tion of the workers started. Workers' committees sprang up all around the country in the food, metal, transport, fishing and mining industries.

On September 20 last year representatives from workers' committees in the food and allied industries converged on Windhoek for the founding congress of the NAFAU, where Mr Pandeni was appointed general secretary. Two months later, on November 23, committees from the mining industry sent representatives to the founding congress of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN) where Mr Ben Uulenga was elected general secretary.

Within the coming weeks, NUNW officials say, a metalworkers' union and a transport union should be in operation.

Membership of the NAFAU is around 6 000 at present, while NUNW officials say MUN membership is only slightly less.

The two unions have been in the thick of industrial relations disputes and strikes. NAFAU has been involved in at least six strikes since its formation, two of them being major work stoppages at the National Metal Corporation factory at Okahanja and at Luderitz where 500 lobster fishermen went on strike over a pay dispute.

The MUN has so far been involved in a number of labour disputes and, though most of them were minor, one strike was called at a copper mine outside Windhoek when management announced it was closing the operation because of the poor world copper price.

The fledgling Namibian unions have all forged links with their counterparts in South Africa (Cosatu and the National Union of Mineworkers) and overseas. Earlier this year a delegation from NUNW, NAFAU and MUN made a month-long trip to Europe, where they met a number of leading trade unionists, including British mineworkers' chief Mr Arthur Scargill.

The unions say they rely entirely on donations and on the R1 a month subscriptions of union members. The printing of May Day posters and literature, together with T-shirts (all predominantly in Swapo colours) consumes much of their income.

Headquarters is a simple, newly-painted building in a community centre in Windhoek's Katutura township.

Applications for registration have been submitted to Windhoek's Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower — the law requires that this be done within three months of the formation of a union — but the applications are still being considered.

There have been no moves by Namibia's current six-party Transitional Government to clamp down on the unions.

In what could be an attempt to take the wind out of the union's sails, the government has declared May 1 as Workers Day in terms of legislation awaiting ratification by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

In addition, the government has introduced wide-ranging labour laws which lay down specified conditions of service and rules for the termination of services, as well as stiff penalties for violations.

However, Mr John Pandeni is confident the workers will show where their loyalties lie on May Day.

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Democracy 'only way' to guard minority rights



● MUDGE

DIRK MUDGE, architect of the Turnhalle Conference of ethnic groups in 1975 and now chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Cabinet Minister in Namibia's transitional government, has poured buckets of cold water over the entire concept of groups as the cornerstone of political structures.

Once known as Mr Ethnicity because his entire political philosophy had been based on groups, he now declares: "There is only one way to protect minority rights and that is the democratic system."

Mudge's view on compulsory group classification, the division of own and general affairs and the statutory protection of minority rights, as explained in an interview published in the latest edition of the Afrikaans magazine Die Suid-Afrikaan, undermines fundamentally the whole philosophy underlying

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

NP plans for a new SA.

Mudge says everyone is so obsessed with group rights and protection, but white fears of black domination is what is really behind the obsession.

The only solution, his experience has taught him, is to get common ground between groups and minorities, and form a unity around that.

One cannot use colour as a common bond, because then whites are in the minority. If you use language or culture, you divide the white community into several groups. That common ground has to be a political and economic philosophy.

He explains how the first interim government was based on own-affairs and general-affairs divisions, but did not work. It made him realise the best recipe is for whites to work themselves out of a minority situation and become part of the majority.

"The instrument is the political party. That is the only way I can get somewhere as a minority group. Otherwise I do not have a hope. The surest way to isolate yourself is to say: 'I stand on my own'. That way, you define yourself out of a majority," he says.

Mudge says his experience in Namibia showed him that absolute freedom of association is the only way. That means open schools and residential areas.

In Namibia, residential areas have been open to all for several years and there have been no problems or incidents whatsoever. Even arch-conservative whites have accepted it fully. The same is now happening with schools.

Negotiation with Swapo is essential, Mudge says. He does not believe it is realistic to insist that Swapo first abandon violence — negotiation between SA and Swapo has taken place without Swapo having abandoned violence.

Report by Max du Preez, 11 Diagonal Street
Johannesburg

Namibians allege atrocities

CMC 7/10/78 6/5/187

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LUSAKA. — Delegates to the World Council of Churches meeting on Namibia and South Africa listened to pleas from Namibians for support and to accounts of atrocities allegedly inflicted on them by soldiers.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, reports from Lusaka that one method of torture described was the "roasting" of people over fires and burning their flesh by pressing them against the hot exhausts of security force vehicles.

The news report was submitted to the SA Defence Force, which commented that the allegations were "typically a one-sided picture" and "as usual a mixture of truth, half-truth, innuendo and unsubstantiated speculation and generalizations".

SADF members had been sentenced to up to 22 years' imprisonment for crimes commit-

ted, the statement said.

Ziana reported that when one of the delegates asked on Monday what roasting was, a 21-year-old Namibian delegate stood up and explained that students were questioned by soldiers. If they failed to provide satisfactory answers they were stretched over a fire and rotated over it or even pushed into it.

He held up a photograph of a woman whose face was horribly scarred and disfigured after it had allegedly been held against an exhaust pipe of an army truck.

The Anglican Bishop of Botswana and Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Reverend Khotso Makhulu, was so moved he put his arm round the young man.

The general secretary of the Council of Churches of Namibia, the Rev Abisai Shejaval, told delegates children were offered gifts to spy on their parents and neighbours.

If they refused, he said, the children were kicked or roasted or their face or hands held against vehicle exhaust pipes by soldiers.

He pointed out delegates who he said were survivors of the "Kassinga Massacre" of refugees by SA forces in Angola on May 4, 1978.

Miss Helene "Lindy" Kazombawe, a Roman Catholic social worker, said the war had also affected southern and central Namibia. "You can't go on the roads because soldiers are driving dangerously. You can't go on the trains because they are full of drunk SA soldiers. In Katutura there is virtual curfew. After 9pm you are beaten up."

"The world seems to forget Namibia. Stop forgetting us. Let our children know what peace is about," Miss Kazombawe said.

Most women seven or eight months pregnant in northern Namibia had been raped by members of the SA security forces, she said.

The chairman of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, said an elderly man was beaten unconscious by two soldiers and thrown on burning coals and left there. The soldiers then raped his wife.

The man had to have an arm amputated. Mr Rohr said he had publicized the case and the two soldiers were fined R63.

The SADF said in reply: "Scurrilous statements like 'most women seven or eight months pregnant in Namibia have been raped by members of the SA security forces' and 'you can't go on trains because they are full of drunk SA soldiers' are so far-fetched they defy the imagination."

"What has also been conveniently forgotten in this orgy of emotionalism are the documented atrocities committed by Swapo on the very people they claim to be waging to liberate." — Sapa

WINDHOEK — Four AIDS cases had been diagnosed in Namibia and another 33 people showed positive indications of the disease in provisional serological tests, state pathologist Dr Dawid Toerien said here yesterday.

The statistics emerged from a continuous countrywide medical survey in which blood samples of 8 750 people had been tested to date.

Toerien said the 33 people showing positive serological signs of AIDS were regarded as provisionally positive only.

SA AIDS-testing procedure required two screenings and one confirmatory test before a patient was diagnosed as having the disease.

Many of the 33 people tested positively had only undergone the first round of checks.

Toerien said: "A remarkably high percentage of people show up negatively in the second screening."

A clear clinical picture of the incidence of AIDS in Namibia was expected to develop in about a month

Namibia takes stock of AIDS

when the final test results became available.

Toerien said it was difficult to assess accurately the number of AIDS cases in Namibia, which had been regarded so far as virtually free of the killer disease.

He said: "People who prove negative may have AIDS, because the virus remains dormant for the first six to eight weeks.

"High-risk individuals like prostitutes, homosexuals and drug addicts are hesitant to come forward.

"If they would come forward, the evaluation could be completed in two months."

Toerien said major problems in the

combating of AIDS in Namibia were a heavy cross-border traffic into neighbouring states and a perturbing lack of knowledge among the public of the dissemination of the virus.

A government sub-committee had been formed which would begin distributing pamphlets and posters in due course.

Medical specialists world-wide said earlier that never before in history was so much money and effort being spent on research of a single illness, but they doubted whether an efficacious medical solution to AIDS would be found before the end of this century. — Sapa.

221 B/Day

WINDHOEK — President P W Botha's overwhelming mandate from his white electorate and the swing away from the liberal left held profound implications for the constitutional future of Namibia, political analysts said yesterday.

Foremost among them was UN Security Council resolution 435, which now hung by a thread.

Adopted in 1978, the UN's blueprint for the territory's internationally-recognised independence has never been implemented. A stalemate was reached in 1981 when the US and SA demanded a pullout of Cuban military forces — numbering more than 35 000 — from Angola.

Even before yesterday's election, reports in Windhoek, attributed to SA officials, said Botha was likely to use a suitable occasion after the polls, probably in Parliament, to pronounce the nearly nine-year-old UN resolution as obsolete and dead.

In its stead, he would probably demand renewed international negotiations on the Namibian independence issue.

Reasons likely to be furnished by Botha for the new development were that circum-

SA's grip on Namibia will tighten — analysts

stances inside Namibia had changed considerably since 1978, when resolution 435 was ratified by the Security Council and the independence plan no longer covered all eventualities in the transitional period.

Some of those aspects not covered by the UN proposal, SA officials say, are the position of Namibians fighting in the military and the Namibian police force, which was established after the resolution had been adopted following Western-led negotiations among the interested parties.

Political critics of Swapo say Botha will reinforce his decision by noting that Swapo has been given increasing full diplomatic recognition by members of the UN.

The organisation has already established several diplomatic missions, most recently

in Latin-American capitals, which political opponents of Swapo say is a circumvention of UN resolution 435.

Swapo has been fighting a bush war for nearly 21 years against South African control of Namibia and says it is prepared to sign a ceasefire with Pretoria at any time and take part in elections under UN supervision.

Notwithstanding those arguments, the greater standing of the Conservative Party in Parliament, at the expense of the Progressive Federal Party, must lead to firm insistence that the Namibian transitional government must now obey the wishes of Botha, the sovereign power over the territory in terms of SA law. — Sapa.

Swapo guerillas killed ^{9/5/87} 22

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia called off follow-up operations against a group of seven Swapo insurgents who had carried out a stand-off bombardment of Oshakati in Ovambo early on Thursday, according to military reports here. Koevoet shot and killed four of the insurgents in skirmishes near Oshakati after the attack. The body of a fifth insurgent was found at the attackers' position of fire.

TELETYPE

Call Times 12/5/87 (221)

Namibians call for SA talks with Swapo

LUSAKA. — A delegation of white Namibians who held two days of talks with Swapo yesterday called for increased pressure on South Africa to begin direct talks with the guerilla group.

Two of the whites, both lawyers belonging to a group calling itself the "Namibia Peace Plan", told a news conference their talks with Swapo officials had been "friendly and constructive".

The NPP was set up at the end of last year by mainly white academics, lawyers and businessmen seeking a peaceful settlement of the war.

Lawyer Mr Bryan O'Linn told journalists he saw "some hopeful signs of movement", including "increasing resistance within Namibia to South Africa's plans to sidestep Resolution 435", which calls for the withdrawal of South African troops and elections leading to independence. — Sapa-AP

LEDS

As whites, rebels confer...

SA urged to start talking to Swapo

B/Doy 221
LUSAKA — A delegation of white Namibians, who held two days of talks with Swapo in the Zambian capital, yesterday called for more pressure on SA to begin direct talks with the guerrilla group.

Two of the whites, both lawyers belonging to a group calling itself the Namibia Peace Plan, said their talks with Swapo officials had been friendly and constructive.

The Namibia Peace Plan group was set up at the end of last year by mainly white academics, lawyers and businessmen seeking a peaceful settlement of the war.

Lawyer Bryan O'Linn said he saw "some hopeful signs of movement", including "increasing resistance within Namibia to SA's plans to sidestep UN resolution 435", which calls for the withdrawal of SA troops as well as elections leading to independence.

The Reagan administration, un-

der pressure from Congress, "might have to soften its position on the question of Cuban linkage", he added.

O'Linn, who said the talks with Swapo were aimed at "breaking the impasse on resolution 435", urged Swapo to repeat its willingness to cease fire in return for an SA commitment to implement the resolution.

The other members of the delegation that met Swapo officials were Pierre Roux, a lawyer, and Professor Christo Lombard, an academic.

Their visit follows a similar mission to Lusaka in March by representatives of the 2 000-strong German-speaking interest group in Namibia. There are about 20 000 German-speakers in the territory out of a total white population of 75 000. There are 1,25-million blacks. — Sapa-AP.

News in Brief

Indecent assault *Call links 13/5/87*

WINDHOEK. — Police here are looking for two white men who indecently assaulted a coloured woman at the weekend with a bottle of beer and a rubber hosepipe. The woman's white lover had been making coffee when two men arrived at the house, grabbed her in the bedroom and said: "You coloureds are getting to be much too white." Her lover had been unaware the assault was taking place. The victim was later admitted to hospital for stitches and treatment for shock

221

VICTIMS OF WARS

CIVILIANS are often the unwitting victims of war — and this has been particularly true in the 21-year-old bush war between Swapo and the SADF in northern Namibia.

Since 1966, literally thousands of civilians have lost their lives in the violent conflict between People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) insurgents and the Security Forces.

The 600 000 Namibians who have their homes in the so-called war zone are in the unfortunate position of having nowhere else to go.

Regions such as Ovamboland, Kavango, Kaokoland, Eastern Hereroland, Bushmanland and the Caprivi are proclaimed "security districts" and police or military permits are required if visitors intend travelling through any of these areas.

In Ovamboland a severe dusk-to-dawn curfew has been in existence for more than ten years, and civilians moving about after sunset are frequently fired on by the Security Forces.

Armoured convoys patrol the deserted roads at night and anti spoiler planes constantly cruise overhead.

Three Namibian bishops recently brought a Supreme Court application to have the curfew set aside, claiming that it was "unworkable, out of touch with the realities of

'In heaven's name, go home'

civilian life in Ovamboland and in direct conflict with the interim government's own Bill of Fundamental Human Rights.

They described the curfew as being "inhumane" in that its provisions even prevented people from seeking medical assistance during the night.

The Supreme Court turned down the application and the matter is presently on appeal.

Frequent reports of civilians detonating landmines, either by vehicle or on foot, filter through from northern



Last year, two landmines were discovered in the driveway leading to the house of the Chairman of the Ovambo Administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, at Ondangwa. At the time, Mr Kalangula expressed his belief that the mines had not been planted by Swapo guerrillas.

The Security Forces have consistently claimed that civilians were regularly abducted by PLAN insurgents and taken across the Angolan border for military training. Swapo denies these allegations.

The police and army also maintain that it is Swapo who are responsible for committing atrocities against the people of the north.

Although this may be true to a very limited extent (where PLAN insurgents might attack the homestead of a local headman who has been collaborating with the Security Forces), there are reports from residents of the north every week of assaults, intimidation and murders allegedly committed by members of the SADF.

Last year, Mr Kalangula said that the armed forces had "no idea of the meaning of fundamental human rights". Mr Kalangula, who is also head of the Christian

'I was overpowered by eight soldiers . . . they were all black'

Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA), met recently with the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, to express his "serious concern on the deteriorating condition of law and order" in northern Namibia.

Speaking at a CDA congress in Ondangwa last month, Mr Kalangula emphasised that curfew regulations must be reviewed, and South African Security Forces must be immediately withdrawn from northern Namibia to make way for the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

"Those who are claiming to be the protectors of the people of this region, and who say that they are here on the invitation of the people, must get the message and must know they are not welcome in this land," said Mr Kalangula.

"We observe daily how our people are killed, in the most cruel ways, run down by Casspirs while in their own homes. Would such acts be perpetrated against the whites of this country?"

Police at Ondangwa have confirmed that a "major investigation" was being carried out into an incident that took place on March 17 this year, which left three women dead and another three seriously injured.

The tragic incident occurred in the Onamtai area of northern Namibia, when Security Forces "made contact" with a group of PLAN insurgents in the vicinity.

According to a local resident who witnessed events that fateful day, four police Casspirs containing Koevoet troops engaged an unknown number of guerrillas near a cluster of homesteads in the Onamtai region — roughly 30km from Ondangwa.

The witness said she and three other adults, with five children, took shelter in one of the huts at their homestead as they had been "afraid of the shooting".

"After a while the shooting stopped, and I heard Koevoets cursing us in Oshivambo, saying that we had given birth to Swapo terrorists and that they would kill us. The next moment I heard a loud crash," she said.

She alleged that two Casspirs had driven through the homestead, and one of the vehicles had ploughed through the hut in which they had been sitting, killing two women and seriously injuring three small children.

A headman from the area reported that two Casspirs had broken away from the "contact" and had driven towards the homesteads, with Koevoet troops allegedly firing in all directions.

Miss Rebecca Nangolo, 27, who was the daughter of under a nearby mahangu field.

The two women who were crushed to death in the hut were Mrs Kaunapawa Shindondi, 65, and her sister, Mrs Kuanaidhi Shindondi, 67.

Both the police and the army maintain that the deaths of the three civilians were as a result of "crossfire".

Oshakati police are still investigating an incident in which a 14-year-old schoolgirl was shot and seriously wounded by a member of the SADF, after she allegedly refused to have sexual intercourse with him.

Christophina Thomas, form Ongwediva, said that she still suffered "terrible pain" from the bullet wound. She has undergone three operations since she was shot at the beginning of this year.

The bullet ripped her chest and side open when she refused to sleep with the SADF soldier who had approached her while he was guarding a water tower near her home on New Year's Eve.

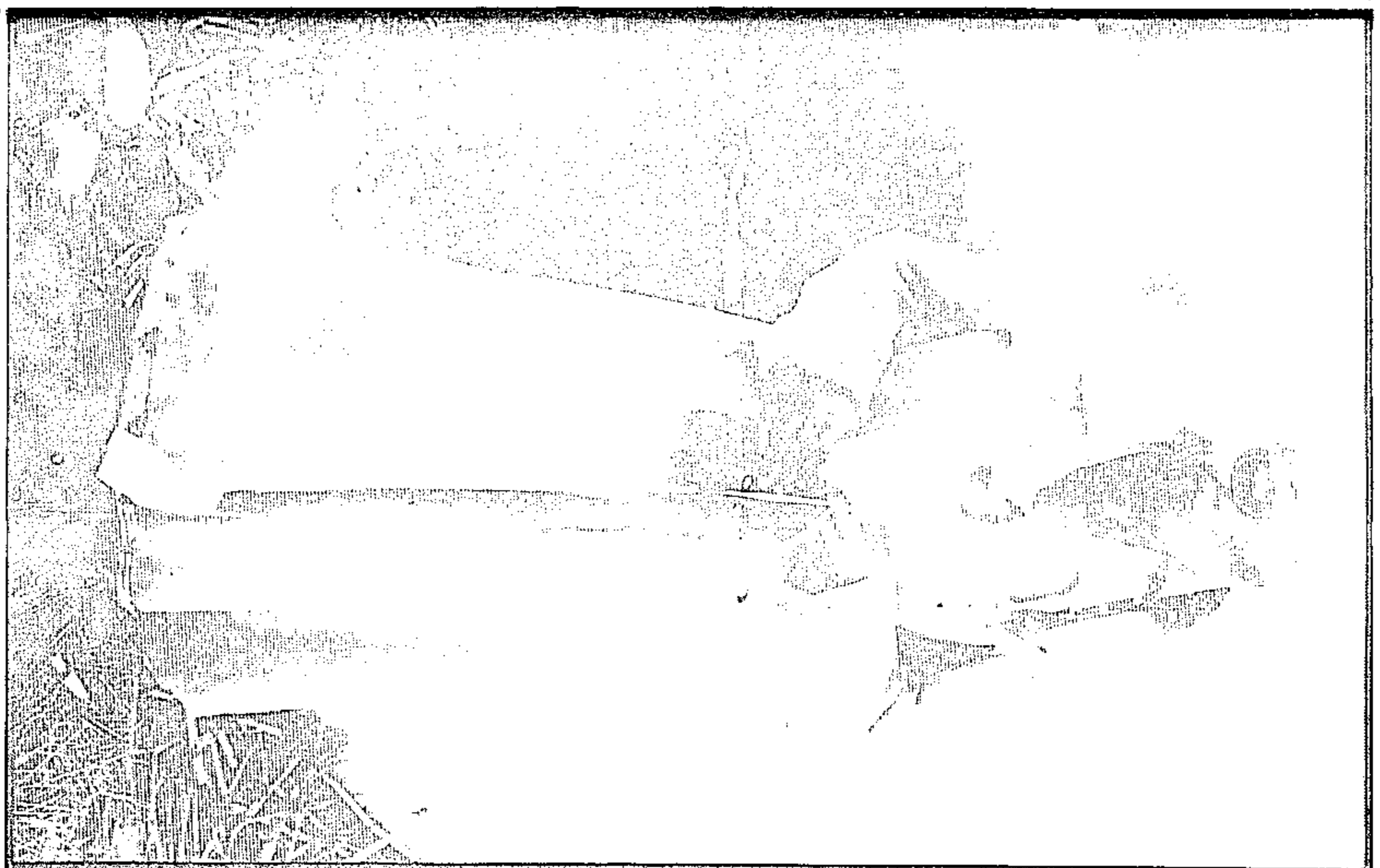
The army promised a "departmental investigation" into the matter.

A hut belonging to an 87-year-old blind woman was burned to ground on April 19 this year, when soldiers from 101 Battalion fired an 82-millimetre illumination mortar which fell on the hut setting it alight.

Mrs Wilhelmina Shiwedha said that soldiers from the base at Ombalantu arrived shortly after the fire, and had promised to compensate her for the loss. According to Mrs Shiwedha, the destroyed hut had contained valuable property.

A senior Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN) this week bitterly accused members of the SADF of brutally assaulting his wife in northern Namibia.

Narrating events prior to what he called the "cowardly



Mrs Wilhelmina Shiwedha, 87, stands before the remains of her hut which was razed by an illumination mortar last month.

Picture: CHRIS SHIPANGA

and intimidatory campaign" allegedly waged by the Security Force members against himself and his family. Pastor Junius Kaapanda, 55, from Tsandi at Ombalantu said he was "sick and tired" of the actions of the Security Forces.

An 18-year-old schoolgirl from the Ontsinka Village northern Namibia has demanded 12 head of cattle from the Koevoet unit as compensation for an incident which left her with a broken arm and head injuries.

She said that she had been visiting relatives in the village early last month when several Koevoet members arrived and questioned her on the movement of guerrillas in the region.

"They asked me how the guerrillas were armed, and where they had hidden their weapons, and in what direction they had moved. I told them that I knew nothing, what they were asking, and then a white Koevoet accused me of lying, grabbed me by the arm and slapped me hard across the face."

She said the same Koevoet member broke a "thick branch" from a tree and hit her across the head and right arm. Her arm broke as a result.

The girl was later taken to the Oshakati hospital for treatment. The Ovambo Administration has taken up the matter on her behalf.

Three civilians from the Oiputa village in southern Angola have accused members of the SADF of "malicious assault" and of the "merciless rousting of peaceful and defenceless civilians" in the region.

Speaking from his hospital bed at Ombalantu in northern Namibia, one of the men, Mr Ndumulumu Shecuva, 57, alleged that Casspir trucks arrived at his home in southern Angola on March 8.

"They were all in camouflage uniforms and began interrogating people about Swapo, assaulting youngsters with wet sticks while asking their questions. They attacked me and I was overpowered by about eight men he said. All the soldiers were black, he said.

"While I was lying on the ground, one of them said that he would see to it that I didn't run away. He picked up panga and stabbed me through the right foot.

The soldiers then allegedly took four young men with them before they left the village.

A second civilian, Mr Leonardo Haikali, 30, said that units of the SADF in Buffel trucks arrived at his homestead in southern Angola in February this year and began interrogating his father.

"A white soldier saw me sitting in one of the huts and ran towards me, grabbed me by the neck and asked me: 'I understood any Afrikaans. I told him I did not. The soldier then hit me with his fists and ordered me to sit on the fire, but I refused, so he forcibly threw me into the flames," he said.

"Every time I struggled out of the flames he would kick me back into the fire." Mr Haikali suffered severe burn

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15/5/87

SPOT NEWS

221

Three Swapo insurgents shot dead

WINDHOEK. — South African-led security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed three Swapo insurgents hiding in a house. The insurgents had carried out a stand-off bombardment of Oshakati. — Sapa.

Chor 7/1/78 18/5/77

Woman claims Nujoma punched her

Own Correspondent

221

LONDON. — Relatives of Namibians alleged to have been kidnapped, tortured and killed by Swapo, have condemned what they see as indifference by international sources.

Among the bodies they criticize are the human rights organization Amnesty International, the British Foreign Office and the church.

Representatives of the Nami-

bian Parents Group, who are in London at the invitation of the International Society for Human Rights, say their catalogue of Swapo's atrocities has been ignored by even the Pope because of political interests and the financial support Swapo receives from the West.

Earlier in the week Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was apparently confronted by one of the Parents Group who asked him about children in Swapo camps.

Mrs Talita Schmidt, nursing a bruised cheek in London, claimed he punched her in the face and said: "You will die." The incident was reported to the Parliament's security services.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Phil Nungolah said he left Namibia for Zambia with promises of a United Nations education scholarship, particularly if he joined Swapo. Instead he alleged deprivation and ill-treatment in military camps.

Draft constitution for Namibia nearly ready

(22) 5/11/87 22/5/87

More than 16 months, hundreds of thousands of rands and hours of hard-edged debate later, Namibia's Constitutional Council is nearing the end of its work on a draft constitution for the territory.

In an announcement this week, which went scarcely noticed by all except hardened politics-watchers, council chairman Mr Victor Hiemstra predicted that the finished draft would be with the Cabinet of the Transitional Government by the middle of next month.

The dapper, mild-mannered former South African Supreme Court judge has been in the chair of the council since it began its work in January 1986 and is probably looking forward to the completion of a task which has at times been an unenviable one.

When Mr Hiemstra agreed to come to Windhoek, it was against a background of uncertainty and squabbling after the departure of a former South African Government official, Mr Pieter van Der Byl, the man originally slated to run the council, who is reported to have received a R180 000 "golden handshake".

Mr Hiemstra took up the post at a reported salary of R76 000 a year

Even if the blueprint is accepted in a referendum it is unlikely to be recognised internationally, says Brendan Seery in this report from Windhoek.

(plus perks) and took up residence in a suite in a luxury hotel in central Windhoek, charged to the account of the Government.

Under the South African Government proclamation which established the Transitional Government in June 1985, provision was made for the appointment of 16 delegates — representing all six parties in the new administration — to the council at a reported R3 000 a month each. Two further members from Caprivi joined the body earlier this year.

The council was given until mid-June this year to reach unanimous agreement on a constitutional proposal. After that time, members can approve the draft by a two-thirds majority vote.

No sooner had Mr Hiemstra settled down in the chairman's seat than he came under fire for stating that he believed race or colour should not play any role in the formulation of the new constitution.

As he was to find out, the resolution of the problems of ethnicity in Namibia is (as in South Africa) not simple.

Discussion will have centred on a possible system to replace South African Proclamation AG8 of 1980, which effectively preserves "grand apartheid" in the territory by dividing it up into separate, largely autonomous ethnic "kingdoms". Mr Hiemstra made several trips to Europe to study constitutions there and said he was particularly impressed by the federal systems in Switzerland and West Germany.

The National Party (SWA) representatives on the council are understood to have been especially concerned about guarantees of minority and group rights. In this they are believed to have the support and sympathy of the South African Government.

Whatever constitution is finally thrashed out by the council, it will still have to be put before the Cabinet of the Transitional Government, which has said it will invite further comment on the proposals. After that, a national referendum has been mooted.

However, it is unlikely that the international community will recognise any constitution drafted by the council, even if it is approved in a referendum. Swapo has refused to take part in the deliberations of the council, arguing that the body's work contravenes the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan for the territory, to which South Africa has already agreed in principle.

The plan provides for the holding of national, one-man-one-vote elections for members of a Constituent Assembly, which will then compile a constitution on the two-thirds majority vote principle — a majority which Swapo believes it will be able to command in a free and fair poll.

W de Klerk, who said the coupling of city blacks with homeland political rights "does not work".

PW warns on Namibia

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday told the Namibian transitional government during talks at the Tuynhuys in Cape Town that constitutional steps by this body which interfered with South Africa's international interests were not acceptable, according to a statement issued by Mr Botha's office. There had been indications that members of the transitional government were keen on a unilateral declaration of independence for the territory.

LP 'Group' warning

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The NP was heading for a collision with the Labour Party if it continued to hold on to the Group Areas Act, Mr Miley Richards (LP Toekomsrus), said in the no-confidence debate here. — Sapa and Political Staff

Poll sanctioned

negotiation with blacks — Heunis

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The voters had given the government a mandate in the election for black participation to the highest level of government, including the cabinet, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the censure motion, he said voters had supported the NP's plans to negotiate a system in which blacks could take part in the highest executive authority.

Asked across the floor by CP members if this meant blacks could be included in the cabinet, he said: "Yes. In the cabinet too."

He said the policies of the opposition parties were those of "a radical power clique" that would lead to the destruction of democracy in South Africa.

On the other hand, the voters had showed the world and South Africa they trusted the NP with the interests of South Africa.

The NP was not governing only for the whites but for all population groups till the others could be given a say.

He said the PFP had been rejected by the voters in the clearest possible language because of their association with people like Mrs Winnie Mandela and their attacks on the security forces. — Sapa

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SWA race move sparks tension

TENSION is growing between the SWA/Namibian interim government and Pretoria with the unveiling of a new constitutional plan for the territory only three weeks away.

Although details of the plan are still under tight wraps, informed speculation is that the draft constitution will move significantly away from the South African-favoured system of political divisions on race and ethnic lines — if not abandon the concept almost entirely.

On Friday, a SWA/Namibian interim government delegation met President P W Botha and top South African Cabinet Ministers for two hours in Tuynhuys, Cape Town.

SWA/Namibian sources said afterwards the territory's delegation was sternly admonished on the potential embarrassment to South Africa if its client state adopted a dramatically different approach to settling

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

race and constitutional problems.

While Swapo has refused to participate in the SWA/Namibian constitutional deliberations, the internal parties — including formerly radical groups — are known to have reached meaningful consensus in abandoning race as a compulsory determinant for political association.

Warning

One source said even prominent members of the rightwing National Party in the territory were prepared to move away from racial prescription in a future constitution.

After Friday's meeting, a statement from President Botha's office said constitutional steps by the interim government that would prejudice South Africa's international interests and obliga-

tions were not acceptable.

This was interpreted in some quarters as a warning based on fears that the SWA/Namibians might use their new constitution to plump for a unilateral declaration of independence.

But a Windhoek Cabinet source said no form of UDI was contemplated.

The dismantling of the remnants of apartheid were part of the territory's drive for international acceptability, the source said.

"We feel we should be left alone to decide what will and what will not happen in this country — and possibly South Africa could learn from it."

"We would not like to be dictated to by the nature of political problems in South Africa."

The South African Government is understood to favour the SWA/Namibians broadening the existing ethnic system to bring about greater involvement by the largely Swapo-supporting Ovambos.

This would increase the credibility of the current system.

Revenue

Particular significance is attached to the presence of South Africa's Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, at the Tuynhuys meeting.

Direct cash from South Africa normally runs at about 30 percent of SWA/Namibian state revenue — and continued financial support is a vital element in relations between Pretoria and Windhoek.

A constitutional council has been sitting in Windhoek since January last year under former South African judge Mr Victor Hiemstra.

He is on record as saying he believes race or colour should not play a role in the formulation of a new constitution.

Mr Dirk Mudge, a leading member of the interim government, has been increasingly critical of South African Government attitudes. In a recent interview he said the best way of protecting minority rights was through free association in political parties operating in an open democratic system.

The draft constitution is due to be laid on the Cabinet table in Windhoek by June 12.

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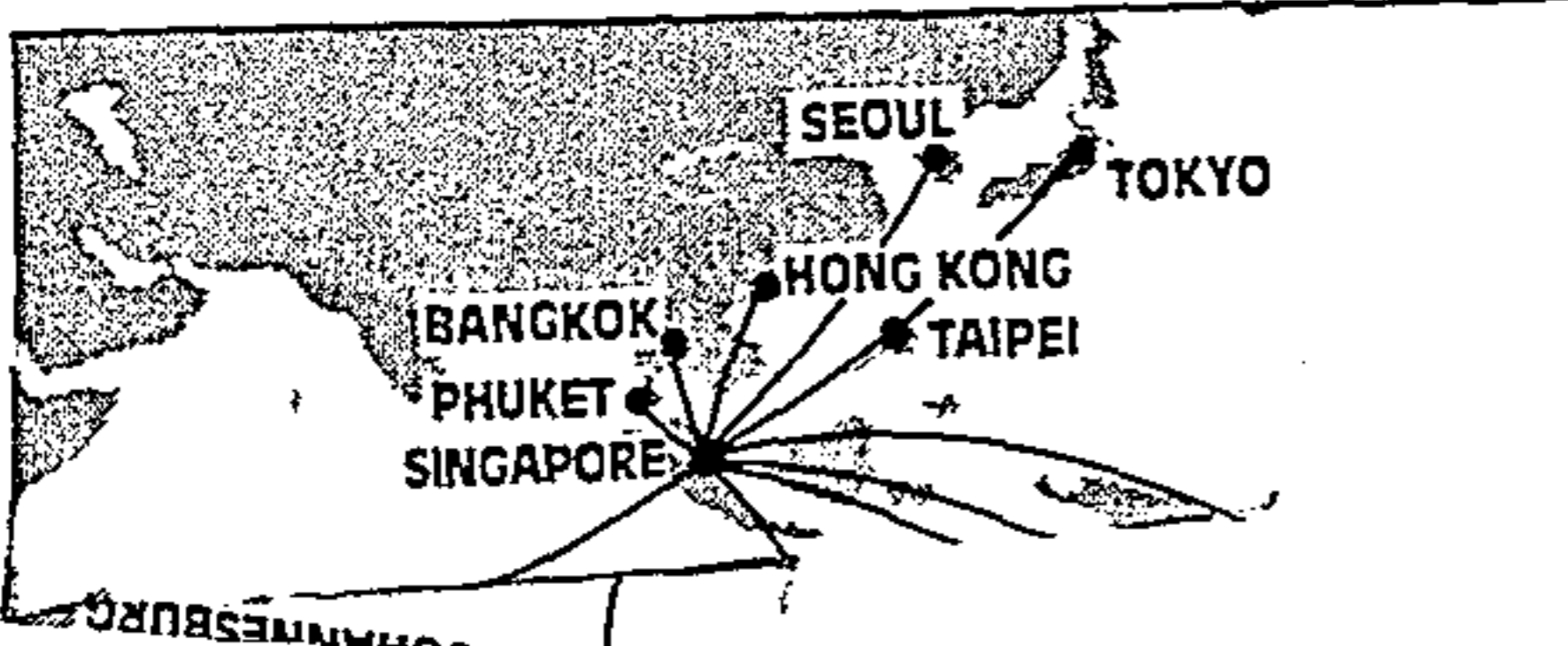
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CAPE TIMES 26/8/77 22/
Blasts damage pylons

WINDHOEK. — Two electricity-supply pylons were damaged by two bomb blasts at the northern perimeter of Keetmanshoop in southern SWA/Namibia yesterday, police said here. Damage was estimated at R500. No one was injured in the blast. A municipal spokesman said the sabotage did not affect electricity supplies. Police are investigating.

politically immature
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Judge criticises police

WINDHOEK. - A Supreme Court judge here has criticised certain police officers for abusing and maltreating detainees.

Mr Justice Levy made these remarks at the sentencing of six Swapo members who were convicted on various charges under the Terrorism Act.

Andreas Heita, Salomo Paulus, Gabriel Mathews, Johannes Nangolo, Sagarias Shipanga and Martin Akweenda were sentenced to a total of 58 years imprisonment.

Justice Levy said the "secretive silence" of the police on the maltreatment of the accused amounted to being party to injustice.

He expressed his hopes that police officers responsible for brutal assaults would be prosecuted for their actions. - *Namibian News Agency.*

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Grim picture for Namibia

Bryan O'Linn is a rugged-looking man whose craggy face, big hands and gruff, salt-of-the-earth accent could easily belong to an Afrikaans blue-collar worker and not to one of the sharpest legal minds in Namibia.

This "boerseun van die Vrystaat", who has lived in Namibia since his early childhood, had a chillingly simple message for those who attended a recent political seminar in Windhoek: either implement United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan soon or the disputed territory will remain "a society under siege".

Almost nine years after it was passed by the UN Security Council, Resolution 435 appears at present further away from implementation than it has ever been.

RECONCILIATION BRIDGE

That is one of the reasons Mr O'Linn and a group of white liberals some months ago formed the Namibia Peace Plan Study and Contact Group (NPP-435). According to Mr O'Linn, who was for many years a leading light in the Federal Party in Namibia, NPP-435 aims to educate people about the plan as well as providing a bridge of reconciliation between opposing groups in the Namibian conflict.

The NPP-435 seminar in Windhoek drew about 400 people, including most of the city's white liberals and a fair sprinkling of black radicals, among them members of Swapo. Also present was Mr Victor Hiemstra, the retired South African Supreme Court judge who is chairman of the Namibia Constitutional Council.

Invited to speak at the symposium were a number of acknowledged Na-

Brendan Seery reports from Windhoek

namibia experts and strategic and political analysts. Almost to a man they painted a grim picture of the short-term prospects of internationally-acceptable independence.

The director-general of the South African Institute for International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, said a Namibian settlement was almost impossible to envisage unless there was a relaxation of tension in the southern African region as a whole, including "some positive moves towards a settlement in South Africa itself".

Professor Barratt's gloomy analysis was echoed by his colleague, well-known Namibia-watcher Mr Andre du Pisani. He said Pretoria's policy towards this country had always been guided by the principle of defence of South Africa's own national interest as defined by the National Party.

South Africa had, over the years, displayed "particular cunning" in managing to avoid, or refusing to adhere to, international agreements on the future of Namibia. Mr du Pisani said he believed that South Africa's current policy on Namibia was basically the same as it was pursuing domestically.

A central tenet of this policy was that of "group essentialism" in which constitutional powers had to have a group or ethnic basis. There would also be "no capitulation to radical Marxist political forces". The final element of the policy was aimed at "externalising the radical forces".

Mr du Pisani said that South African policy makers were particularly concerned about the radicalising effect a Swapo military victory in Namibia would have on blacks in South Africa.

Windhoek's six-party Transitional Government also came in for some criticism at the conference by Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, a respected local academic, who said the two-year-old administration had "exacerbated the strains" in Namibian society.

Professor Totemeyer said a "legitimacy test" was urgently needed to see if the bulk of the Namibian people supported the Transitional Government. He said he believed that such a test, in the form of the Resolution 435 plan, would show that the non-elected government had little support from the people.

Justice Minister Mr Fanule Kozonguizi, the only Cabinet Minister to attend the symposium, braved a hostile audience to explain his Government's stand.

While acknowledging that he and his colleagues were not popularly elected, Mr Kozonguizi said: "Someone has to run things until we have a final dispensation."

Mr O'Linn summed up proceedings when he said that, while South Africa's choice for the future was simply "reform or die", in Namibia there was already a viable solution in the 435 plan.

Failure to implement it would see Namibia increasingly drawn into the same laager as South Africa, where isolation, polarisation, violent confrontation, disinvestment and sanctions could only increase. — The Star's Africa News Service.

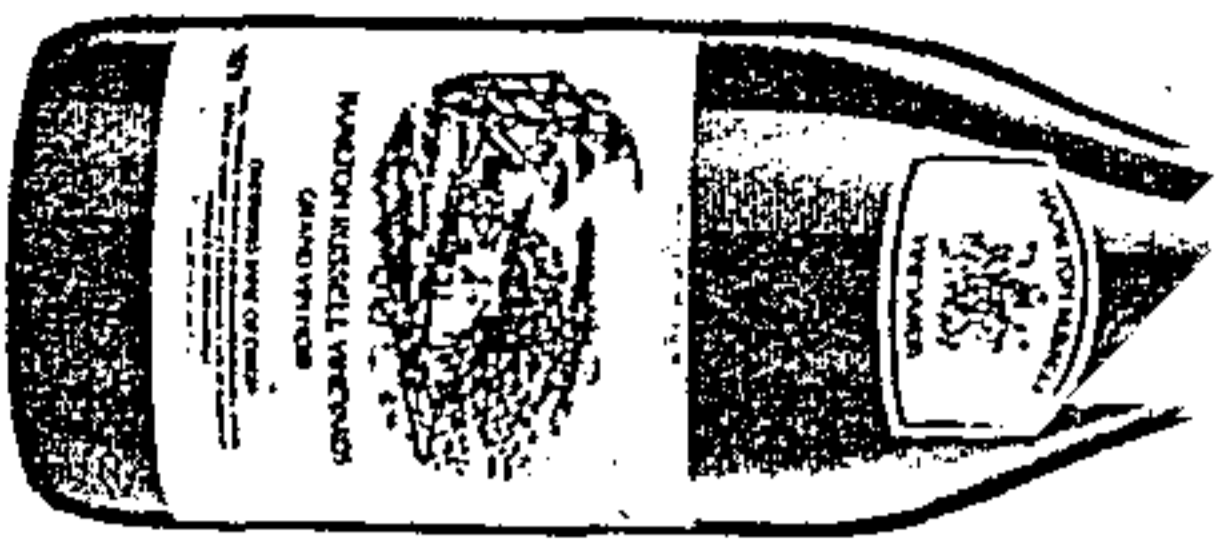
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Detainee's ^{5/6/87}
^{CAP-1012}
death: Captain
faces trial ⁽²²⁾

WINDHOEK — A Pretoria security policeman, Captain Pat King, is to go on trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court in August in connection with the death in 1980 of a detainee, Mr Johannes Kakuva.

The acting Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Estienne Pretorius, confirmed yesterday Capt King, formerly of Namibia, would be charged with murder, three counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and two counts of ordinary assault.

The Windhoek Supreme Court declared in 1983 that Mr Kakuva had died in August 1980 after he had been detained for questioning by police at Opuwa, in Kaokoland. — Sapa



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AFRICA'S MOST SOUTHERLY VINEYARD & CELLAR



KATUTURA CHAOS... Part of the crowd of about 500 flee as security forces open fire with teargas and rubber bullets. More than 74 people are said to have been injured.

Pictures: JOHN LIEBENBERG, The Namibian



PREDAWN RAID... Troops and police surrounded the Katutura workers' complex at 3am and this picture was taken at first light. Katutura is on the outskirts of Windhoek.

Katutura pre-dawn police raid: '74 hurt'

From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — In a police pre-dawn swoop on a workers' complex in Katutura township, 74 people were reported hurt during the raid and subsequent police action.

Eight people are still being treated in hospital after police used teargas, rubber bullets and batons to disperse a crowd which gathered at the scene. The raid has been condemned by Namibian churchmen and trade union officials.

Military units and armoured vehicles poured into the area at about 3am yesterday to seal off the complex, which houses around 5 000 male migrant workers.

When the Cape Times arrived soon after 4am, heavily armed soldiers and police had ringed the complex.

After the six-hour operation a crowd of about 500 assembled outside the hostel complex and, police said, began throwing stones at passing traffic.

The District Commissioner, Colonel Willem Meuwesen, said police had seized quantities of goods believed to have been stolen; live ammunition and had arrested 46 men on suspicion of possessing stolen goods.

Although Colonel Meuwesen said only two residents suffered injuries in

Man killed, three hurt in smash
By YAZEED FAKIER
A MAN was killed and three people injured when a South African Transport Services truck, hauling a trailer loaded with 24 tons of sugar, and a car collided

on the corner of Otto du Plessis Drive and Boundary Road, Milner-ton, last night. Police are investigating a charge of culpable homicide. The dead man was identified last night by police as Mr J R Joseph, of 38 Wattebrush Road, Atlantis. Mr Joseph's wife was among the injured, who suffered head and chest injuries. They were taken to Grootte Schuur Hospital for treatment. The names of the others were not available.

M&H RANGE

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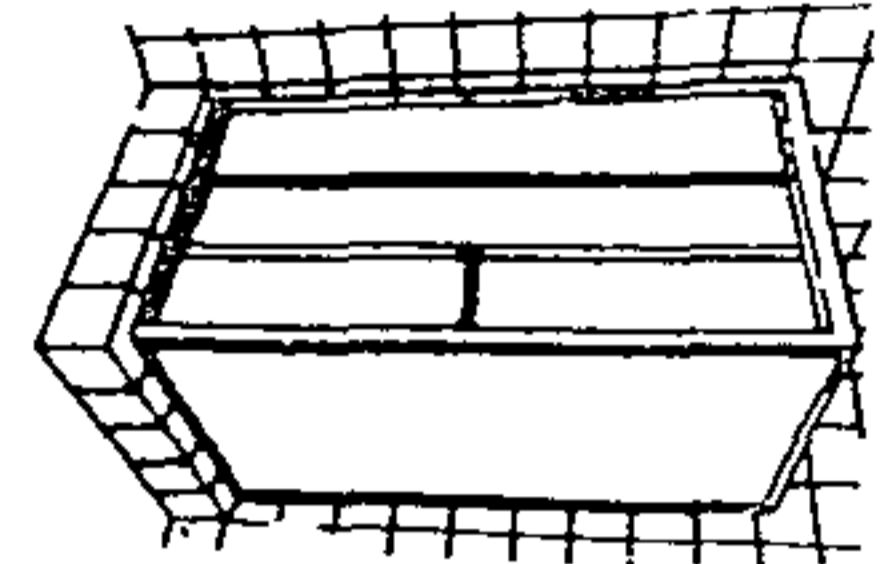
KNITTING WOOL
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LADIES' KNITWEAR
From
R9 99

GIRLS' DUNGAREES
From
R11 99

KOEBERG, MAITLAND, SANLAM CENTRE, GOLDEN ACRE CONCOURSE, SALT RIVER, RETREAT, SOMERSET WEST, STELLENBOSCH, WELLINGTON, HYPERMARKET, SEA POINT, KENILWORTH CENTRE, NOW ALSO AT MITCHELLS PLAIN

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CASCADE 72 0221

the raid, this was denied by workers yesterday afternoon. At a press conference in the township, just outside Windhoek, residents showed journalists wounds which they alleged were inflicted in the police action and reporters were supplied with a list of 74 names of people injured. Most had head injuries, many freshly stitched, others showed gashes to their hands, lips, eyes and arms. Leg, rib and other injuries were also reported and some workers said they were assaulted while in their rooms or lying down. Many were allegedly hit with batons. The Council of Churches in Namibia condemned the move as an "unscrupulous disregard of human rights", while Namibia's main labour movement, the Umbrella, Swapo-affiliated National Union of Namibian Workers, described it as an "unnecessary raid and acts of violence on unarmed and defenceless civilians". A CCN spokesman said criminal charges against the police and civilian claims were being investigated. One man said he was ordered to lie down and was beaten with a milk container basket while others were booted in the ribs and chest.

821
Violence breaks
out in massive
Windhoek raid

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

AT least 74 people were reported injured after violence erupted in the wake of a pre-dawn swoop on the single quarters in Katutura, Windhoek, yesterday.

Hundreds of security force members and more than a dozen armoured vehicles, mainly Casspirs, were deployed in the township raid.

At about 10.15am violence suddenly flared. One witness told the *Weekly Mail* that at least 74 people were injured. He said eight had been admitted to hospital.

Many were allegedly hit with batons. Teagas and rubber bullets were also used.

Another bystander claimed people had thrown stones at the police.

It was also reported that at least 23 people had been arrested and that about 13 other residents had goods confiscated.

Police public relations officer Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk said the police searched every room and nobody was allowed in or out of the building until they had completed their sweep.

Kaaijk said the reason for the raid was "to search for stolen goods, weapons and dangerous instruments".

He added that another reason was an investigation into two "mystery" shootings in Katutura last Thursday.

One man died and six were injured in the incidents. Residents and trade union organisers allege "Koevoet" was to blame, a charge denied by the police.

5-11/68
W/Mail

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8

Court action seeks clarification

Namibia feared as another US sanctions target

BJ Day 8/6/87

US sanctions applying to SA may be directed against Namibia.

A US district court has been asked to rule on whether Washington DC has the legal right to include Namibia in anti-SA sanctions.

Radio reports say that last Friday, two Senators, three Congressmen and some companies asked the court to prohibit the Treasury Secretary and the Secretary of State from implementing sanction measures against Namibia.

The move has mystified US diplomatic sources in Johannesburg and the American Chamber of Commerce. Neither is aware of any proposed action in Washington to impose sanctions on Namibia.

The plaintiffs claimed in court documents that Namibia was not mentioned in last October's Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

A spokesman for US Information Services in Johannesburg said yes-

HAMISH McINDOE

terday: "They may just be trying to determine through the judicial process whether Namibia is, in fact, covered by the Act."

On paper, a ban on Namibia's uranium exports would be devastating. Between 1981 and 1985, Rossing Uranium, which operates the world's biggest open-cast mine, contributed 34% of Namibia's exports by value. □ Spain had banned new investment in SA, in line with European Community (EC) policy, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Madrid said at the weekend.

He said, however, the ban would not apply to existing investment or to those multinationals in which Spanish companies had interests.

The level of bilateral trade in 1984 — two years before the EC imposed sanctions — was about R84m. More recent figures are not available.

CMA 7/10/87 9/6/87 (221)

Security forces kill 20 Swapo in Angola

WINDHOEK. — The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Willie Meyer, last night said security forces had shot dead 20 Swapo insurgents and a number of Angolan troops in a skirmish.

General Meyer also said in a statement that Cuban and Angolan reinforcements had arrived, with elements of Swapo's armed wing, at Menongue and Cuito Canavale in southern Angola.

"The deployment of these forces in the area may enable Plan terrorists (members of Swapo's People's Liberation Army for Namibia) to launch attacks under the protection of this shield against Kavango" in northern Namibia, General Meyer said.

He said that last Friday a security forces patrol followed the tracks of 20 Swapo insurgents from northern Namibia to where they had entered an Angolan Fapla base in southern Angola.

"At Anhanca, the security forces drew RPG (rocket-propelled grenades) and rifle fire," the general said.

"In the fight, 20 Swapo terrorists were killed and Fapla soldiers who interfered sustained a number of losses."

General Meyer said the security forces suffered no loss of life. — Sapa

submit, the Iran-Iraq war and... debt was very...
The balance sheet has been strength-

Namibia included in sanctions Act

US DIPLOMATS made clear yesterday that Namibia was included in the Anti-Apartheid Act on sanctions, despite moves in Washington to have the territory judicially excluded from its provisions on the grounds that it is independent of SA.

The Press attaché at the American Embassy in Cape Town, Elizabeth Pryor, said the Act obliquely refers to Namibia as one of those territory's "legally or illegally" administered by SA.

The Washington Fish Exchange and Columbia-based Council of SA were named yesterday as the two companies that had joined forces with Republican Senator Jesse Helms to have Namibia

421

HAMISH McINDOE

exempted from any further anti-SA sanctions.

Pryor said: "Not much is known about these companies. The SA Council is a public affairs group, possibly involved in political lobbying."

She stressed there were no Reagan administration moves to impose sanctions against Namibia.

Helms has filed a lawsuit against the Treasury Secretary and the Secretary of State in a US District Court to overturn Namibia's inclusion in the Act, should sanctions be widened to include Namibia.

9/6/87

221 5/18/87

Namibian blueprint ready

Constitution due for vote

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The 18 members of Windhoek's Constitutional Council will vote this week on a draft constitution they have been preparing for the past 18 months, says the body's chairman, Mr Victor Hiemstra.

Under the South African Government proclamation which established the council in June 1985, it was given 18 months from its first sitting to reach agreement on a constitution.

This period elapses on June 12.

After that, if there is no unanimous agreement, the draft can be accepted by a two-thirds majority vote before the document is passed on to the Cabinet of the transitional Government.

Already, the National Party of South West Africa, which has two representatives on the council, has indicated it is not happy with the body's current proposals, and will submit a constitution of its own for study.

It is known that the National Party here is particularly concerned about the question of adequate guarantees of group and minority rights, something they are supported in by the South African Government.

~~Argus 10/6/87~~

'86 kidnapped by Swapo ²²¹ one murdered'

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo insurgents have murdered a civilian and abducted 86 in the war zone, according to the SWA Territory Force.

Among those kidnapped were 73 schoolchildren.

Security forces later found that eight children escaped from the kidnapers.

In another incident 12 people, including building labourers, were abducted and taken across the border into Angola.

"Seven people from that group escaped from the abductors, while the remaining five were freed when security forces made contact with the Swapo group.

"One Swapo insurgent was killed in the firefight."

R---

Soldier fined for shooting girl

WINDHOEK. — The Ondangua Magistrate's Court has fined a member of the SADF R800 for the negligent use of firearms.

Roelof George Freeman was found guilty of using a firearm in an "irresponsible manner".

His appearance was a sequel to an incident on January 1 this year when Freeman shot and seriously injured a 14-year-old girl, Christophina Thomas, for refusing to have sexual intercourse with him.

The young girl from Ongwediva

was on her way home when the incident happened.

She passed by a watertower which was being guarded by SADF soldiers when Freeman allegedly made vulgar suggestions to her.

She refused his advances, causing Freeman to shoot her in the chest.

The girl was seriously injured and had to undergo three operations since the shooting.

Her guardian, Mr Oswald Shivute, has confirmed he is taking up the matter with his attorneys to institute a civil claim against the SADF. — *Namibia News Services*

Namibia church leaders won't meet Botha

S. J. Smith
11-16/68

WINDHOEK. - Namibian church leaders have refused to meet the State President, Mr P W Botha, because they were not prepared to submit themselves to "any further abuse."

A high-powered delegation from the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) requested the meeting with Botha two months ago to discuss what they described as the "deteriorating war situation" in the north of the country.

In his reply, Mr Botha laid down a number of preconditions which included a demand that the

cabinet of the interim government be present at the meeting; that the church leaders give their assurance that they were committed to establishing an order which guaranteed minority rights, and that the delegation would "address the questions of the cessation of violence by Swapo".

The eight-member delegation, representing eight churches, had made it clear that they wished only to discuss the escalating war in northern Namibia, and that they did not want to discuss issues such as guarantees for minority rights nor

allegations of atrocities on the part of Swapo. Botha, however, has refused to meet the church leaders on their own terms.

The church leaders said they had reached the conclusion that their call for peace and reconciliation had fallen on deaf ears.

In a previous letter to the delegation, the South African appointed Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said that Botha did not share their view of a deteriorating and escalating situation of violence in Namibia. — *Namibia News Services*

221

Hiemstra presents draft constitution

22) to Windhoek government today ^{5:00} 12/6/87

As the deadline is reached today, former South African Supreme Court judge Mr Victor Hiemstra carries out what will probably be his last official act as chairman of Namibia's Constitutional Council — delivering a draft constitution.

The quiet, dapper legal expert will be handing over the document to the Cabinet of Ministers of Windhoek's Transitional Government almost 18 months after work began on the project.

Although the constitution has not yet been published, informed talk in Windhoek is that the document follows a standard Westminster-type line, and is in many respects similar to that given to Zimbabwe.

There is said to be provision for two houses of Parliament — a Senate and a National Assembly — and a Cabinet of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister. A full Bill of Fundamental Rights is also said to be

included in the constitution.

The National Party has, in its turn, submitted its own proposals for a new constitution. Although party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius indicated that fairly major concessions have been made in the preparation of their document, the NP constitution is likely to concentrate on the protection of "group" rights. The party has shown reluctance to relinquish the current system of separate ethnic administrations decreed by Pretoria in 1980.

NEVER-ENDING

In spite of hundreds of thousands of rands and hours of painstaking work and debate on the matter, the work of the 18-member council will by no means bring to a close the seemingly never-ending Namibian constitutional saga.

Mr Hiemstra presided over the first sittings of the council in January 1986, against a

backdrop of bitter wrangling in the previous few months between the members of the Transitional Government over who should occupy the position. Former South African Government official Mr Piet van der Byl — the original appointee — eventually stepped down after an acrimonious verbal tussle and expensive legal proceedings.

He reportedly took with him a R180 000 "golden handshake" payment for termination of services.

The new chairman (on a salary of R76 000 a year plus perks, which included a suite in a luxury Windhoek hotel) soon got to work with his delegates. Under the South African Government proclamation which established the Transitional Government in June 1985, provision was made for the appointment to the council of 16 delegates representing the six parties in the new administra-

tion.

The council was given just over 17 months — the period expires this week — in which to reach unanimous agreement on a draft constitution. It is understood that when the vote was taken this week, unanimity could not be reached. Therefore, in terms of the proclamation, the draft still has to be approved by council members in a two-thirds majority vote.

It is probable that it was the delegates from the National Party of South West Africa who could not agree to all the provisions of the proposal.

The "South West Nats" are known to have the strong support of the South African Government, and particularly President Botha, in their stand.

Next week's scheduled visit of Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan has fuelled the fires of speculation in Windhoek.

won by Taiwan.

CAL Times 15/6/87 221

Handgrenade hurts 7

WINDHOEK. — Seven people were admitted to hospital with injuries suffered in a handgrenade blast at a house in Katutura township on Saturday night. A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said in Windhoek yesterday that two men had been arrested in connection with the incident. It was understood that an argument erupted at a house party and a man lobbed a handgrenade. Further details were not available and police were investigating. Partygoers said one of those arrested was a soldier.

Service *AM 645 11/6/87* Sergio Vieira

Union slates SWA police search

WINDHOEK. — The National Union of Namibian Workers today described as "illegal and unwarranted interference" weekend police searches of its offices. Police say the searches were in connection with a recent murder in Katutura township. — Argus Africa News Service.

22
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Argus 15/6/87 221

SWA Cabinet prepares for visit by Pik

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Cabinet of Ministers of Windhoek's transitional government meets tomorrow to discuss the visit to SWA/Namibia of South African Ministers Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan.

The South Africans will arrive in Windhoek a week after the official announcement that Pretoria had drastically slashed its 1987-88 budget contribution to the territory.

It is thought that the discussion will concentrate on this development and why the Windhoek authorities were told so late of the cut — a bare two weeks before Finance Minister Dirk Mudge was due to present his budget in the National Assembly here.

Constitutional developments are sure to be one of the main items on the agenda.

The territory's Constitutional Council has just completed a draft constitution, and it is expected that Mr Botha and General Malan will express their Government's disapproval of any constitution which does not provide sufficient guarantees for minority.

The National Party of South West Africa has gone on record as saying that it believes South Africa is firmly committed to the preservation of group and minority rights. The NP-SWA has submitted its own draft constitution in addition to that prepared by the council.

(3) It is doubted whether the shortages will be eliminated in the foreseeable future due to such factors as availability of funds, population growth, unemployment, influx, etc. Possibly with more private sector involvement, the shortages can be alleviated in twenty to thirty years time.

Townships proclaimed

122. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1986 and (b) where are these townships situated;
- (2) how many persons moved into the proclaimed townships in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) None.
- (ii) One.
- (b) Brits.
- (2) Falls away.

Delville Wood Commemorative Museum

136. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What was the cost of the opening of the Delville Wood Commemorative Museum;
- (2) whether his Department made arrangements for members of the South African Defence Force to attend the opening; if so, (a) how many such members were present and (b) why;
- (3) how many civilians attended the opening by invitation;
- (4) whether any such civilians were offered a free trip to France; if so, (a)

how many and (b) from what source were these trips financed;

(5) (a) what is the cost of this museum project, (b) what amount has been collected by the Delville Wood Museum Fund-raising Committee and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) R1 104 128.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) 25.
- (b) Due to the close involvement of the Defence Force in the development and administration of the museum.
- (3) 216.
- (4) Yes.
- (a) 216.
- (b) Out of funds provided for this purpose in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs' budget.
- (5) (a) R9 369 000.
- (b) R439 625.
- (c) 10 June 1987.

Defence Act: certificates issued

144. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

On how many occasions were certificates issued in terms of section 103(er) (4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in South West Africa/Namibia from (a) 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1983 and (b) 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) Nil.

(b) One, until 5 June 1987.

SWA/Namibia: detainees

145. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

How many persons were being detained in South West Africa/Namibia in terms of (a) the Terrorism Act, No 83 of 1967, (b) the Suppression of Communism Act, No 44 of 1950, (c) Proclamation AG 9 of 1977 and (d) Proclamation AG 26 of 1978 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

- As at 5 June 1987:
- (a) Nine.
- (b) Nil.
- (c) One.
- (d) Nil.

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146. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(1) How many certificates were issued in terms of section 103(er) (8) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in South West Africa/Namibia from (a) 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1983 and (b) 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) what are the names of the deceased in respect of whom these certificates were issued and (b) in what specified areas did these deaths occur?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) (a) Nil.
- (b) One, until 5 June 1987.

(2) (a) Mr Frans Uatopa.
(b) Ovambo.

Financial assistance to publishers

176. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether his Department has at any time provided any (a) financial and/or (b) other assistance to the publishers of a certain publication, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what specified assistance, (ii) (aa) when, (bb) why and (cc) on whose instructions was this assistance provided and (iii) what are the names of the (aa) publishers and (bb) publication in question?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

As a matter of principle I do not consider it to be in the national interest to reply to questions of this nature even if the reply would have been in the negative.

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE 1987

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

First-year students

33. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of, first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1986 (i) dropped out during the year and

Steward 17/6/87

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(3) It is doubted whether the shortages will be eliminated in the foreseeable future due to such factors as availability of funds, population growth, unemployment, influx, etc. Possibly with more private sector involvement, the shortages can be alleviated in twenty to thirty years time.

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176. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether his Department has at any time provided any (a) financial and/or (b) other assistance to the publishers of a certain publication, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what specified assistance, (ii) (aa) when, (bb) why and (cc) on whose instructions was this assistance provided and (iii) what are the names of the (aa) publishers and (bb) publication in question?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

As a matter of principle I do not consider it to be in the national interest to reply to questions of this nature even if the reply would have been in the negative.

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE 1987

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

First-year students

33. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of, first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1986 (i) dropped out during the year and

(ii) were still in the year

Namibia fear of SA ultimatum

Two years ago today the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) took office in Windhoek amid a fanfare that the Namibian capital had never before seen.

It was "Karnaval" time all over again as raucous, brightly coloured processions wound their way down Kaiser Street, a flight of Impala fighter-bombers of the SAAF trailed blue, orange and white smoke streamers over the city, and 20 000 people jammed the "South West Stadium" to take in precision military drill displays, gymnastics and dancing.

This year there is precious little to celebrate. In fact, the more cynical observers in Windhoek feel that the six-party coalition installed by State President Mr P W Botha two years ago is on very shaky legs.

On Friday, a high-powered, 14-member delegation from Pretoria, including Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pk Botha and Defence supremo General Magnus Malan, arrives in Windhoek for what will undoubtedly be the most important talks between "Big Brother" and his Namibian proteges since that June day in 1985.

The two main items on the agenda are likely to be constitutions and money, with the suspicion that one is related to the other.

Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge got a nasty shock last week when he

After Pretoria's cut in financial aid to Windhoek, there is apprehension over top-level joint talks to be held this week, reports Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service.

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found that Pretoria had decided to effectively slash its contribution to Namibia's 1987-88 Budget by a "drastic" 40 percent. Belt-tightening will be the order of the day, according to Mr Mudge, who now has only R308 million of South African money when he was expecting R508 million.

Although the reasons for the South African move are ostensibly fiscal, political analysts in Windhoek feel that Pretoria might be trying to tell the Namibians something.

One of the things South Africa has been trying to impress on the TGNU is the need to "broaden its base" of representation. It is a theme on which Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar — who reports directly to Mr Botha's office — has spoken on a number of times. In February he went as far as warning the TGNU that South Africa would consider "pulling the plug" on them if they did not make progress on that question.

Also, one of the things dearest to the heart of President Botha's government in both its Namibian and internal policy in South Africa, is the principle of strong guarantees of

group and minority rights in any future political dispensation.

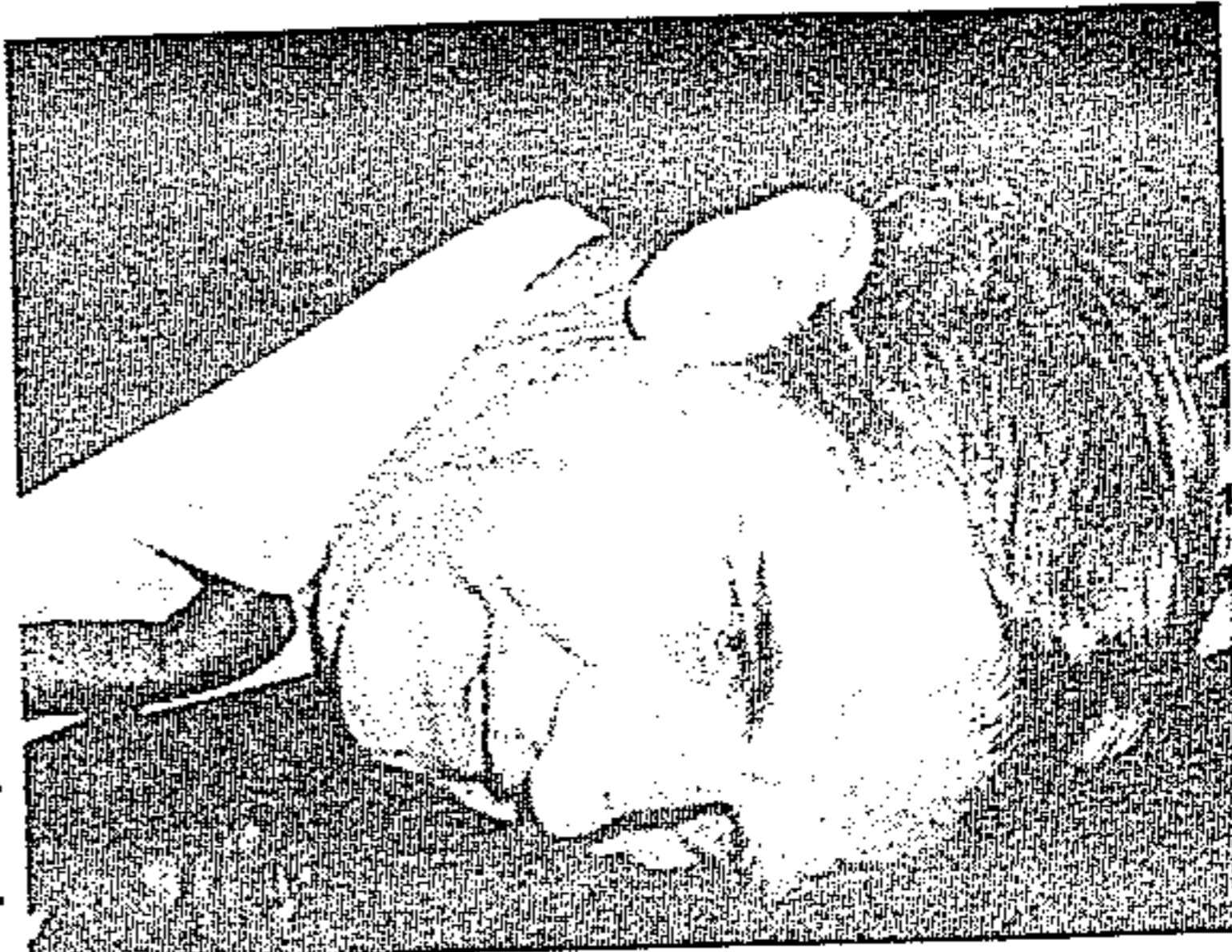
But the TGNU members, with the exception of the National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA) and the Reboth Baster Party, seem reluctant to toe that ideological line.

Windhoek's Constitutional Council, on which all six parties of the TGNU were represented, has just completed work on a draft constitution. The document was obviously not to the liking of the NP-SWA, presumably because rights guarantees were not strong enough.

The "South West Nats" — who have strong support and sympathy in Union Buildings — have drawn up their own political blueprint in opposition to the council's.

It is expected that, at the very least, Ministers Botha and Malan will lend the NP-SWA document their support when joint talks begin on Friday. At the worst, they might give the Namibians an ultimatum — accept group and minority rights, or else.

The delivery of such an ultimatum could well provoke resignations



Mudge... belt-tightening ahead.

among those TGNU members who feel that the group rights principle is tantamount to a revision, and not a removal, of apartheid.

Resignations in turn would probably mean a collapse of the TGNU and a return to direct rule through the Administrator-General.

The government did start off in 1985 with high hopes and high-sounding plans. But when it came to the question of finally dismantling apartheid, the "Unity" part of the TGNU's

title began to ring a little hollow, as it became apparent that not everyone in the government was committed to replacing "separate development".

The left-leaning members of the TGNU found out late last year and early this year that they are virtually powerless while this system is still in force.

The TGNU has managed to win few friends. Internationally, it is not recognised as a government, but does have considerable support (bolstered by its own expensive overseas public relations campaigns) in the conservative camps in Europe and the US.

Swapo has scornfully refused to join what it calls the "puppet" government and, despite making some progress in improving social conditions, the government has yet to convince the cynics at home.

All the while the ruinous war in the north of the territory has continued, with the risks of increasing polarisation growing daily. Security laws are still in force and, if anything, have been strengthened during the TGNU's period in office.

So, for the TGNU members, it will be a gloomy second birthday party, particularly as they will have looking over their shoulder a strong-willed "Big Brother" who has shown he is capable of taking away all their toys if he wants to.

REFUGEES

Refugees symbols of 20 years of failure

A HIGH-POWERED delegation of heads of state, representatives from the United Nations Council for Namibia, ambassadors and journalists were recently invited to visit the biggest refugee camp for Namibians in Angola.

The one-off trip to Kwanza-Sul camp in central Angola was a part of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

There were many, however, who expressed regret and sadness at this anniversary — as it also meant 20 years of failure to bring about independence for Namibia.

Soviet helicopter gunships were used to transport diplomats, UN representatives and journalists into the heart of Angola, where the Kwanza-Sul camp is situated.

A few asked nervous questions about the presence of pockets of Unita guerrillas armed with Stinger missiles, but the young Angolan pi-

lots seemed calm and confident.

What makes Kwanza-Sul different from any other camp in Angola is the fact that it accommodates more than 43 000 Namibians.

The camp was set up in 1978, initially to provide shelter for survivors from the camp at Kassinga which

Breeding grounds for mosquitoes and malaria

... was attacked by South African troops who killed at least 600 Namibian refugees who had been living there at the time.

Since then, thousands of Namibians have crossed the border to escape the war raging in the north of their own country. The camp spans a radius of 25km and is situated on a coffee plantation surrounded by dense tropical jungle.

The humid climate and an abun-

dance of water provide ideal breeding conditions for mosquitoes and malaria has been responsible for the death of a number of refugees.

According to the head of medical services at the camp, Dr Nicky Iyambo, there are four hospitals with a total of 170 beds which serve both the refugees and the local Angolan population.

"At times we struggle to cope, and we could definitely do with more beds. We have five doctors, and diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis constantly keep us busy," he said.

The lack of clean running water was solved recently when the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) provided a water purification plant and established outlets which brought water into many of the refugees' homes.

Dr Iyamba said that 75 percent of the camps' inhabitants were women and children. They performed most of the daily chores like ploughing the



Part of the delegation who made the trip from Luanda to Kwanza-Sul, from left: The chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, Lieutenant-General Peter Zuze, the President of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, and national chairman David Merero.

fields, building houses, driving vehicles, cooking and caring for the young and old.

Most of the men living at Kwanza-Sul are physically disabled from the Kassinga massacre or as a result of the war in northern Namibia. They are all, however, actively involved in

High priority to education inside the camp

projects at the camp such as brick-making, weaving and making shoes.

High priority is given to education inside the camp and Kwanza-Sul is dotted with primary and secondary schools, day care centres for infants and a building used for night classes attended by adults.

There is still an overcrowding problem, however, with slightly more than 2 000 children attending primary schools and 3 000 adults being taught at night classes.

"The camp is guarded day and night by MPLA soldiers who patrol the perimeter of the area on a constant lookout for Unita or South African troops.

Life at Kwanza-Sul is not easy. The emotional strain of being separated from their families in Namibia shows on many faces of the refugees.

One refugee, who has been at Kwanza-Sul for seven years, said that she would love to go back to Namibia.

"I can never go back while my country is still being ruled by South Africa. Only after independence can I be reunited with my friends and family. I came to Kwanza-Sul because I could no longer live with the evils of war, racism and the army of occupation," she said.

Most of the stories are similar.

Some were at Kassinga when the SADF raided the camp — and live in constant fear of the same thing happening at Kwanza-Sul.

CAP Times 18/6/87

Brother of top SWA churchman shot dead

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From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — Mr Joseph Dumeni, brother of Namibia's top churchman and one of the territory's most influential leaders, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, was shot dead by South African-led security forces in Namibia on Saturday.

According to a Defence Force spokesman in Windhoek, Mr Dumeni rode on a bicycle into an army ambush 10km north of Ombalantu at 1.27am.

"Warning shots were fired, but the man tried to flee," he said. "He was then fatally wounded."

A storm of controversy has erupted over official details of the incident, which are being seriously queried, and local lawyers confirmed yesterday that they have been instructed to investigate the matter.

"The shock felt in the community would be similar to that which would be felt if Archbishop Tutu's brother had been shot by security forces in South Africa," political analyst and editor of the Namibian Review, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said.

Bishop Dumeni is the head of the powerful Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo/Kavango Church in Namibia, with an estimated membership of more than 350 000.

Vital meeting in Windhoek

Ministers in major talks on Namibia

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, are due in Windhoek this morning for important talks with Namibia's Transitional Government.

Constitutional, financial and security matters will be on the agenda for the meeting, which is widely believed to be vital and the most important between the two sides since the Windhoek administration was appointed by the State President, Mr P W Botha in June 1985.

The South Africans will be bringing a 14-man delegation including Deputy Finance Minister Mr Org Marais and the Director-General of Finance, Mr Chris Stals.

Slashing of budget contribution

Budgetary problems are likely to be uppermost in the minds of the Namibians, following the recent dramatic slashing by South Africa of its budget contribution to the territory for 1987-88.

Pretoria told the Transitional Government it would be cutting its commitment this year by R200 million, an effective reduction of about 40 per cent.

Other points to be discussed will be the formulation of a constitution for the territory in the wake of the recent announcement that the 18 members of the Constitutional Council in Windhoek could not reach agreement on a draft constitution.

The South African delegation is not expected to stay overnight in Windhoek.

Cyclist shot dead

Jean Sutherland,
Windhoek

THE brother of a leading Namibian churchman, Bishop Kleopás Dumeni, was shot and killed by security forces in Northern Namibia last Saturday.

Joseph Dumeni was travelling on a bicycle when he rode into an army ambush about 10km north of Ombalantu, Owambo, at 1.27am on Saturday, according to a SWA Territory Force representative in Windhoek.

"Warning shots were fired, but the man tried to flee," the representative said yesterday. "He was fatally wounded."

Oswald Shivute, secretary of the Owambo Administration, told *Weekly Mail* that Dumeni had crossed the border into Angola looking for stolen cattle. He was apparently on his way back when the incident occurred.

The army representative said Dumeni had broken the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed in the north. He added that the ambush had been set up "because the army had received information" that there were Swapo guerrillas area. (271)

Controversy is erupting over official details of the incident, which are being queried. Local lawyers have confirmed that they will be instructed to take up the matter.

The incident has sent shockwaves through the Owambo community and beyond.

W/Mail

19-25/6/87

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Brother shot in Angola, — bishop

From JEAN SUTHERLAND
WINDHOEK. — Bishop
Kleopas Dumeni of Na-
mibia said yesterday
that his brother had
been shot dead inside
Angola while recovering
stolen cattle, and not in
Namibia, as has been re-
ported by the SWA Ter-
ritory Force.

The bishop, quoting an
eyewitness, disputed the
SWATF statement of
events leading to 41-
year-old Mr Josef Du-
meni's death.

According to the army,
Mr Dumeni was killed in
a security force ambush
about 10km north of Om-
balantu in Ovambo.

Bishop Dumeni is
head of the Evangelical
Lutheran Ovambo-
Kavango Church.

Local lawyer Mr David
Smuts has been instruct-
ed to take legal action on
behalf of the Dumeni
family.

A SWATF spokesman
said yesterday that the
SWATF had no further
comment to make on the
matter.

The chairman of the
Ovambo administration,
Mr Peter Kalangula,
speaking at Mr Dumeni's
funeral on Wednesday,
called for a probe into
his death.

STAND - off in Namibia

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queur for executives to knock on her door before withdrawing from South Africa.

While she is the first to admit she is no "crusader," the 37-year-old businesswoman does hold a doctorate from Harvard in administrative planning and social policy.

She also grew up in a house dominated by politics — her father was mayor of Lansing, Michigan. Later she helped implement a job programme for welfare mothers.

"I have a deep belief in human beings being able to solve their problems if the will and the wisdom is there," she said. "We want to develop the information and models to help them."



Dr Murningham — "I believe in what we're doing"

Critics

Dr Murningham is not without her detractors. She has been called a "vulture" and an opportunist by critics in both the corporate and activist worlds who feel she and other investment managers specialising in "social investment" are profiting from a miserable situation.

"Not everyone is going to love you," Dr Murningham said in reply. "I am certainly a businesswoman, but I also believe in what we're doing."

By NORMAN WEST: Political Reporter

THE FATE of the fragile SWA/Namibian transitional government is still in the balance following a crucial meeting on Friday between the SWA/Namibians and a delegation from Pretoria.

Both sides were this weekend claiming the talks had been successful in dealing with the tougher issues at stake.

But the real crisis — what sort of constitution the territory will have — has hardly been breached, and sources indicate that it is on that rock which the transitional government may founder.

On the one hand is the South African Government, which insists the internal government — launched amid much international criticism three years ago — should broaden its base of representation.

On the other hand stands the transitional government, which insists it can only do that by introducing a non-racial constitution — something Pretoria is dead against.

This weekend, Mr Dirk Mudge, Minister of Finance and a senior member of the transitional government, reaffirmed his determination to see a non-racial settlement for his country, but admitted problems still remained over Pretoria's interpretation of protection of minority rights.

His statement comes in response to an announcement by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that the

Crisis is looming over the rights of minorities

Cabinet of the transitional government had reached an agreement during their bilateral talks on an assurance that minority rights would be safeguarded in any future political dispensation for SWA/Namibia.

More talks are to follow on this issue.

He said the SWA/Namibian Cabinet had agreed to consider proposals on the manner in which minority rights could be protected effectively.

The chairman of the SWA/Namibian Cabinet, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, said however, the Botha statement should not be seen as a joint declaration by the two governments.

The transitional government is waiting to convey its response to the talks to President Botha tomorrow. It did not want to comment before then.

Rights

But it is clear that the controversial constitutional proposals — the result of an inquiry by a committee under Mr Justice Hiemstra — have not been accepted by the South African Government.

Pretoria is insisting on protection of minority rights by race group, while the SWA/Namibian proposal is based on free association, with a review chamber based on group representation — similar to the Natal-Kwa-Zulu proposals turned down by the Government recently.

Mr Mudge insisted the protection of minority rights was never an issue and is, in fact, enshrined in the Bill of Fundamental Rights as part of the proposed constitutional model for the territory, which is still to be published.

Friday's talks took place against the background of the recent decision by Pretoria to cut its contribution to SWA/Namibia's 1987-1988 budget by 40 percent.

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dantly clear was that the administration has spent an enormous number of man-hours enforcing the sanctions. It so adamantly opposed:

According to Mr Richard Newcomb, director of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, the customs service has already initiated 18 domestic and eight foreign investigations into sanctions-busting.

The allegations, most of which, he said, appeared to be unfounded, included false declaration of country of origin of products like diamonds, steel and textiles, the supposed import of Krugers and the illegal export of pet-

roleum products, weapons and aircraft parts.

The administration has turned out 13 reports, mandated by the legislation, on everything from dependence of the US on South African strategic minerals to ties between the African National Congress and the Communist Party. Two more are in the pipeline.

The State Department also delivered a 200-page report to congress this week on the sanctions implementation.

Rejected

According to Mr Paul Freedenburg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Administration, US embassy officials in South Africa are now visiting the premises of all South African buyers of American computers to ensure that none is going to any apartheid-enforcing agency. Checks are also

made before the computers are shipped.

This year the Office for Export Enforcement (OEE) has initiated 26 pre-licence checks of computer exports.

Mr Freedenburg said South Africa accounted for a third of all post-shipment verifications carried out by the OEE worldwide this year. Fifty-six staff hours a week are devoted to checking South Africa-related information.

Dr Crocker rejected Congress griping about his decision not to follow recommendations in the legislation to seek multilateral sanctions with US allies or in the United Nations.

"You are well aware of our feelings regarding punitive economic sanctions," Dr Crocker said in reply to written questions. "We feel that the important issue remains the identification of those bilateral and multilateral measures which are likely to influence the South African Government to abandon apartheid."

See Business Times, Page 11

US ambassador is ambivalent on SA sanctions

Sunday Times Reporter

THE United States ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, has come out with some strongly-worded observations on the current situation — and implied he is indifferent to continuing disinvestment.

The normally low-key envoy told a Portland, Oregon, US, audience yesterday that sanctions were an "unmitigated success" in expressing displeasure for apartheid but it was too early to say whether they would contribute to change.

Mr Perkins also said he would not discourage companies from disinvesting.

Abhorrence

The ambivalent stand by the diplomat contrasts with the strong stand against sanctions recently taken by Assistant Secretary of State,

opposes the departure of American companies from South Africa, Mr Perkins said: "I don't urge companies to leave or stay."

The ambassador said companies that stayed in South Africa must remain socially engaged and those that withdraw should leave behind something for black South Africans.

As an example of what could be done, he said universities that divest could put their money in a trust to help black South Africans.

Mr Perkins said the government's state of emergency had succeeded in restoring order "as the South African government likes to define it".

But, he added, the situation would not return to what it was before.

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The Star Wedn

By Brendan Seery,

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — When Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan came here last week to talk to the transitional government they may have rocked the boat, but they did not change the crew.

After seven hours of debate and probably some hard bargaining, a bouyant Windhoek administration emerged, ready to chart a course into its third year.

After mulling over matters, the Windhoek politicians held court at the Tintenpalast government building in the Namibian capital on Monday and told the world:
● They are still at the helm, and will be for the foreseeable future.
● Their work on a constitution

Not much of a transition in Windhoek

will continue, but will hopefully involve a broader spectrum of political parties, including Swapo, to whom an appeal was made to lay down arms and come to the conference table.

● They are committed to the "protection of minority rights", although they disagree about what a "minority" is and how it is best protected.

● They will probably test any constitution they devise through elections or a national referendum.

● No arrangement made in Windhoek will be allowed to lead the country on the "UDI route", and the commitment to implement the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan remains strong.

● They will accelerate efforts to abolish the remnants of apartheid and will ensure that security forces actions are carried out with "restraint".

● They will try to achieve a "reasonable balance" between black aspirations for material benefits and white fears for security.

Although things appear to be happening once more and media interest in Windhoek has heightened, the transitional government's general direction is little changed.

When the six-party coalition took office, it was given wide powers over its own affairs by President Botha.

However, Pretoria retained control of defence, security and

foreign affairs.

South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, was given powers to veto any legislation by the Windhoek National Assembly which he felt contravened the transitional government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

The government parties then nominated representatives to a Constitutional Council, which was given the task of drawing up a constitution by June 1987.

When this draft document was completed earlier this month, it became apparent that unanimity had not been reached, with the National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Deemocrats

holding out for protection of minority rights through the group or ethnic system.

Legislation establishing the council provides that the two dissenters can be overruled on a two-thirds majority vote, and this is expected to happen in the next month.

However, the minority members of the council have already submitted their own constitutional proposals.

At the transitional government's press conference, ministers Dirk Mudge and Jandé Wet said all interested parties, including Swapo, would be invited to submit constitutional proposals.

A time limit of three months was set on deliberations.

Next possible step is a referendum or elections as the Constitutional Council Act stipulates that any draft constitution must be submitted to a "test of acceptability" by the Namibian people.

It is considered by political observers here to be highly unlikely that Swapo will take up the transitional government's offer.

Swapo argues that it will only discuss Namibian independence directly with South Africa, which it regards as the "colonial power".

Swapo insists that constitutional "meddling" goes against the situation envisaged in the UN 435 plan providing for one-man, one-vote elections to a constituent assembly which then decides on a constitution for independent Namibia.

Namibian ship of state weathers storm

When Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan came to Windhoek on Friday to talk to the Transitional Government, they may have rocked the boat but they did not change the crew.

After seven hours of gruelling debate and some probable hard bargaining, a buoyant Windhoek administration emerged, sails trimmed and rudder set, to chart its course into its third year.

After mulling over matters during the weekend, the Windhoek politicians held court at the Tintenpalast government building in the Namibian capital and told the world:

● They are still at the helm, and will be for the foreseeable future.

● Their work on a constitution will continue, but will hopefully involve a broader spectrum of political parties, including Swapo, to whom an appeal was made to lay down arms and come to the conference table.

● They are committed to the "protection of minority rights" in any future political dispensation, although they freely admit they disagree among themselves about just what a "minority" is and how it is best defended.

● They will probably test any constitution they devise through elections or a national referendum.

● No arrangement made in Windhoek will be allowed to lead the country on the "UDI route" and the commitment to implement the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan remains strong.

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Brendan Seery reports from Windhoek on the outcome of top-level talks on the future of the territory and its Transitional Government.

● They will accelerate efforts to abolish the remnants of apartheid and will ensure that all actions of the security forces be carried out "with restraint".

● They will try to achieve a "reasonable balance" between black aspirations of material benefit and white fears for security.

Although things appear to be happening once more, and the media interest in Windhoek has heightened considerably over the last few days, the Transitional Government's general direction is little changed.

When the six-party coalition took office, it was given wide powers over its own affairs by President Botha. But Pretoria retained control of the important portfolios of defence, security and foreign affairs.

South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, was given powers to veto any legislation by the National Assembly which he felt contravened the Transitional Government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

The government parties then nominated representatives to a Constitutional Council, which was given the task of drawing up a constitu-

tion by June 1987. When this draft document was completed this month, it became apparent that unanimity had not been reached, with two parties, the National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Deomcrats, holding out for protection of minority rights through the group or ethnic system.

Legislation establishing the council provides that the two dissenters can be overruled on a two-thirds majority vote, and this is expected to happen within the next month. However, the minority members of the council have already submitted their own constitutional proposals, which will be considered along with those approved by the majority.

At the Transitional Government's Press conference, Ministers Dirk Mudge and Jan de Wet said all interested parties, including Swapo, would be invited to submit their constitutional proposals before a final document was agreed upon. A time limit of three months was set on the deliberations. From there, the next possible step is a referendum or elections, as the Constitutional Council Act stipulates that any draft constitution must be submitted to a "test of acceptability" by the Namibian people.

Political observers in Windhoek consider it highly unlikely that Swapo will take up the Transitional Government's offer. This is because Swapo argues that it will discuss Namibia only directly with South Africa, which it regards as the "colonial power".

Swapo's stance is also that any constitutional "meddling" inside Namibia at present goes against the situation envisaged in the UN 435 plan, which provides for one-man-one-vote elections to a Constituent Assembly which will itself compile a constitution for the future independent state of Namibia. — The Star's Africa News Service.



South African cabinet ministers can't venture far beyond our borders these days without encountering placard-wielding demos. Not even the short hop to Windhoek is safe any more. This was the sight which greeted Pik Botha and Magnus Malan in Namibia this week, when the two flew in for consultations

Picture: JOHANN LIEBENBERG, The Namibian

19 Swapo men shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed 19 Swapo insurgents last month, bringing to 515 the number of insurgents killed in the first six months of the year, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday. — Sapa.

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DIRK MUDGE

Staying power

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Dirk Mudge (59) is chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a multi-party front that has dominated official Namibian politics since 1978. He's Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Ministers of the present six-party Namibian transitional government (TG). Mudge's career makes him perhaps the most fascinating of all southern African politicians.

It's 10 years since Mudge and several others walked out of the SWA National Party to form the Republican Party. This later became the "white" party in the DTA. At the time, moderates saw a compromise constitution — a compromise, that is, between one-man, one-vote and a purely ethnic poll — as a way to circumvent Swapo's dominance among the Ovambo group.

Since then, Mudge has always stood between the authoritarian vacillations of the South African government, on the one hand, and Swapo on the other. In the 1978 elections, the DTA's parties together won an 80% majority, amid accusations of coercion and corruption. At that time, Pretoria still seemed to be sympathetic to the DTA.

From 1979-1983, Mudge was chairman of the Administrator General's Council and then of the Council of Ministers, which were earlier attempts to set up a legitimate party and/or government to pre-empt Swapo in the event of internationally supervised independence elections. But then, in 1983-1984, SA and the US hit on "linkage" — SA would accede to UN-supervised elections and independence for Namibia if Cubans withdrew from Angola. An enduring stalemate ensued.

The DTA and Mudge — accused of being stooges of the South Africans by the more leftwing Namibian parties — got fed up with SA's refusal to cede essential powers. Namibian moderates had become more and more nationalist (in the original sense of the word), and one found conservative Afrikaners fulminating about the South Africans' grim unwillingness to hand over any power at all.

In June 1985, thanks largely to Mudge personally (and to their pervasive weariness with being in the political wilderness), five other parties were persuaded to join the DTA to make up a government of national unity — the present TG.

According to Proclamation 101 of 1985, which also incorporated a Bill of Rights, they were given all the legislative and executive powers of the South African-appointed Ad-

ministrator-General (who reported directly to the South African State President). But the portfolios did not include Defence or Foreign Affairs. The new government was to oversee the drawing up of a constitution for Namibia, by a committee headed by Mr Justice Hiemstra.

The Bill of Rights specifically forbids racial discrimination. In 1981-1982, the government led by Mudge abolished Group Areas, influx control and the Immorality Act; and the civil service and public amenities were integrated. But the TG inherited

Education (black) announcing educational integration, followed by the Minister of Agriculture (white, NP) saying the next day that this was "nonsense." You had the NP bringing a court case against Justice Hiemstra, in charge of the constitutional committee appointed by the government of which it was part, when it leaked out that his constitution was to be nonracial. The net result has been precious little movement in nearly two years.

For all his good intentions, Mudge is part of a government of national unity which holds power by Pretoria's grace and favour, and which has not been elected.

There were signs that the level of support might be tested this year. The AG threatened in February to pull the plug on the TG if it did not broaden its representative base. He demanded second-tier ethnic elections to involve the ethnic authorities in government, and said: "SA does not necessarily identify the wishes of the people of the territory with those of the transitional government."

The TG announced in turn that it intended this year to:

- Establish officially the name "Namibia;"
- Devise a national flag and anthem;
- Gain control of the SWA Territory Force;
- Gain autonomy in foreign affairs; and
- Hold nonracial local elections.

It would seem by now that Mudge's own position has shifted considerably — but he has maintained firmly that "I have never been a racist in my life." Formerly a member of the NP, he now believes that "minority rights can only be guaranteed by the majority." He says the system of ethnicity was given a chance, and has proved to be unworkable, both in practical terms and as a route to gaining international acceptance. He is not opposed to the acknowledgment of ethnicity — but believes that you cannot build a government on such elusive concepts.

The ponderous crawl towards a solution in Namibia, he believes, has been an immensely educative process. Constitutions cannot be written on paper (which can always be torn up). Rather, a constitution must be written broadly in the "hearts of people." Attitudes have changed, and Mudge believes that most Namibians have reached agreement in spirit.

Mudge is an optimist, and he has the stamina and perseverance of a shrewd political survivor. He needs these qualities. There



Mudge ... Stamina and perseverance

racially divided local government, educational and health systems. It also inherited 11 second-tier or ethnic authorities — which were corrupt, expensive and unwieldy.

Mudge is now believed to be firmly in favour of doing away with this arrangement, not least because it's integral to the apartheid system, and he personally favours a unitary state divided into provinces.

Since its inception, the poor TG has been at its own throat. Most parties wanted to integrate education, health and local authorities, but the SWA NP and the Rehoboths fought against this, often in court. You had the weird situation of the Minister of

cont

FM

3/7/87

is little prospect right now of SA allowing the TG to go to the electorate on a non-ethnic, non-racial basis to test its support.

But the Namibians remain undeterred. Last week, after a visit by Pik Botha and Magnus Malan, the TG cabinet announced that they would not be forced into maintaining SA's system of separate political, social and educational structures. Mudge said the the Cabinet would soon be publishing a draft of a non-racial constitution, and will invite public comment for a period of three months.

After that, we can expect yet another variation of stalemate. The Cuban problem remains, and Pretoria's position on it is still supported by the US. And some observers are convinced that South African strategists would like Namibian independence to stay on the backburner indefinitely, thus maintaining the territory as a vast military buffer zone.

Yet we can expect Mudge to keep trying. He has argued that Swapo wants the same outcome as the TG — a non-racial, independent country. The peaceful way is not romantic, and it's not easy.

As man and politician, Dirk Mudge is straightforward and has considerable charm — and he seems to have the necessary courage. His principles may well have remained steadfast, but as a politician he has moved from apartheid to ethnicism, and from there to genuine non-racialism. It has never been easy — yet he has not retired in frustration to some political wilderness. He has stayed in the mainstream, and will probably continue to be an important, logjam-breaking influence.

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170 held in dawn raid 22/ in Luderitz

42643 3/7/87
WINDHOEK. — Police arrested 170 people in a pre-dawn raid on a township outside Luderitz today.

The five-hour operation at Luderitzbucht, on the coast in southern SWA/Namibia, was completed at 9am.

A police spokesman said weapons, including firearms, and stolen goods were seized. Six housebreaking cases were solved as a result.

● In the past four weeks Luderitz has had labour strikes which began at a seaweed-processing plant where about 270 workers downed tools. The strike remains deadlocked.

A trawler crew of 49 and 30 workers collecting guano have also gone on strike. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 3/1/87

19 Swapo

killed 221

last month

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed 19 Swapo insurgents last month, bringing to 515 the number of insurgents killed in the first six months of the year, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

A total of 645 insurgents died in action in the whole of last year, compared to 599 in 1985.

SWATF said there had been a clear decline in the number of insurgency incidents in northern Namibia in the past three weeks. It said the incidents were mainly concentrated on sabotage attempts aimed at civilians.

A post office agency in Tsandi, northern Namibia, was destroyed on Sunday in a blast in which Soviet-made explosives were used.

A road bridge about 10km from Otapi, between Oshakati and Ruacana, was damaged by explosives on Tuesday night, SWABC radio news reported. — Sapa

Wrong road in Namibia

By André du Pisani, Research Director, The South African Institute of International Affairs

THE South African Government uncompromisingly demands the protection of minority rights in any future political system for Namibia and insists upon broadening the base of the present Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU).

That does not mean, however, that such policies and ideological precepts are necessarily in the interests of Namibians, or in South Africa's own medium and longer-term regional interests.

The doctrine of group "essentialism" (a belief that individuals must exercise their political and social lives through the race group to which they belong), so prevalent within National Party thinking in Namibia and South Africa, is flawed in several respects.

The apparent agreement reached on the question of the protection of minority rights has merely postponed the crisis for another three months.

The bureaucratic arro-

gance with which a vindictive South African Government has made its dictates known is likely to undermine any potentially effective impact of the new Namibian constitution.

For all the limitations associated with the TGNU — and these are considerable — the proposed constitution itself contains many innovative and positive features.

□□□

Clearly, the dismissive assertion on the part of the South African Government as well as the National and Rehoboth Free Democratic Parties (RFDP), that inadequate safeguards are made for the protection of group or minority rights and interests, is unfounded.

Significantly, similar objections were raised earlier in the Turnhalle Constitution-

al Conference (1975-1977) and, more recently, in the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba.

This is indicative of the "reform from above" mode virtually insisted upon by the South African Government, in terms of which it passionately desires to control and engineer processes of socio-political transformation.

South Africa's reported fiscal cut of R200-million in its allocation to the Namibian treasury, although understandable in economic terms, does not make political sense, for it is bound to aggravate the already considerable financial vulnerability of the TGNU and effects its political legitimacy.

Both Mr Peter Kalangula and Mr Justus Garoeb, candidates for co-option to the TGNU, would commit political suicide if they were to join, given these circum-

stances and extraneously dictated conditions.

Thus, there is a real possibility that South Africa may end up with a weaker and even more fractious TGNU. Surely, this cannot be in South Africa's own national or regional interests?

The painful reality remains — South Africa cannot unilaterally bestow legitimacy upon a successor government in Windhoek. History and international legal developments militate against it, and in this respect South Africa has lost control over the transition process.

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The most desirable option from a South African viewpoint would be to allow *all* Namibians to engage in a process of open bargaining about the rules of their future political order.

The mechanism to achieve this already exists in the form of internationally-validated agreements that amplified and strengthened Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

It is a matter of profound sadness that Namibians have become the victims of the politics of postponement because the rulers of South Africa find themselves in a moral and political malaise back home.

Namibians, on their part, should realise that the right to say *no* is a fundamental tenet of democracy. Perhaps the time is long overdue for them to start exercising this right on a more regular basis.

South Africa's behaviour in Namibia does not augur well for the resolution of a much more complex and profound problem within South Africa itself.

Perhaps, that is the real tragedy: that we do not seem to learn from history, but through history ...

ST 5/7/87 (221)

Opp. Times 6/7/87

8 hurt in Katutura clashes

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From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — At least eight people were injured — three received gunshot wounds — in clashes between police and township residents on their way to a Swapo meeting in Katutura yesterday.

According to police spokesman Inspector Andre du Toit, trouble flared when a group of about six men attacked a policeman when the patrol vehicle he was in stopped near meeting-goers.

Inspector Du Toit said members of the crowd had stabbed

the policeman in the neck.

"He then fired four shots, wounding three people."

The police spokesman said 21 people had been arrested and would appear in court tomorrow.

However, an eyewitness at a nearby garage claims he saw no attack. He said shots were fired at the people.

A spokesman for Katutura Hospital confirmed that eight people had been admitted, including three with gunshot wounds.

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Bilow
1/18

Namibian draft is approved

WINDHOEK — The 18-member Namibian Constitutional Council yesterday voted in favour of a draft constitution for the territory by a two-thirds majority.

A total of 14 members approved the constitutional plan drawn up under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra.

Four representatives of the all-white SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party opposed it.

The two parties are known to be in favour of a constitution which incorporates structures for minority governments, whereas the draft adopted yesterday is understood not to make specific provision for group rights.

The Namibian transitional Cabinet last month requested the council to vote on the draft constitution.

Activities of the council have been behind closed doors, and inhabitants of the territory have not had access to any of its constitutional plans.

SA told the Namibian government last month that any constitutional product should only serve as a basis for further negotiation among the territories' political parties. — Sapa.

SWA Council ^{2/3} yes for new constitution

Capetown 7/7/87 (22)

WINDHOEK — The 18-member Namibian Constitutional Council yesterday voted by a two-thirds majority in favour of a draft constitution for the territory, SWABC radio news reported in Windhoek.

A total of 14 members approved the constitutional plan drawn up under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra.

Four representatives of the all-white SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party opposed it.

The two parties are known to be in favour of a constitution which incorporates structures for minority governments, whereas the draft adopted yesterday is understood not to make specific provision for group rights.

The Namibian transitional cabinet last month requested the Constitutional Council to take a vote on the draft constitution after the parties had failed to reach unanimity on the

proposal.

Activities of the council to date were behind closed doors and inhabitants of the territory had not had access to date to any of its constitutional plans.

The cabinet earlier said the Namibian public would have to be given the opportunity to comment on the constitutional draft.

The Constitutional Council began its deliberations last January, and the South African government told the Namibian government last month that any constitutional product should serve only as a basis for further negotiation among the political parties in the territory.

Political observers said Pretoria's pronouncement meant a constitution would not be implemented in the near future.

Namibia began its search for a new constitutional dispensation at the Turnhalle Conference in 1975. — Sapa

Chf. Trib 7/7/87
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Legal action intended after SWA police raid

WINDHOEK. — Namibian workers intended taking legal action against the authorities for injuries and losses sustained in a police raid at Luderitz, a press spokesman for the National Union of Namibian Workers, Mr Anton Lubowski, said here yesterday.

The NUNW claimed the police raid had been connected to strikes at the southern sea port.

Police on Friday said 170 people had been arrested in the raid, which they said had been aimed at crime prevention. The Swapo-affiliated NUNW said more than 100 people were still in detention at Luderitz yesterday.

Photographs showing injuries and bloodstains at a workers' hostel at Luderitz were shown at a news conference yesterday.

The NUNW said it had the names of 54 people who reported injuries in the raid, in which rubber bullets and teargas were used.

Swapo's Youth League held a political rally in the township outside Windhoek on Sunday, which it said was preceded by police patrols, which had rounded up people.

Police confirmed that 21 people had been arrested for "possession of dangerous weapons" and that three people had been briefly admitted to hospital for treatment for gunshot wounds. Sapa



Luderitz compound residents — beaten and weary after the attack

'Sands Hotel' snoop. 200 held

9-14/87 *South* *221*

From MARK VERBAAN

MORE than 50 people were injured and 200 arrested when police swooped on the compound outside the tiny southern Namibian town of Luderitz last week.

Luderitz, a wind-swept town built on rocks and surrounded by hostile desert and an unfriendly Atlantic Ocean, is already in grave danger of becoming a ghost-town.

The community can ill-afford such actions as last Friday's violent raid on the compound housing 1 500 workers of the small fishing town.

Most of the residents of "white" Luderitz were unaware of the pre-dawn police swoop on the compound, a mere three-minute drive from the centre of the "white" town.

When I arrived at the compound, hundreds of dazed residents had gathered to ascertain who had been wounded and arrested.

Some wandered about with bandages wrapped around their heads, others wanted us to go into the rooms to see the results of the raid. A few were sitting around the tin shanties built among the rocks fifty metres from the compound — an area known by residents as the "Sands Hotel".

But this is not the first raid on compounds in Namibia in recent months.

On June 4 police and army troops staged a seven-hour surprise raid on the Ovambo Compound in Katutura outside Windhoek.

At 4.30am on Friday camouflaged police moved in and began a room-to-room search of the drab concrete blocks which stand huddled in the rocky regions on the outskirts of Luderitz.

Blood was spattered on the inside walls of the hostel, pools of blood lay congealed on the stairwells, and the stench of overturned home-brew permeated the air.

Piles of overalls from striking workers employed at the nearby Taurus Chemicals plant were also confiscated.

During the raid some residents fled into the desert, or took refuge in the rocky hills around the compound. They were pursued by police firing rubber bullets and teargas.

Live rounds of the 7.62mm calibre were found lying on the ground, as well as dozens of rubber bullets, 37mm baton shells and teargas grenades.

Some of those arrested were either released or paid admission of guilt fines.

Police in Windhoek said many illegal firearms had been found, but Inspector Charl Human, who led the raid, said in Luderitz no guns were discovered.

Police this week confirmed that 111 compound residents were still being held at the Luderitz police station.

The raid on the Katutura compound early last month resulted in the arrest of 46 residents — with more than 70 injured.

• Katutura: Life no better than before, page 10

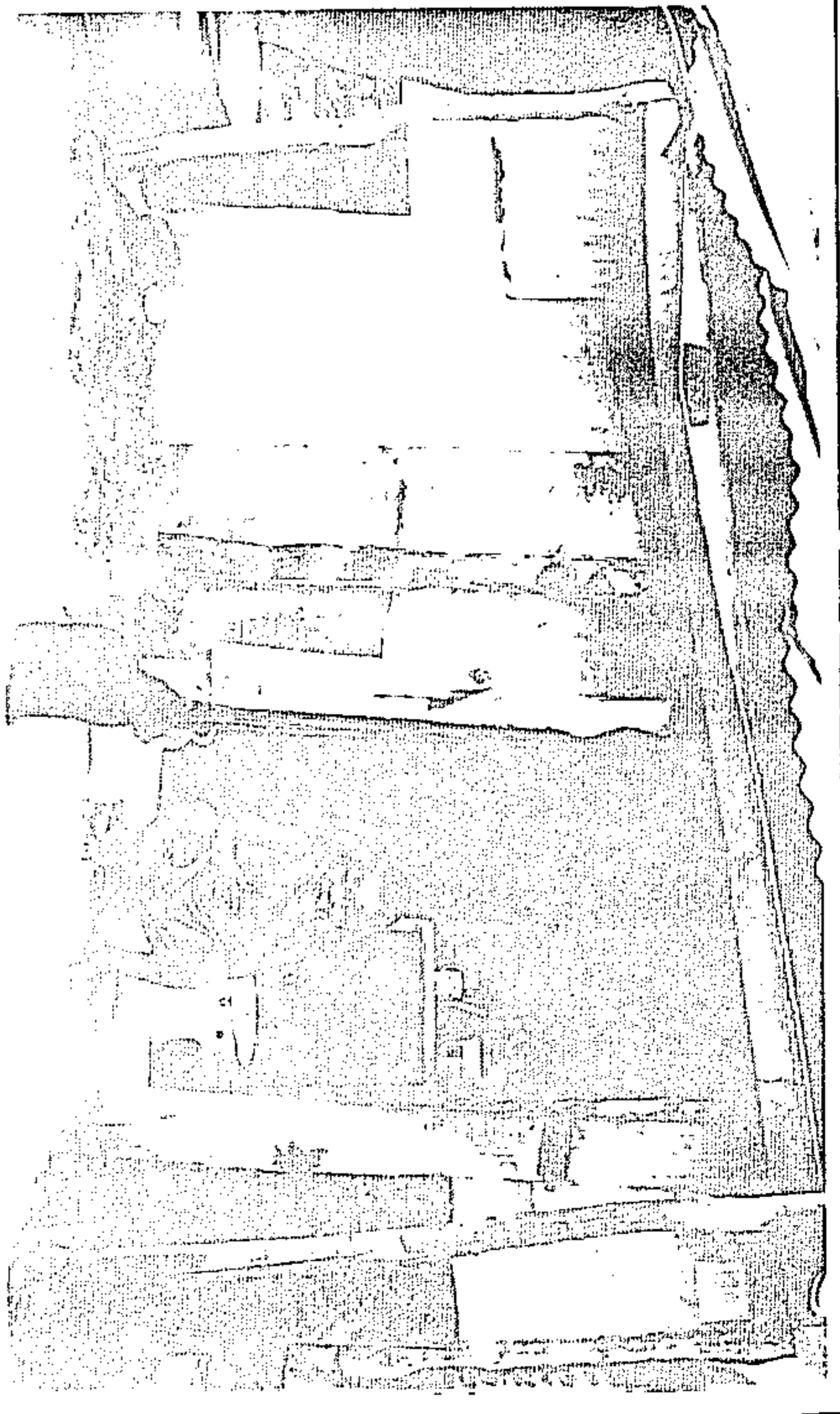
The 'Sands Hotel' compound outside Luderitz which was demolished by police last Friday



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Communal taps are used for drinking and washing in large parts of Katurura



Housing conditions such as these are common in Windhoek's Katurura township

Katurura: Life no better than before

THIRTY years ago the government forcibly moved 10 000 people from "Old Location" on the outskirts of Windhoek to a new township called Katurura. Today life there is no better than conditions in the old ghetto. **MARK VERBAAN** reports:

TEN thousand people were living in the ghettos of the "Old Location" on the outskirts of Windhoek when a decision was taken by the South African Government to forcibly move them to a new township some ten kilometres away on the opposite side of the town.

On December 10, 1959, mass demonstrations took place and violent clashes erupted between the South African Police and residents unwilling to leave their homes at "Old Location".

Dozens of knives, bows and arrows, knobkerries, axes and pangas were confiscated, while a total of 46 residents were arrested for allegedly possessing stolen property.

Many residents claimed afterwards that goods belonging to them had been "stolen" by the police. The District Commissioner of Police, Colonel Willem Meuwesen, said that those residents who actually owned

Twelve people were killed and more than 50 injured. By the end of 1968, every shanty and tin house had either been bulldozed or burnt to the ground. The mass exodus to Katutura had come to an end.

Today Katutura is home to roughly 60 000 Namibians. In many areas conditions are no better than they were in the "Old Location".

There are still sections of the township in which the houses do not have running water or electricity. Communal taps provide water for washing and drinking, while cooking is done in the traditional manner over open fires.

Dense clouds of dust hang over township for days

When the strong desert winds blow, Katutura is enveloped by a dense cloud of dust which sometimes hangs for days over the township.

There is only one tarred street running through the township. A complex web of narrow dirt roads is woven between the dilapidated houses. These roads become virtually impassible whenever it rains, transforming them into crumbling quagmires which can only be used by pedestrians. A recent survey estimated that there were more than 100 kilometers of untarred road in the township.

Reasonable housing is at a premium, with the inevitable result that up to five families can be found living in one three-bedroomed house.

The authorities are constantly trying to combat the increasing number of families who have taken to backyard squatting.

Ironically, the name Katutura is a Herero word for those who have no permanent residence.

Situated on the border of the township is a sprawling brick complex known as the Ovambo compound.

It was built more than 20 years ago to house Ovambo-speaking workers, and from the outside resembles a prison-type concentration camp. There are in the region of 7 000 Namibians resident at the compound — all of whom are men.

The wives of the residents are not allowed to live at the compound, and women are not even permitted to set foot on the premises.

Many of the men operate small businesses from within the compound, selling everything from shoe polish to cooked meat.

Earlier this month, police and army troops staged a surprise pre-dawn swoop on the compound, ostensibly to "look for stolen goods".

Hundreds of heavily-armed soldiers threw a massive cordon around the entire compound, and for seven hours no one was permitted to enter or leave the complex.

Police armed with batons and teargas grenades sealed off the various wings and residents were confined to their rooms, which were systematically searched.

When the troops withdrew, and thousands of people flooded out of the compound gates, stories of brutal beatings and assaults by police emerged.



Residents of the Ovambo compound cook and sell meat in the streets. Only men live in the compound — wives and other women are not permitted to set foot in the area

radios, bicycles and industrial equipment, would first have to prove that the items had been purchased by them before reclaiming the articles.

An hour after the raid had ended, police in Casspirs used teargas and quirts to disperse an angry crowd of residents who had gathered in the street outside the compound.

The compound is due to be closed down in September, and some residents claimed that the raid was staged primarily to intimidate the inhabitants into leaving voluntarily — many of whom do not want to do so as they have no other home.

Gangs of young unemployed roam the streets

The entire township is a hotbed of violence and aggression. The casualty department at the nearby Katutura State Hospital is inundated with victims of violence every weekend.

There are invariably several stabbings, muggings, shootings, murders and rapes which have taken place in Katutura and the neighbouring "coloured" township of Khomasdal.

Last month an SADF soldier threw a handgrenade into a house in Katutura. There had been a party under way, and the explosion injured seven people. The man is currently awaiting trial.

Gangs of young unemployed men roam the streets at night. These youths, who are responsible for much of the theft and violence, are known by the locals as "boisotso" (gangsters).

Allegations of intimidation and harassment by "makakunyias" (members of the security forces) are not uncommon. Residents have claimed over the years that black soldiers or policemen move through the township in civilian clothing, gatecrashing private parties, instigating fights and intimidating people with their weapons.

A week before the raid on the Ovambo compound, a local worker, Mr Elias Shikongo, was shot through the head by unidentified gunmen.

Residents and trade unionists claim that it was police who had fired the shots which killed Mr Shikongo, while the police maintain that it had been an AK47 fired from within the compound.

That same night, six people were shot and injured by two men dressed in dark over-coats with camouflaged bush-hats on their heads. So far there have been no arrests.

The offices of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) and the Namibia Food and Allied Union (NAFAU) are also situated in the township.

Last month these offices were raided by Security Police and CID officers, who confiscated literature, membership lists, posters and minutes of meetings.

How much longer the people of Katutura can tolerate the squalid conditions and the unfair treatment meted out to them, time alone will tell.



Mrs Anette Nemath, a white Durban resident, is critical of the way blacks and mixed race couples are being treated.

By DEVAN MAISTRY
THOUSANDS of tenants in the flatland that flanks Durban's city centre are mobilising for an all-out campaign against the Group Areas Act.

Less than a month after the first eviction notices were served in this grey area residents have banded around the Durban Central Residents Association (DCRA) to whip up public sympathy for their cause and challenge the provisions of the Act in court.

If all else fails, they say, they are prepared to barricade the streets in which they live.

Mrs Anette Nemath is a spokesperson for the new mood in the DCRA. A notice on the door of her Park Road flat simply says: "This family is a loyal supporter of the

not change this at all. In this building alone there is a Frenchman who lives with an Indian woman and a white man who is happily married to an African. But they do not live here, they hide."

Many landlords have resorted to raising the rents, which range from R120 to R180, for blacks and reducing them for whites so that they will not complain about black neighbours.

More than 50 percent of the residential buildings nearby were empty, Mrs Nemath said.

"Before the DCRA we had no way of organising. Now that we have an action committee I can promise you that the government is going to have a fight to throw blacks out of this area. I can also tell you that a number of



The Van Vliet Hotel, home

of the "coloured" couples living in the

Mrs Nemath is white and legally occupies her one bedroom flat bought under sectional title. She also owns an adjoining flat. But she says she is sick of the way in which black people and mixed race couples are being treated.

white people are supporting this struggle. Our advice to any person threatened with eviction now is to ignore such scare tactics.

the resources to defy the Act. "In the central Durban area there are less than a dozen flats available for Indian occupation. They are ancient and decrepit yet the landlords are asking goodwill of up to R10 000.

month it won a major victory when the Durban Supreme Court ruled that the Minister of Housing in the House of Assembly, Mr Abraham Venter, had exceeded his powers by dissolving the Rent Boards for "coloureds" and Indians in March last year.

Hundreds of other tenants were saved in this landmark test case. As a preliminary protest against the Group Areas Act, letters have been sent to Durban's white city councillors while pleas for support have been lodged with 10 embassies.

"There are no guarantees but if people are determined I really believe we can throw the Act back into the government's face. We may have to opt for delaying tactics at the start but we can certainly muster the finest legal minds to assist us."

avoid all this and the insecurity here is getting harder to handle." Says Mohamed: "There are going to be some families who will give in to intimidation. But what we are talking about here is a challenge to the Group Areas Act. We have no sympathy with the landlords who have been contravening the Act and now claim they are afraid their property will be confiscated.

"People are being evicted in a country that is screaming about democracy. They don't realise that when a white man marries across the colour line he is marrying a woman, not some strange creature from outer space.

Iqbal Mohamed of the DCRA has been working round the clock since he first heard of the evictions. "We believe that at least 300 families are involved but expect the final figure to be considerably higher. People have been breaking the law and they are not normally open about that.

these old buildings are intolerable but getting the authorities to rectify the situation appears hopeless. In Douglas Lane the Jackson family have twice found a snake curled in their baby's cot. "Instead of correcting serious problems like this, people are being kicked out of perfectly good homes."

With the assistance of the DCRA she sued the minister who agreed to withdraw Government Notice 570 (dissolving Rent Boards for Durban and Maritzburg) by not later than November 14.

The minister's action resulted in an increase in rent from R115 to R265 for Mrs Moltama Naidoo, a flat dweller in Carlisle Street.

Despite all the confidence and support, not every family is prepared to resist intimidation. Cornelius and Patricia Van Wyk have quit their flat. He is an electrician, she, a typist now expecting a second child. Their only crime is that Cornelius is white and she is "coloured".

"I support the struggle," says Cornelius. "We came from Port Elizabeth to

"The scrapping of the law against mixed marriages is an absolute farce. The wedding of Piet Koornhofs nephew to a "coloured" woman does

Mohamed is adamant that this time the affected residents have the will and

The DCRA has proved it has clout. Earlier this

Jenny Maharaj, part of the DCRA's legal team, agrees that victory is possible.

However, due to the lack of staff, referrals will still be necessary.

"I support the struggle," says Cornelius. "We came from Port Elizabeth to

Affordable accommodation is what people need and we are determined to get it."

No staff for R16-million 'white elephant'

CISKEI has unveiled a modern, fully equipped 250 bed hospital — but there is no staff to run it.

The new hospital has everything from maternity wards to neurology wards, x-ray departments, intensive care units, four operating theatres and a physiotherapy department, but it is almost entirely unused.

A walk around the hospital on the official opening day last week revealed empty passages, rows of empty beds and unopened boxes of specialised equipment.

The need for the hospital is easy to argue. What seems more doubtful is its appropriateness to Ciskei conditions.

International guidelines call for two to four hospital beds per 1 000 people in an area. According to this measure, the 250 bed Hewu Hospital is ideal for the area, which has a population of about 100 000.

Doctors working in the area agree that Ciskei has an efficient clinic system and

needs a general hospital to improve the health care.

However, the reality is that the hospital is over-specialised and understaffed, and likely to remain that way.

The hospital is one of two built by the Israeli Gur Corporation for Ciskei. Built of prefabricated materials, it was finished in record time in 1985.

However, due to legal wrangling between the Ciskei Government and Gur, the hospital subsequently stood empty. Ciskei alleged the hospital had not been properly built, and is suing the corporation.

Since then Ciskei has made several attempts to salvage the Hewu "white elephant".

Last year, an out-patients department was opened and caters for about 50 patients a day. The other departments remained closed.

Finally, the government announced that the hospital would be fully functioning as from the beginning of this

month. All departments were to be opened.

The opening was witnessed by three doctors, a handful of hastily seconded nursing staff and three admitted patients.

Of the three doctors, one is permanently based at the new hospital and the other two are "on loan" from the main Cecilia Makiwane hospital for two weeks.

There are also no trained para-medical staff — which means that the pharmacy is operated by a clerk, the x-ray department by darkroom technicians, and the well-equipped physiotherapy is unused.

The Director-General of Health, Mr L M Mbambani, justified the hospital by saying it was part of the Ciskei's "comprehensive health scheme".

Despite the cost of the hospital — R16 million out of a total health budget of R89 million — he said the hospital was necessary as it was uneconomical to continually refer patients to other Ciskei hospitals.

However, due to the lack of staff, referrals will still be necessary.

The only permanent doctor at the hospital, Dr HOFFIE Conradie, agrees with the need for the hospital, but pointed out that some of the departments were not essential.

He said that due to lack of staff only the outpatients, paediatric and medical wards were operating.

During a tour of the hospital he pointed out the still-locked neurology ward. "We'll probably use it for a TB ward, or whatever it's needed for."

As for the physiotherapy department — "a physiotherapist's dream", he said, but there were no physiotherapists to use it.

Dr Conradie said the hospital had a 160 bed nurses home — but no doctors' quarters. This means that the Ciskei government has been putting doctors up in hotels in Queenstown, more than 30 kms away.

Mbambani said: "As a department of

health we are not experts in buildings as such."

Besides the lack of doctors' quarters, the heating system seems to be non-existent, and no attention was paid to the windy conditions in the area. This has resulted in the use of swing doors that cannot be latched, only locked.

There have also been allegations that the hospital was built in such a hurry that it resulted in shoddy workmanship. A quick look at the buildings reveal several cracks.

Although the Ciskei government is trying to sue Gur Corporation for breach of contract, the corporation has since left both Ciskei and South Africa.

At the same time Ciskei battles to staff the hospital — the sixth in Ciskei and make it viable.

Meanwhile, expensive equipment sits unused in locked wards and the skeleton staff struggles to provide even a basic hospital service.

OTHER PEOPLE

A Namibian vision of the strife this side of the border

SIPPING tea in Saint Barnabas College's diningroom, Nora Chase took time off from the South African Council of Churches conference to recall her involvement in Namibian politics and her work in the World Council of Churches.

She was one of 250 delegates at the conference and delivered a paper entitled "On Every Continent — Refugees Challenge the Churches". Chase attended the church assembly as an observer for the WCC where she is deputy-director of the commission on inter-church aid, refugees and world service.

Her office is the biggest sub-unit of the WCC, responsible for all inter-church aid. It is divided into area desks — Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, North America and Europe — and functional desks which deal with personnel, refugees and migration.

Since April Chase has travelled to Tanzania, the Middle East, Zambia, United States, Ethiopia and Britain.

She is based in Geneva where she lives with her three children — two daughters aged 14 and 17 and an eight-year-old son — but the tall church worker has not cut her bond with her birthplace, Namibia.

Chase is one of eight children and attended primary school in Windhoek before going on to Trafalgar High School in Cape Town.

Here she entered the world of student politics and, at the age of 14, joined the Cape Peninsula Student's Union. Two years later she enrolled for a diploma in education at the University of Cape Town.

At UCT Chase became a member of the Non-European Unity Movement.

"It was here that I obtained my political training and rubbed shoulders with senior Unity members like Neville Alexandra and Fikile Bam," she said.

Chase also became a member of the Society of Young Africans.

When the South West African People's Organisation was formed in 1960 she became an active member of its Cape Town branch, organising workers for the movement.

During this period she met former Swapo leader Andreas Shipanga and Peter Mueshiange, who is now Swapo's foreign affairs secretary.

Before completing her diploma at UCT she went to Tanzania where she obtained a West German and United Nations scholarship to the Free University of West Berlin.

It was here that she met and married West Indies gynaecologist Dr William McDonald Chase. But the marriage only lasted six years.

She resigned from Swapo in 1964

One of the most impressive speakers at last week's SACC conference was the woman who delivered the report on refugees: Nora Chase, a Namibian now based in Geneva. THAMI MKHWANAZI reports



Nora Chase ... Namibia still feudal in many parts

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix and joined the South West Africa National Unity, becoming its external secretary for education. Asked why she resigned from Swapo, Chase said: "I wouldn't like to criticise a liberation movement in public."

Her relations with certain members of Swanu became sour when the Multi Party Conference was due to meet South African government representatives and Namibian political organisations at the 1984 Lusaka Conference in an attempt to resolve Namibia's political impasse.

During the conference, the pro-MPC faction within Swanu engineered the expulsion of Chase. Swanu branches then insisted on calling congress to consider her position.

More than three-quarters of the Swanu branches voted for congress which reinstated Chase to the party and she became secretary for foreign affairs.

In 1974 she wrote her doctoral thesis on Nigerian literature but before she could defend her thesis, she was recalled by Swanu and assigned to the organisation's Tanzanian office.

While in Germany, where she was the secretary of the African Students' Organisation, Chase's Namibian passport was withdrawn by the South African authorities.

Chase said she believed South Africa's struggle for freedom was farther ahead than Namibia's in terms of "impact". She said South Africa was in a state of war — the SA Defence Force "occupied" black townships whereas the guerrilla war in Namibia was "confined to the north only".

She argued that until "South Africa is free, Namibia will not be free. Even if we can get a paper independence in Namibia, it won't be independence in the true sense of the word in which Namibians will decide their destiny." This, according to Chase, was due to South Africa's strategic and economic potential.

Chase hopes the opposition in both countries will unite to form a "formidable force. The struggle suffers because of disunity."

For her it is not important which organisation leads liberation but "how and what will happen". She believes the country should be free and people should have the democratic right to choose the party of their choice.

"My brother," she declared, "My party has adopted a socialist economic policy, but that does not mean a blind application of socialist theories to the prevailing Namibian situation.

"Irrespective of what economic system, unless we address and solve the land question, we won't be able to control the economy of the country.

"What would be required is a strong government that would take the necessary measures of seizing ownership of the mineral resources for the people and utilise these for the development of the whole Namibian population."

She said that in many parts of Namibia a feudal system was still in existence. Land barons owned large tracts of lands while an overwhelming number of people were landless.

"Naturally," she said, "the method of handover would have to be part of the negotiation prior to independence." It would be "unrealistic to think we nationalise everything. Socialism is a developmental process, moving from feudalism, through pre-capitalism and capitalism to socialism. We cannot overnight get into socialism".

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President P.W. Botha has reason to be unhappy with the decision of the Namibian transitional government to push ahead with its new draft constitution.

The draft, approved by two thirds of the Constitutional Council this week, denies virtually everything President Botha regards as sacred in his own political philosophy and that of his party, as stressed during the recent election campaign.

It proposes a completely non-racial unitary state with one man, one vote elections and no specific protection for minority groups.

Perhaps the Tuhuhys concern about the constitution stems from the fear that Namibia, the experimental laboratory for the "own affairs" and "general affairs" ideology underlying the Tricameral Parliament, will now show South Africans that there are ways to build a constitution that can be acceptable to most citizens and at the same time ensure democracy and good government while not based on ethnic groups.

Senior Namibian politicians believe that the Constitutional Council chairman, Mr. Justice Hiemstra, has given the SA government a lesson in negotiation by getting political parties far apart in ideology to accept a constitution — a constitution that not even Swapo can have fundamental differences with.

Swapo and other political groupings to the left of the transitional government did not take part in the Constitutional Council, the fundamental flaw in the whole exercise. Swapo is not even likely to disagree fundamentally with the only reference to economic policy in the constitution. It states that the economy "will be based on private, public and cooperative ownership and initiative, social justice and equality of opportunity for all the people in the processes of production and distribution."

The draft constitution was accepted by the members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swanu, the Swapo Democrats and the Labour Party, while the

representatives of the white National Party and the Rehoboth Liberation Front voted against it.

Judge Hiemstra used five West German constitutional experts to advise him. The German influence is clearly visible in the final product.

The major conflict in the Constitutional Council was between the NP and the rest, with the similarly ethno-centric Baster delegation sometimes siding with the NP. The DTA, Labour, Swanu and Swapo-D were strongly opposed to any ethnic or racial divisions in the constitution and wanted a strong central government based on non-racialism.

The Basters wanted to retain their forefatherly system in Rehoboth, while the NP stood

Namibia shows the way in negotiation

Max du Preez: Cape Town

firmly by the present system of strong ethnic second tier governments and the principle of own and general affairs.

The NP eventually drafted their own constitution based mainly on Proclamation AG8. This was set to be published as a minority report.

The council believes that the extensive Covenant of Fundamental Rights in the draft constitution provides ample protection for individuals and groups of individuals. Article 17 of the Covenant reads: "All ethnic, linguistic and religious groups and all persons belonging to such groups shall have the right to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote their cul-

tures, languages, traditions and religions insofar as these do not impinge upon the rights of others or the national interest."

The draft gives the franchise to all citizens above 18 years. It de-parts from the Westminster "winner takes all" system and gives representation proportionate to party strength.

According to the draft, the legislature will consist of a National Assembly of 60 members and a Senate of 28. The main reason for proposing a Senate is to provide for checks and balances. Namibia's population is concentrated in the north of the country and the idea is

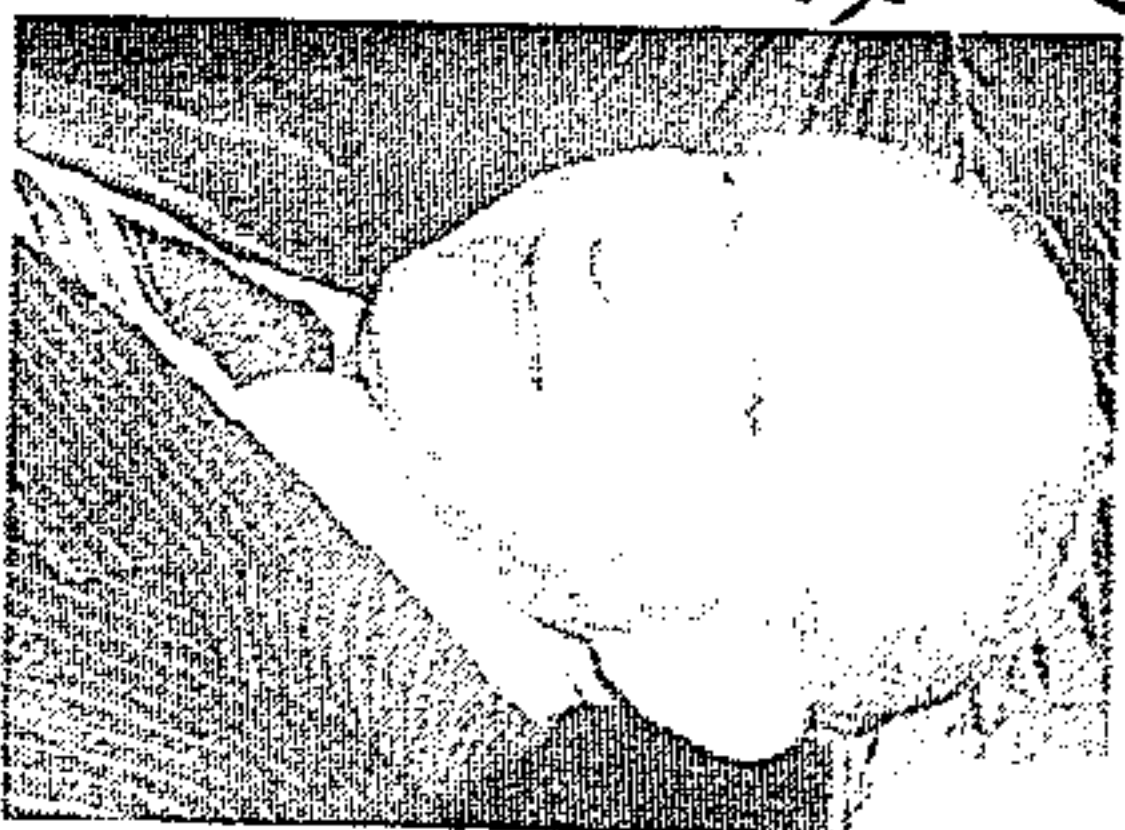
that southern constituencies be loaded by up to 30% for the election of the Senate.

The country is divided into eight constituencies and members of each constituency shall form a standing committee.

Senate members are elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the regional councils in the constituency, members of municipal councils in the constituency and members of the Assembly for the constituency. Each party nominates three candidates per constituency. They all come on one list and voting is not on a party basis. Four senators are appointed by the President.

When the Assembly and the Senate are in disagreement, the impasse is resolved in a joint sitting.

JUDGE HIEMSTRA



The Cabinet is the executive power. The Assembly elects a Prime Minister who appoints his own Cabinet.

Senators retire in rotation and there is an election of half the members every three years.

The President is elected from one of the chambers and acts on advice of the Cabinet. He has a largely ceremonial position.

The draft also proposes Regional Councils. There will be at least 18 of them and it has little in common with RSCs in SA. It is not a second tier be-

cause it has no authority over local government and no legislative power. The idea behind it seems mainly to combat rural poverty. The draft is not specific about what local government should look like. It does, however, specify that it will be completely non-racial and that present black and coloured areas adjacent to white towns will all be part of one big local authority. According to a Namibian Cabinet source, the public reaction to the draft constitution will be welcomed in the next few months. If the transitional government had not been disbanded by SA by early next year, the Windhoek Cabinet plans to cut out the parts of the constitution that can only be applied after independence, and implement the remaining parts of the constitution. The Namibian experience, futile or not, could stimulate a new debate on democratic alternatives for SA. Which is why the government is expected to shoot it down at the first possible opportunity.

2 soldiers killed to stop bombardment

SAPA Times 10/7/82 (22)
WINDHOEK. — Two South African soldiers died in action to prevent a stand-off bombardment on a civilian target in northern Namibia, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

The SWATF said in a statement that the Namibian security forces learnt of a planned stand-off bombardment by insurgents and embarked on a preventive operation in an area about 10km from Oshakati last Friday.

Members of the security forces came under fire from a kraal and in the ensuing skirmish two security forces members and two Swapo insurgents died.

Early yesterday a number of power pylons were blown up about eight kilometres from Ondangua while a water pipeline was sabotaged between Oshakati and Ondangua.

No one was injured when a government vehicle tracing a water leakage detonated a landmine about 17km from Eenhana last Sunday, the SWATF said. — Sapa

Bomb ^{AR66}
^{13/7/87}
blast at
petrol ²²¹
station
kills man

WINDHOEK. — A man was killed and considerable damage was caused when a bomb exploded at a petrol station in the Namib Desert diamond-mining town of Oranjemund.

The blast happened at Jowell's Garage at nine o'clock last night when the garage was closed.

First unofficial reports indicated that the man who died may have planted the bomb.

Executives at the company's head office in Cape Town were today trying to piece together what happened.

The garage is in First Avenue, Oranjemund, the town which is the home of the De Beers subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines.

Police cordoned off the area within minutes of the blast.

HOUSES SHOOK

The station has storage tanks above and below ground, but the petrol did not ignite.

A resident said Jowell's was the only petrol station in the town and supplied fuel for the mine and private vehicles.

Residents living near the station said their houses shook from the force of the explosion.

A mother who asked not to be named said she and her husband were watching television and their children were in the backyard when the explosion happened.

"Our windows shook from the impact and when we ran outside the children were hysterical.

"We could see no fire or smoke and we went back inside and locked our doors. My husband took out his rifle and revolver and kept them handy. The children and I were very frightened."

TOLD NOT TO TALK

Other residents said they had been told by mine security officials not to say anything about the incident.

A spokesman for Consolidated Diamond Mines in Windhoek, Mr Clive Cowley, said he had no information about the explosion, but promised a statement as soon as reports became available.

There has been no official statement from the police so far.

A Windhoek newspaper reported that the explosion area had been declared a maximum-security area immediately and people had been instructed not to talk about the incident. — Staff Reporter and Argus Africa News Service.

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B/D
14/7/87

Bomb rocks Oranjemund

A POWERFUL bomb rocked the diamond mining town of Oranjemund in Namibia at 9pm on Sunday, killing one person and extensively damaging the petrol station at which it was planted.

A police spokesman said the person killed was believed to have been responsible for planting the estimated 2,5kg of explosives.

Police were awaiting further information from explosives experts at the scene yesterday.

DIANNA GAMES

No possible motives for the blast have yet been given nor has blame been attributed, the spokesman said.

A spokesman for De Beers Consolidated Mines, which operates in Oranjemund, said he believed the explosion was not related to De Beers' operation. The garage in which it was planted falls outside the mine's strict security area.

The name of the dead person has not been released.

COURT BRIEFS

Sex favours

given

as "birthday

present"

A MARRIED woman bestowed sexual favours as a birthday present, a 20-year-old Manenberg man told a Wynberg Regional Court this week.

Mr Jacobus Smit was acquitted after pleading not guilty to raping a 39-year-old woman in Heideveld on May 5 this year. He also denied having sexual intercourse with her without her permission.

Mr Smit told the court that on May 5, he and a friend, Mr Awie Roman, 21 went to buy beer as it was Roman's birthday.

He said the woman came with them even though they had not asked her to do so. He said, Roman had sexual intercourse with the woman.

During cross examination he was asked why he thought a woman of 39 would consent to having sexual intercourse with a man much younger than herself.

He replied: "Your Honour, I think it is because she did not have a present to give him and therefore thought that this would be his present from her."

The woman told the court Smit had choked her with his scarf and that she had lost consciousness.

She said he had raped her on the lawn of a neighbour. She had not screamed because as she was unconscious. The woman, however, had no injuries to her neck.



One of the Swapo supporters who was picked up by police. He was allegedly whipped with quirts before being thrown in the back of a waiting truck

PICS: JOHN LIEBENBERG

'Hit Swapo harder!'

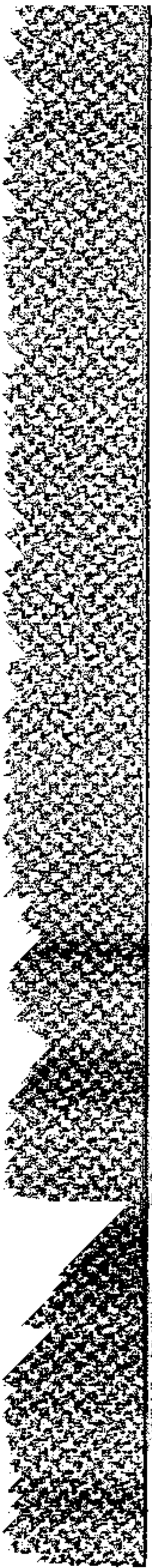
That is the word right from the top

By MARK VERBANN

NOW South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) supporters say they are being intimidated into staying

than four hours.

A spokesman for the police said although not expecting trouble, they



Swampal 011 banned books charge

A TEACHER, Mr Dehran Swart, 25, of Fairways, appeared briefly in the Wynberg Regional Court this week in connection with the possession of banned publications.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Swart had been found in possession of "New Year Message" by John Phillips Mlambo and a number of other publications.

He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to July 31.

Man guilty of Sodomy act at Wynberg club

A WYNBERG man was found guilty in the Wynberg Regional Court this week of sodomising a 10-year-old boy.

Mr Freddie Van Rooyen, 37, of Wynberg Sports Club, pleaded not guilty to the charge which arose from an incident at the club on June 20 this year.

Van Rooyen told the court he was drunk and not aware of what he was doing.

"I cannot think that I would have been able to do something like this," he said. Mr Van Rooyen refused to give evidence under oath.

The court heard that the boy was practising on the field that night, when the accused, known to him as "tanger" called him and ordered him to remove his pants.

Van Rooyen then sexually assaulted the boy. The boy's mother came looking for him and found the boy on the field running towards her. He told her what had happened and they reported the matter to the police.

The case was postponed to August 3 for sentence.

Police presence at Swapo rallies has been increasing ever since a Supreme Court judge ruled that the organisation may legally hold public gatherings.

At a Swapo Youth League rally at Shifidi Square in the Katurura township outside Windhoek last Sunday, 21 people were arrested, while eight Swapo supporters were admitted to hospital.

Several hours before the meeting began, many policemen in vans were spotted driving through the back streets of the township.

Several journalists witnessed how the vehicles stopped at times, while the occupants leapt out and whipped bystanders with their batons before pushing them into the vans and driving off.

A police spokesman said those arrested had been on their way to the Swapo meeting armed with "dangerous weapons". Two Casspirs with armed police also drove through Katurura arresting residents and vans patrolled the gates of the Ovambo compound.

Three men were also shot and injured when a policeman opened fire with his service revolver.

Police said about five men "attacked" a policeman after his patrol vehicle stopped, and stabbed him in the neck. "He then opened fire, shooting four times and wounding three people," he said.

Witnesses claim that several men, fleeing across an open field opposite the compound, were pursued by police allegedly firing shots "from a distance".

A witness also said a man who had been shot was not walking from the compound, but had been returning from the nearby hospital.

Four others were admitted to hospital after being shot with rubber bullets in unrelated incidents.

A local advocate, Anton Lubowski, said he had seen about 15 people marching to the rally with a Swapo flag when they had been arrested.

The meeting, filmed by security police, was attended by about 3 000 people.

Patrol vehicles circled Shifidi Square and the surrounding streets for more

A schoolgirl, aged 8, is missing after allegedly being beaten by police after she gave the power salute to a passing Casspir.

Juliane Witbooi had been playing with other children near a shopping centre.

The other children had run to her mother's house to tell her that her daughter was laying unconscious in the road.

When her mother, Mrs Cynthia Witbooi, arrived at the shopping centre, there was no sign of the Casspir and her daughter had disappeared.

She went to the Katurura hospital, but there was no record of Juliane.

The eight-year-old girl is still missing, and Mrs Witbooi has confirmed that she will be laying an official complaint with the police.

During a ceremony, held to honour the first black members of the police counter-insurgency unit to achieve officer status, interim cabinet chairman Dawid Bezuidenhout said the unit was regarded as a "highly efficient fighting force".

Swapo walks circles around you because they are scared," he said.

"I do not care under which name you are known — Swapol, Coin or Koevoet — all that I ask is: Hit Swapo harder."

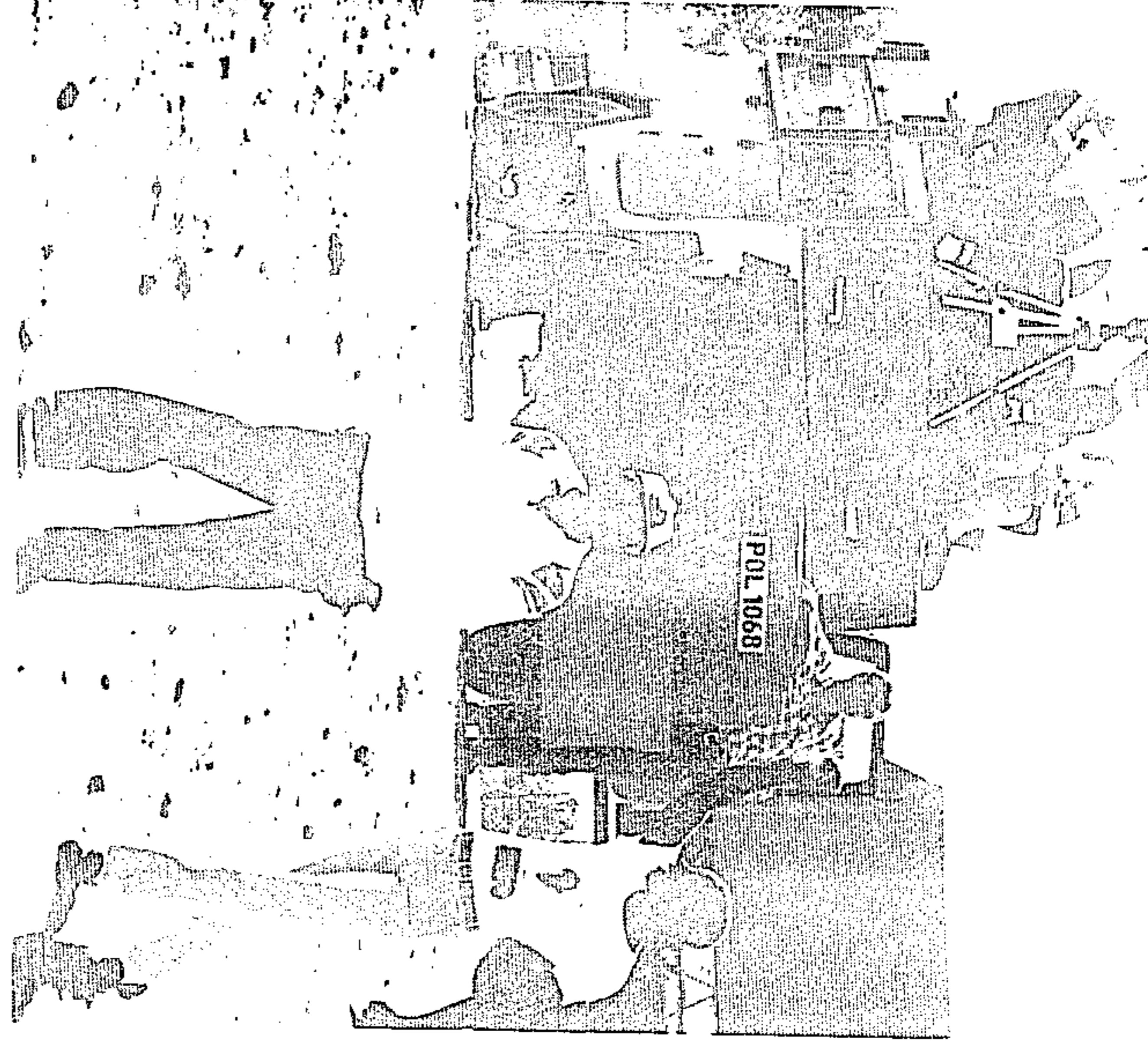
Inside Namibia it is perfectly legitimate to be a member or a supporter of Swapo.

It is not a banned organisation, but at the same time the chairman of the Cabinet is calling on the police to "hit Swapo harder".

This official go-ahead from the interim government could well be one of the reasons for the strong police presence on Sunday, and the tactics used by police throughout the Youth League rally.

At the end of last month the South African Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said that the police force (Swapol) is "from the people, for the people".

Speaking at a passing-out parade for Swapol students, Pienaar emphasised that Swapol members should be respected, supported and equipped.



Passersby show the power salute as security policemen film last Sunday's rally

They served the whole community and not a party, population group or interest group, he said.

The so-called Swapo police, he said, were unacceptable and out of step with democratic practice.

It was unacceptable that Swapo police wore uniforms when they were in public and had weapons or simulated weapons at meetings, he said.

Saying the Swapo police should be eradicated and "rooted out", he stated that they were similar to the methods used by the Nazis, and that fascism,

and Marxism were "birds of a feather". He also compared them to the mafia.

Swapo supporters and officials deny that the organisation's police were ever responsible for violence or intimidation at any of the meetings.

At previous gatherings, the Swapo police would come armed with bows and arrows, knobkerries and fake weapons.

They were there primarily to keep order and to protect other supporters from right-wing troublemakers. There were no armed Swapo police at Sunday's rally.

CAM-Temp's (221)
16/7/87

US meets Angola over Namibian deadlock

LUANDA. — President Reagan's Africa expert yesterday held a second day of talks with Angolan government officials to try to resolve the deadlock over the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and independence for Namibia.

Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, met Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Afonso Van-Dunem in Luanda following the resumption of high-level contacts between Angola and the United States three months ago.

Formal talks between the two countries, which do not have diplomatic relations, had been suspended for 15 months following a US decision to send military aid to Angolan rebels fighting to topple the Luanda government. Diplomatic sources in Luanda said they believed Angola might be prepared to put forward new proposals for the withdrawal of the Cubans, the main stumbling-block in past negotiations on the UN plan for Namibian independence.

In return, Angola would be seeking possible diplomatic recognition by the United States, an end to US support for Unita rebels and US pressure on South Africa to halt military incursions into southern Angola.

Dr Crocker's meetings in the Angolan capital were surrounded by official silence on both sides. — Sapa-Reuter

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Chairman for Quintana

Unionist tells of Namibian experience

16/7/87

224
Stoffel

RESIDENTS in Namibian townships experienced the same hardships as those in black South African townships, a trade unionist from Namibia said yesterday.

Mr Ben Kalunga, of the National Union of Namibian Workers was speaking at the four-day

second national congress of the Congress of South African Trade Unions which began at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Mr Kalunga said the workers' struggle in Namibia was the same in all respects as that in South Africa because workers in both countries were fighting the "same racist Government."

He called on Cosatu to strengthen its ties with the Namibians to fight against worker exploitation in the world.

"In our country we

also say an injury to one is an injury to all," Mr Kalunga said.

Mr Kalunga, who spent eight years on Robben Island as a political prisoner, attacked South Africa for "illegally occupying Namibia." He accused it of mounting raids into neighbouring Angola.

He said Namibian workers had very close links with the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

The acting publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, told

the congress that the Government was engaged in a concerted attack to do away with the ANC, UDF and Cosatu.

He said the Government was using a distortion strategy to do away with the three organisations.

Mr Morobe said the deputy Minister of Information, Mr Stoffel van der Merwe was making "semi-sweet" noises when he said on TV recently that he was prepared to talk even to "those radicals behind bars."

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A firm Muslim 'no' to army service

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

It is *haram* — forbidden — for a Muslim to serve in the South African Defence Force or the South West African Territorial Force, religious leaders said in Cape Town this week.

A 26-year-old Namibian, Rashid Rooinasie, who has refused to be conscripted into the SWATF, explained his stand at a press conference. A national campaign to inform and mobilise Muslim youth in South Africa against conscription was announced.

In Namibia, men of all races aged between 16 and 25 have been eligible for compulsory military service since 1981. In South Africa, only white men are conscripted — but a recommendation that this be extended to all races was contained in a recent report by a President's Council committee.

Rooinasie, of Katutura township near Windhoek, said he appeared before Windhoek magistrate Frikkie Truter in March this year, when he pleaded not guilty to failing to report for military service. He said he was called up under the Defence Act of 1980 for two years' service.

His lawyer, David Smuts, submitted that South Africa's President PW



Rashid Rooinasie

Botha, parliament, the administrator-general and the minister of defence had exceeded their powers in making the Defence Act applicable to Namibians. Smuts asked that the matter be referred to the supreme court to test the validity of the laws in question.

The matter has been referred to the attorney general for consideration and it is expected the case will resume in the supreme court.

Rooinasie said his objection to serving in the SWATF — "an exten-

sion of the SADF" — stemmed from Islamic laws which stated the role of a Muslim in a society ruled by an "oppressive government".

Quoting an Islamic scholar, Imam Al-Ghazzali, Rooinasie said: "He who associates with tyrannical rulers commits sin for, by his activities, silence, words and invocations he commits disobedience to Allah."

"Why defend the system responsible for the war in my country?" Rooinasie asked.

The International Court of Justice had ruled in 1971 that South Africa's occupation of Namibia was illegal. "I believe the matter should be referred to the International Court of Justice to establish whether black Namibians are morally obliged to serve in this immoral and illegal force," he said.

Imam Rashid Omar, president of the Muslim Youth Movement, warned the South African government against any attempt to conscript Muslims. "Islam views apartheid and the present government as an embodiment of evil and immorality. On the basis of our religious conscience, no Muslim is allowed to participate in the apartheid army — the same army which kills and maims innocent people in the townships and neighbouring territories. It is *haram*," he said.

Car bomb blast at Namibia's top hotel

CAPE TOWN 17/7/87
BY TONY WEAVER

A POWERFUL car bomb exploded at 9.45pm last night on the second floor car park of the Kalahari Sands complex in the main street of Windhoek and within 500m of army headquarters.

Two huge 10m by 2m concrete retaining slabs on the second and third floors were blasted away and at least three shops on the second floor of the 12-storey complex were extensively damaged. The blast was heard more than five kilometres away.

The bomb, which was planted in a car some 100m from the main glass doors to the hotel, caused extensive damage to vehicles parked in the garage and triggered minor fires.

Police said there were no immediate reports of deaths or injuries, though hotel employees reported widespread panic as 140 guests were evacuated. Police cordoned off the building and were searching through the wreckage.

The Kalahari Sands is Namibia's premier hotel, a five-star complex which regularly hosts visiting diplomats and dignitaries.

A senior hotel employee said from Windhoek late last night that everybody was back in the hotel at about 11pm "and having a bit of a party".

Jean Sutherland reports from Windhoek that SWA Police press liaison officer, Chief Inspector Kierie Durand, said it was the largest blast ever in Namibia.

He said the bomb had blown the car in which it was planted "to smithereens" and that bomb experts were sifting through the debris for clues. He said structural damage had been caused and engineers were inspecting the safety of the building.

Muslim 'challenges' call-up laws in Namibia

221 12/7/87
Somewhere

IN WHAT is believed to be the first challenge by a Muslim to compulsory military service, Mr Rashid Rooinasie (26), of Katura township, Windhoek, has refused to respond to a call-up to the South West African Territory Force.

He was scheduled to serve from January 6 last year to January 5, 1988.

Mr Rooinasie was handed a summons by military police early this year, warning him that he would face a court appearance if he did not report.

Mr Rooinasie has appeared in Windhoek Magistrate's Court three times since then.

The case has been referred to the attorney-general for a decision.

Fire starts after huge Windhoek bomb blast

Mr. Tris 18/7/67

221

WINDHOEK. — A fire broke out in the Gustav Voigts Centre here yesterday morning after a powerful 35kg car bomb exploded on Thursday night.

According to assistant fire chief Mr Chris van Schalkwyk, the fire, which started in a business concern on the third floor of the centre, which also houses the prestigious Kalahari Sands Hotel, was soon brought under control.

The SWA Broadcasting Corporation quoted him as saying that the fire brigade had to force open a door to reach the blaze, which was caused by smouldering packaging material.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the chairman of the cabinet, Mr David Bezuidenhout, visited the scene of the blast yesterday morning with the Commissioner

of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, the radio said.

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Klerie du Rand, announced that the bomb was probably placed in a Colt Galant. The car was destroyed.

The explosion blasted a hole of about four metres into the concrete floor of the parking area.

According to initial estimates, damage to the building will amount to several million rands.

Most of the 33 vehicles which were parked in the complex were either destroyed or badly damaged.

The sales manager of the OK Baazaars supermarket at the complex, Mr Ken Coote, said the store would be closed to the public today, but mopping-up operations should be completed by tomorrow.

Another nine of the 35 businesses in the centre will be closed today.

Chief Inspector Du Rand said the entire Windhoek parking complex may have to be demolished.

"It is the biggest bomb to explode in Namibia yet."

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Inspector Du Rand said nothing had been found yet "but we are following up some clues and definite information".

He reported that mainly End Conscription Campaign graffiti was found on the same level as the explosion.

The painted slogans included: "Caspir not a friendly ghost", "Swatf equals malnutrition" and "ECC".

The police spokesman said, however, that there was nothing, at this

stage, to indicate there was a link between the bomb and the slogans.

Conflicting reports have emerged over whether the slogans were newly sprayed.

Another slogan proclaimed: "Mudge talks nonsense", in an apparent reference to the territory's Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge.

The veteran politician is currently engaged in a fierce and vitriolic verbal tussle with right-wing whites over his verligte stance on numerous issues.

Inspector Du Rand said he could not rule out the possibility of right-wingers being responsible.

Investigations are continuing and explosives experts and detectives are still sifting through the debris. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Testing



DIRK MUDGE ... "We've got to move away from South African influence."

Mudge: a man on the move

To understand Mr Dirk Mudge's anti-vote campaign, one needs to understand Mr Mudge, a white Afrikaner farmer whose 35 years of soul-searching have taken him from advocating apartheid to advocating independence for SWA/Namibia under black rule.

The Johannesburg weekly Financial Mail called him "the most fascinating of all Southern African politicians."

The Pretoria News hailed him as "the perfect but fragile spirit of racial reconciliation" in SWA/Namibia.

Afrikaner

Mr Mudge, 59, grew up held firmly in the Afrikaner embrace. He was a leader of the South-West African wing of the predominantly Afrikaner National Party and a loyal executor of the apartheid policies he is now trying to dismantle.

South Africa, which was then beginning to experiment with its own reforms of apartheid, saw SWA/Namibia as its testing ground.

Mr Mudge's moderate, independent stance was tacitly welcomed by South Africans who hoped it could counter-balance the Marxist forces of the Southwest African People's Organisation.

"Budge with Mudge" became the slogan of the day.

Now, Mr Mudge is telling his audiences that independence and black rule are inevitable for SWA/Namibia.

Willingness

Mr Mudge believes that if the whites show willingness to cede power now, they can get a moderate black government that will exclude Swapo, which denounces him as South Africa's "puppet."

The National Assembly resembles an idyllic, multi-racial gathering: 62 blacks and whites sitting together, talking about schools, transportation and public holidays.

Six km away, in Windhoek's black township of Katutura, trade unionists show photographs of black strikers allegedly shot by the white-run police force.

These are just two of the clashing images that greet a visitor to SWA/Namibia.

Black Africa's last colony is struggling through problems of mind-numbing complexity toward a long-delayed independence.

In this giant wedge of desert, veld and mountains, bigger than France and West Germany combined, high-tech extractors gouge for uranium.

Tribal nomads hunt with poisoned spears. Descendants of Kaiser Wilhelm's colonisers still hold beer festivals in the desert sands, and a 21-year-old guerrilla war sputters along SWA/Namibia's border with Angola.

Here lions prey on beached seals, and the welwitschia, a botanic dinosaur, waits 20 years to flower.

Here earth's oldest desert meets the Atlantic in a ghostly phalanx of towering dunes and fabulous diamond fields.

Here survive the remnants of all the successive waves of invaders of southern Africa, from Stone Age bushmen to 20th-century Germans, creating an anthropological museum of 1,8 million people so ethnically and politically fragmented that they have 47 political parties.

MARCUS ELIASON: Windhoek

One hundred years ago, Germany colonised what is now SWA/Namibia. The League of Nations put it under South African administration in 1923, and 51 years later, the United Nations told South Africa to grant it independence.

South Africa says it will, but only under conditions that will prevent Swapo, the Marxist-inclined South West African People's Organisation, from taking over SWA/Namibia.

South Africa has poured thousands of troops into northern SWA/Namibia to hold off Swapo's Angola-based forces. At the same time, South Africa has experimented with various forms of SWA/Namibian self-government in pursuit of a moderate alternative to Swapo.

The issue assumed wider dimensions with the deployment of 37 000 Cuban troops in Angola, the alleged US and South African-backed insurgency against Angola's Marxist government, and the involvement of the United Nations.

The world body considers Swapo SWA/Namibia's "sole and authentic" representative and wants to referee the election that is to precede independence.

South Africa says it won't leave Namibia unless the Cubans leave Angola.

It also doesn't want UN troops policing the election, believing this guarantees a Swapo victory.

Viewed from the Tintenpalast, the graceful colonial building that

rule, and the Transitional Government has been warned against going ahead with the constitution.

The SWA/Namibians say they are determined to put the proposal to a vote.

"This constitution might help to prove that we are not South Africa's puppets," said Mr Dirk Mudge, the Minister of Finance in the multi-racial Transitional Government.

"There will not be much a difference between our constitution and Swapo's."

That is hardly likely to reassure South Africa, without whose approval the constitution cannot be adopted.

Apart from their fears about a Swapo election triumph, South Africans worry that bowing to Mr Mudge may expose them to charges by conservatives that they have sold

out the SWA/Namibian whites.

South Africa is demanding that the new constitution safeguard "minority rights."

That, according to Mr Mudge, will be seen by blacks as perpetuating the privileges of the white minority, which comprises less than 10 per cent of the population.

Although there are no formal borders separating SWA/Namibia from South Africa, it is visibly different from South Africa.

Apartheid has been scrapped in most places.

The towns have their impoverished black townships, but no law stops blacks from living in white districts.

Blacks and whites relax together at bars, swimming pools and hotels.

A potent instrument of racial division re-

mains: the "regional authorities," which govern and tax whites, blacks and the mixed-race groups separately.

"The present system makes it impossible for me, as finance minister, to implement a fiscal policy in this country," said Mr Mudge.

"You have white authorities with millions of rand in reserve and other authorities that have nothing. There's no sharing of the wealth."

Mr Mudge believes in leading by example.

With elections for the white regional authority coming up, he is travelling around SWA/Namibia appealing to supporters of his Republican Party to boycott the election.

In the topsy-turvy world of SWA/Namibian politics, no one finds it odd that a politician is trying to dissuade party members from voting.

Mr Mudge's hopes of forging a broad middle ground are hampered by the war with Swapo, which drags on amid claims and counter-claims of atrocities.

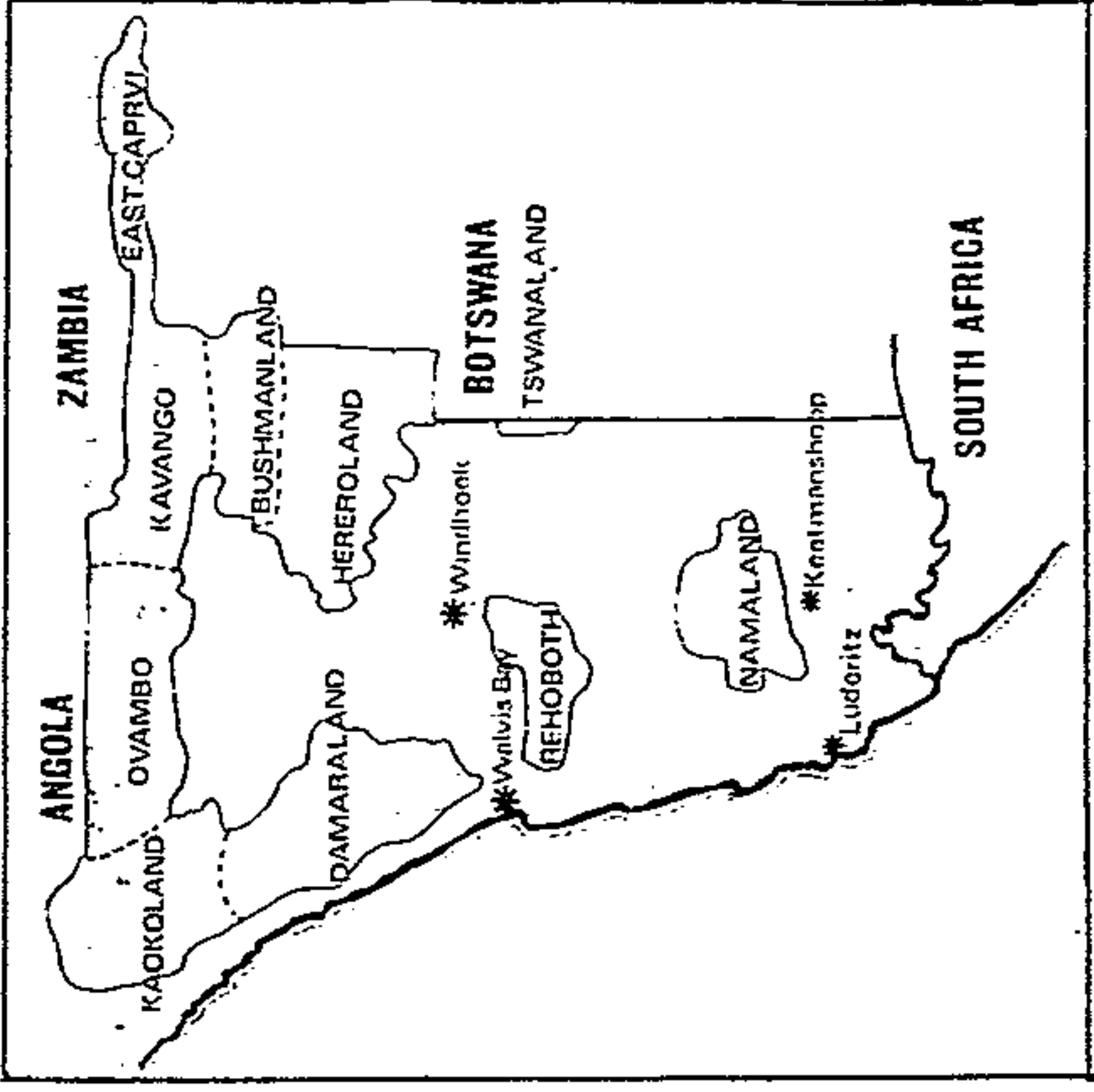
Even the SWA/Namibian identity remains an elusive concept.

Many rural blacks still put tribe before country, while conservative whites still call themselves Southwesterners, believing "Namibia" is a Swapo creation.

"Am I a German white Namibian or a white Namibian German or what?" said Mr Jorg Henriksen, German-descended mayor of the town of Swakopmund.

"I don't know the answer."

Mr Mudge says that as long as SWA/Namibia's actions require South African assent, the best way forward is through instruments like the assembly, which can gradually build inter-racial consensus and habituate SWA/Namibians to co-existence. —Sapa—AP



15/11/82
18/11/82
19/11/82
reform

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DD 22/7/87

Afrikaner

Willingness

"I have changed very much," said Mr Mudge.

It was SWA/Namibia's emergence onto the world stage that started Mr Mudge's disillusionment with Afrikaner supremacy in the 1970s.

"So much was happening, you know," Mr Mudge said in an interview.

He said he met black leaders who said to him, "Can't we get together and talk?" And this is how it started."

In 1975, they launched a round-table discussion of SWA/Namibia's future.

Two years later, the talks had failed to produce an agreed formula for independence, but they enabled Mr Mudge to pull together 11 tribal and racial factions into the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which became the dominant political force for non-violent change.

He quit the National Party and founded his Republican Party in 1977.

Said Mr Mudge: "We've got to move away from South African influence.

"We've got to do away with the last remnants of racial discrimination and apartheid.

"We have to move away from ethnicity... We must have a black prime minister. I don't think it would be right to give a white man the job."

The South African government has the ultimate authority of approving or rejecting the proposed constitution, and it may reject it.

But Mr Mudge says he will press on.

Will SWA/Namibia succeed in fashioning a constitution to satisfy the disparate communities in Africa's last colony?

Mr Mudge's answer: "It's not easy. We need time.

"In this country, it is more a question of writing a constitution in the hearts of people." — Sapa—AP

South 23-24/7/87

Namibia's future in a trash can?

IT HAS taken the 18-member constitutional council 17 months to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia — a constitution which has cost the taxpayer almost R1-million and one which will most probably be relegated to the refuse bin.

Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, chairman of the interim government-appointed constitutional council, handed the completed draft constitution to Cabinet chairman Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout recently.

Hiemstra, describing the document as "by Namibians for Namibians", said it was "the most important step on the road to internationally acceptable independence".

The issue is, however, not whether the constitution is acceptable to the international community, but whether it will be approved of by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Last month the interim government Cabinet met Botha in Cape Town to present to him the draft constitution.

Minority rights

Mr Botha reportedly flipped through the document and found that it did not contain sufficient guarantees for minority rights. He then tossed it into a wastepaper bin.

There are fears that the same thing could well happen to this document at a later stage, and on a more permanent basis.

Botha has given his permission for the Hiemstra constitution, also known as the majority

The National Party voted against its adoption (two votes), while two representatives of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party abstained from voting.

The National Party has drawn up its own constitution which firmly entrenches the rights of minorities (whites) in a future independent Namibia.

The NP, or minority constitution, was handed to the Cabinet with the Hiemstra document and it is believed that the proposals contained in both would soon be made public.

No decisions on the final adoption of an independence constitution will be taken for another three months.

Proposals

Once the three months is up, it is understood the Cabinet will compile a constitution from all the proposals submitted and present it to Botha for his approval.

It is highly likely, however, that the final constitution will be more similar to the National Party's draft proposals than to any other.

Swapo, one of the most important political groupings in Namibia, may not submit its constitution as the document has been banned.

constitution, to be made public on condition that the constitution of the SWA National Party is published at the same time.

The entire council voted on the Hiemstra draft which was adopted by 14 of the 18 members.

Namibia military budget goes up

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

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NAMIBIA'S interim government this week tabled a R1 896,6-million budget which steps up defence spending by 18 percent, and allocates its largest single amount to bolstering the territory's separatist ethnic system.

The budget, up 22 percent on last year, included R332,5-million for the defence force, police and a newly-created intelligence service, 18 percent more than last year and representing 17,5 percent of the total budget.

n Mail

Finance Minister Dirk Mudge described the "maintaining of law and order" as the first and foremost precondition which has to be accepted when drawing up Namibia's fiscal plan.

Nearly R5-million was allocated to the national intelligence service which appears on the budget for the first time.

17/2/87

Knife-armed troops rode to Swapo rally

MEMBERS of a black army battalion were identified as part of a 54-strong group of armed men who were driven from northern Namibia to attend a Swapo rally in Katutura last year at which veteran nationalist Immanuel Shifidi was killed. (22)

This evidence was heard by a packed Windhoek magistrate's court this week during the inquest into Shifidi's death.

The claims were made in a sworn statement by the driver of one of the mini-buses used to transport the men.

Shifidi died on November 30 from bleeding after having his chest arteries severed by a sharp instrument at the rally in Katutura township, outside Windhoek.

Violence erupted after a group of men, wielding *kieries*, pangas, bows and arrows and stones, waded into the crowd in the most violent confrontation of vigilante-type action seen in Namibia.

At the end of the afternoon of terror, Shifidi, a former Robben Island prisoner, was dead. But it seems unlikely that the question of who killed Shifidi will be answered.

After the mini-bus driver's testimony, Chief Magistrate Frikkie Truter ruled that the inquest was now at an end and that "a person or persons unknown had killed Immanuel Shifidi".

Truter said all relevant findings would go to the attorney general who will decide if or what further actions should be taken.

The court heard this week that a mini-bus driver from the north was

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

approached by a Jakob Thomas and asked if he could take some men to the south.

"I knew Thomas as a member of 101 Battalion," the driver testified in a written statement.

The man then outlined how he and an assistant driver had gone to Battalion 101 where another mini-bus and "two white men, one in uniform and one in civilian clothes", were waiting from them.

"Twenty-seven men climbed onto my mini-bus. They loaded bows and arrows, Owambo knives, ordinary knives and *kieries* onto the bus," he stated.

Twenty-seven men had climbed into another bus. The driver claimed he was paid R1 080 for the trip.

He said he and his colleague had recognised several members of the Battalion 101, which is stationed in Owambo. The driver said he only found out he was taking the men to a "Swapo rally" and not to a training course, when he was in the south.

He related how he had driven to two army bases in Windhoek and another base at Reheboth, south of Windhoek, where the men were dropped off.

The driver recounted in his statement that he was told by some of the group that they were brought (to the meeting) "in a white Ford bakkie".

During the inquest several witnesses mentioned the white bakkie.

The driver said when he went to pick up the men and take them north again, "two white men in a Toyota 4X4 loaded seven more men from the group". At a braai later, at which about six whites were reported present, he said members of the group had said "most of them would have been dead if it had not been for the police".

Journalists on the scene reported heavy police action shortly after disruption of the rally.

Riot police Casspirs had roared into the area, firing teargas and rubber bullets at people well away from the meeting, those who had fled the scene as well as those who remained.

The bus driver also stated that a man, who went missing following the incidents of the afternoon, later turned up at Ondangwa in Owambo. Earlier the court heard how an alleged "turned" guerrilla was intimidated by injured Swapo soldiers in Katutura Hospital, was moved to a solitary ward and then "disappeared".

The driver also testified that he had heard later that two of the Battalion 101 members had been killed "on the border".

Dos Santos calls for Namibia peace talks

Cape Times 25/7/87
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LUSAKA. — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday called for peace talks involving his Marxist government, South Africa, Cuba and South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) guerrilla leaders to end one of Africa's longest regional conflicts.

President Dos Santos told the one-day annual summit of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) there was "no certain military victory for any side in Namibia or Southern Africa", and proposed talks between the warring parties instead.

Angola has previously rejected South African demands, backed by Washington, that the independence of Namibia must be linked to the withdrawal of about 37 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

President Dos Santos's latest initiative made no mention of linkage but was seen by diplomats in Lusaka as more conciliatory than previous Angolan efforts to end the conflict.

His announcement came a week after US Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker held talks with Marxist leaders in Luanda. On his return to Washington Dr Crocker described the exchanges as "a waste of time".

President Dos Santos, however, told the SADCC summit here the talks with Dr Crocker were "useful" and resulted in "an approximation of views in some areas". He did not elaborate.

The Angolan leader said his government intended to submit "proposals for a peace agreement on Namibia and Southern Africa to be signed by Cuba, Swapo, South Africa and Angola" on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. The 1977 resolution calls for the withdrawal of South African troops as a prelude to UN supervised elections in Namibia and independence.

He made no mention of Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Unita rebel movement. — Sapa-AP

Three British Conservatives say Swapo's ethnic base "is not as strong as it was. Many Owambo now belong to other political groupings and there are non-Owambos who have joined Swapo"

Swapo has lost political supremacy in SWA/Namibia, say Tory visitors

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By MICHAEL MORRIS of the Argus Foreign Service
Dateline: LONDON

SWAPO has lost political supremacy in Namibia and a Swapo victory in free and fair elections is no longer a foregone conclusion, according to three British MPs who recently visited the country.

Tories Michael Colvin, George Gardiner and Tim Rathbone say they found Swapo's ethnic base "is not as strong as it was. Many Owambo now belong to other political groupings and there are non-Owambos who have joined Swapo".

Mr Colvin said: "The climate has changed for the better for some sort of evolutionary change.

That was not the case four years ago."

The parliamentary delegation has presented its report to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Foreign Office Minister for Africa Mrs Lynda Chalker and hope Britain will press more vigorously for Namibian independence.

But the three MPs differ on the mechanics. Mr Colvin and Mr Gardiner see the government of transition's submission of draft constitutions to the Namibian people as a "logical step towards self-determination".

They suggest an agreement on a constitution prior to the implementation of Resolution 435 is "the best and perhaps the only legitimate way of safeguarding the

position of minority groups once independence has been achieved."

Mr Rathbone — one of the founding members of the left-of-centre Tory group, Conservatives for Fundamental Change in South Africa, believes a new constitution can only be adopted after a proper election in terms of Resolution 435.

"A constitution must be drawn up by representatives of all the people whom it will affect, and it seems unlikely that such a round table of representatives can be achieved, particularly including Swapo, while the TGNU continues," he said.

All three believe AG8 — the legislation which enshrines apartheid in Namibia — should be speedily repealed.

On the question of "linkage", they believe the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola as well as South African forces in Namibia will hinder the implementation of Resolution of 435.

They also agree that sanctions against Namibia "are unwarranted and would be totally counter-productive".

The MPs visited Namibia from April 26 to May 3 and met local political leaders and church leaders, civil servants, teachers and businessmen, security force officials, and trade unionists.

They wanted to visit a detention centre, but were told permission could not be obtained from South Africa at such short notice.

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27/7/82

★ Cape Times, Monday

Greens MP slams SWA police action

WINDHOEK. — At least three people were injured yesterday when police broke up a legal Swapo rally in the township of Arandis, near Swakopmund.

Miss Ushi Eid, a West German parliamentarian who witnessed the police action, said Swapo supporters were injured after three Casspirs arrived and "drove like crazy into the crowd".

"They simply started shooting without giving a warning. These rubber bullets were flying around my head and I thought I wouldn't leave that place alive."

Greens Party MP Miss Eid was refused entry into South Africa two weeks ago. She is now in Namibia on a two-week fact finding mission.

Mr Anton Lubowski, national treasurer for the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), said police also broke up a seminar in the Rossing public hall and detained 10 Swapo members in terms of emergency regulation AG9.

Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, liaison officer for the SAP in Windhoek, said three people were arrested in Arandis for "possession of dangerous weapons".

He said another eight people were arrested in Arandis on Saturday night for the same offences.

— Sapa

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German MP runs to avoid police teargas

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — West German Greens party MP Ursula Eid ran to avoid being teargassed when police broke up a joint Swapo-trade union meeting in the uranium mining town of Arandis.

Mr Anton Lubowski, a Swapo member and spokesman for the National Union of Namibian Workers, claimed that "written permission" was obtained for the meeting to be held yesterday.

He said police also fired rubber bullets and arrested people.

Arandis is the town built by Rossing Uranium 12km from its mine, the biggest open-cast uranium mine in the world. Ms Eid and her touring party visited the mine as part of their fact-finding mission.

A police spokesman said 11 people who were arrested in Arandis for possessing dangerous weapons would appear in court today.

month -
arantee!

Namibian forces in cross-border clashes

WINDHOEK — Namibian security forces killed 190 Swapo members and soldiers of the Angolan army during a follow-up operation in southern Angola, the Territorial Force's headquarters in Windhoek said yesterday.

Pursuing elements of the security forces landed in an ambush set up by a combined force of Swapo and Fapla while following tracks northwards.

After the encounter the follow-up operation continued and a second encounter took place.

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SA-Namibia border post rumour denied

29/1/87 (22) B Day

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

NAMBIAN authorities are erecting a police station at the territory's southernmost town, Noordoewer, while at nearby Vioolsdrif, in SA, the police station is being renovated.

However, spokesmen for both the Namibian and SA governments have denied speculation that a border control post is to be erected between SA and Namibia.

A Pretoria-based Foreign Affairs spokesman, Chris Badenhorst, has confirmed that building activity is taking place in Noordoewer where, he says, a new police station is being built to service southern Namibia.

Until now, southern Namibia had been without a police station, and had been served previously by police based at the Keetmanshoop police station, he says.

An SAP spokesman in Pretoria says

activity at the Vioolsdrif police station is not out of the ordinary and denies there are any specific plans that it be expanded.

He has denied that extra staff have been appointed at the station recently and would not comment on the newly erected barbed wire fencing at the station.

Scotching rumours that the two police stations might be geared up as border control posts, Namibian liaison services director Carel von Bach says, "As far as the Department of Manpower and Civic Affairs is concerned, there is nothing going on in terms of border control."

"The only posts envisaged for the present financial year are one in Caprivi and another in Kavango."

~~CAF 7045 21/187~~
**SA forces
kill 190
in Angola**

WINDHOEK. — Territorial Force headquarters here announced yesterday that 190 Swapo guerrillas and members of the Angolan army had been killed during a follow-up operation in southern Angola.

The announcement said the security forces landed in an ambush set by a combined force of Swapo and Fapla soldiers while following tracks northwards.

A security force officer had been slightly wounded in the contacts and damage was done to vehicles and equipment.

After the encounter the follow-up operation continued and a second encounter took place.

Bomb: Internal Swapo at risk

SWAPO's claim of responsibility for the car bomb which exploded in a Windhoek parking garage on July 16 this year, has provoked an indignant outcry from the authorities in Namibia.

More than 30 kilograms of explosives detonated in the boot of a car parked inside the garage which serves Windhoek's main shopping complex, shortly after 9.30pm.

The device apparently operated on a timing mechanism and was set to go off at a time when there would be no people in the area.

Nobody was injured in the blast, which caused millions of rands of damage to the garage and surrounding shops.

Most of the 33 cars parked inside the garage at the time were destroyed. It was also the most powerful bomb ever to explode in Namibia.

The following day Swapo is-

sued a statement from its London office claiming responsibility.

The organisation's joint secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said Swapo's so-called internal wing stood by the claim of responsibility.

The South African Administrator General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, accused the internal leadership of Swapo of "conniving" with Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Pienaar said the internal leadership should be held equally responsible for "atrocities" such as the bomb blast on July 16.

"The internal leadership of Swapo glorifies and identifies itself from time to time with the armed struggle at their meetings, and by doing so, are responsible for Swapo's acts of violence," he said.



Mr Sam Nujoma

921



Mr Niko Bessinger

Sinh 30/7-5/8/87

Though he was not speaking on behalf of the state, he hoped that legal action would be taken against the internal leadership.

The deputy chairman of the National Party, Mr Jan De Wet, said his party was in favour of Swapo being declared a banned organisation if "terror attacks" in the territory did not stop.

Bessinger described Pienaar's statements as being "aimed at spreading fear", and an attempt to create disunity in the ranks of Swapo, especially when referring to "internal leadership".

He said that successive colonial governors had tried similar strategies, but had failed in an exclusive interview with the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, last week, he said that the bomb blast was "just the beginning of more military action to be taken by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, with

the clear purpose of wiping out the racist armed forces of the South African regime".

He stressed that the Windhoek bomb was aimed at the nearby South African military headquarters (a building from the site of than 100 metres from the site of the explosion).

"Swapo's military actions have always been, and will continue to be aimed at the destruction of the South African war machine and its repressive armed forces, and not at civilians."

He emphasised that the bomb had not been aimed at a civilian target, but at "destroying the weapons, ammunition, military equipment and instruments of war that are brought into Namibia to suppress the popular demand and political aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination and national independence".

CME Times 30/7/87 (221)

Angola dead were civilians — Nujoma

ADDIS ABABA. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday denied press reports that South African commandos killed about 200 Swapo members in southern Angola, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

He told newsmen covering the OAU summit here that it was impossible for the regime to kill about 200 Swapo members at one time, saying the South Africans had actually killed innocent civilians.

A statement released in London by Swapo's information department said reports that 190 Swapo and Fapla soldiers had been killed were an "utter fabrication".

It added that "there are no Swapo forces in any Fapla base in Angola.

"On the contrary we know that the South African racist troops have been engaged in fierce battles with the Angolan forces in recent days in the area of Ngiva and that the South Africans have suffered serious casualties."

Asked at the OAU summit to com-

ment on a deal between South Africa and West Germany for the dumping of nuclear waste in Namibia, Mr Nujoma said there was evidence to prove that South Africa wanted DM4 billion (about R3,6 billion) for the exercise.

In Windhoek a SWA territory force spokesman yesterday supplied further details on the "follow-up operations" in southern Angola at the weekend.

He confirmed that a security force officer was "slightly wounded" in the skirmish at Dova, about 85km north of the SWA-Angola border, but his name had not yet been released.

The spokesman said that while elements of the SWATF were following the tracks of about 120 insurgents they had been ambushed by a joint Swapo and Fapla force.

A SWA territory force statement yesterday said the follow-up continued after the firefight and that a second contact occurred. It also confirmed that a number of security force vehicles and equipment was damaged during the contacts. — Sapa

Tribal homeland plan for Namibia

WINDHOEK. — South Africa announced yesterday that it was planning ethnic elections in Namibia and hinted that they could lead to the establishment of tribal homelands in the disputed territory.

Pretoria's Administrator-General in the region, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the elections would be held as soon as possible among 11 ethnic groups.

The statement came just hours after the South African-appointed Namibian government unveiled a draft constitution expected to provoke criticism from foreign governments seeking independence for the region's 1.1 million people.

Political leaders in Windhoek said they were studying Mr Pienaar's statement, which said representatives elected in the vote could replace "present demographic basis with a geographic basis".

Politicians said the statement raised fears that Pretoria's white-led government, which has set up 10 homelands for its own black majority under apartheid, could do the same in Namibia. — Sapa-
Reuter

Namibia gloves up for

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent
WINDHOEK and Pretoria squared up this week for a serious clash over racial and constitutional issues — which could result in a major embarrasment to the South African Government.

clash

with SA

The SWA/Namibian transitional government believes the latest South African moves are aimed at pushing the territory back into an era of apartheid homelands — and the territory's leaders are determined to fight the moves.

The transitional government tabled in Windhoek this week its draft constitution for the territory's future — the product of 18 months' work by a constitutional committee and a decade of constitutional drama and change from apartheid there.

The constitution abandons the South African idea of compulsory ethnic group association and separate political structures.

It proposes a nonracial central government elected equally by all adults.

Individual rights, as opposed to group rights, are protected by a Bill of Rights.

Response

South Africa's response came immediately after the tabling in a meeting between the Windhoek Cabinet and the South African Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar.

He told them South Africa wanted "urgent" ethnic elections, hinted at a return to homeland-style authorities — and gave the Cabinet an August 19 deadline for reply.

SWA/Namibian leaders are furious.

They slammed the South African move as "a step backwards".

Senior Cabinet member Mr Dirk Mudge spoke of "absolute confrontation".

He said: "Just when we are getting going we hear that we are not good enough and the train is stopped."

Boycott

A top Cabinet source said: "We are not going to let ourselves be kicked around."

And, also from the Cabinet, came a suggestion that a boycott was possible: "The South Africans could find themselves sitting with only a bunch of tribalists prepared to take part."

This week's move was the latest bid by South Africa to head off the nonracial constitution of its prodigal, mandated territory.

When the draft was completed about six weeks ago, Windhoek Cabinet members were summoned for a tongue-lashing by South African State President P W Botha.

Namibia's draft constitutions a study in contrasts

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The two different draft constitutions presented to Namibia's National Assembly on Thursday represent a study in contrasts.

The proposals came directly from the Constitutional Council which began deliberations in January last year on formulating a new political dispensation for the territory.

The 18-member body, comprised of representatives of all six parties in Windhoek's transitional government, completed its work in June and it immediately became clear that unanimity had not been achieved.

A total of 14 members of the council were in favour of a draft proposal they had thrashed out under the guidance of chairman Judge Victor Hiemstra. Four council members — two from the National Party of South West Africa and two from the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party — disagreed and the NP-SWA submitted its own set of proposals.

The majority proposals have the support of Left-leaning members of the transitional government including Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

In many respects, the constitution they approve is similar to that granted to Zimbabwe at the Lancaster House talks.

The system envisaged by Mr Mudge and his colleague is a Westminster-type democracy with:

- A National Assembly (or lower House) of 60 members elected in a one-man, one-vote national poll.
- A Senate (or upper House) of 28 members elected by an electoral college of the National Assembly and by the President on the recommendation of the Cabinet.
- A figurehead president.
- Executive power residing in a Prime Minister and a Cabinet of Ministers.
- A Bill of Fundamental Rights.
- Regional councils subservient to Parliament and responsible for local affairs.
- An independent judiciary.

The NP-SWA draft contains many similar features to those included in the document approved by the majority of the Constitutional Council members.

These include the office of a figurehead President, a Prime Minister and Cabinet of Ministers, a Bill of Fundamental Rights and an independent judiciary.

However, in keeping with its stated commitment to defend what it calls "group and minority rights", the NP-SWA's proposed constitution plans a future dispensation that would be little

different from the current system of ethnic administrations instituted here by South Africa in 1980.

The NP-SWA blueprint calls for:

- A National Assembly of 72 members with half elected in a nation-wide poll and half from "group councils".
- Group councils with wide powers to make bye-laws affecting people in their own group. Control over education, health and social services, as well as land by the group for its members assured. (Groups are defined as being members of the 11 different ethnic and racial groupings currently recognised in the second-tier administrative system.)
- A Bill of Fundamental Rights which specific provisions guaranteeing each population group the right to practise, protect and maintain their own culture, religion and traditions. The Bill would also allow private schools and with parents all having a say in the education of their children.

One of the most important provisions in the Bill of Fundamental Rights is one which says that no one should be "compelled or prohibited" from associating with anyone else.

While the majority-approved proposals call for a unitary state with a strong central government, the NP-SWA places more emphasis on a federal-type system in which separate development could continue under the auspices of the group councils.

Although, under the NP-SWA draft it would be possible that whites would end up with less than eight seats in the National Assembly, there is an important provision which says that the Assembly may not override the guaranteed right of the group councils to handle their "own affairs".

The two draft documents differ on a number of less important, but still significant points.

The majority draft, for instance, wants the name "Namibia" for the territory whereas the Nats still want "South West Africa".

A provision in the majority-approved draft calls for a review of Afrikaans continuing as an official language 10 years after independence. The NP-SWA does not countenance any such review.

South Africa is known to support the NP-SWA's stand on the protection of minority rights — a point emphasised recently when Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan visited Windhoek for talks with their counterparts here.

Now that the two proposals have been tabled, there will be a call for additional inputs from interested parties and, if a final agreement can be reached between all concerned on a draft, then the document may be put to the country in a referendum.

Namibian constitutions drafted

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Two draft constitutions for Namibia have been made public for the first time.

The proposals, tabled in the territory's National Assembly on Friday, are the result of 17 months' work by the 18-member Constitutional Council, which was made up of representatives of all six parties in Windhoek's transitional Government.

The drafts were both majority and minority proposals of the member parties on the council.

A total of 14 members voted in favour of the main proposals, in terms of the Constitutional Council Act, while the other four voted in favour of a constitution submitted by the National Party of South West Africa.

The majority draft constitution is very similar to the constitution given to Zimbabwe at the Lancaster House talks in 1979.

It provides for a two-chamber Parliament, a 60-member National Assembly and a 28-member Senate. The Head of State would be a President, who would be advised by a Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Elections to the Assembly would be on a modified version of the party-list system employed in the Zimbabwe independence elections in 1980, according to the draft.

A Bill of Fundamental Rights was included as an entrenched provision.

The proposal said that the name of the territory should be Namibia and that, while English and Afrikaans should be the main languages, consideration would be given to adopting English as the sole official language after 10 years.

The proposals submitted by the National Party of SWA contain what the party calls strong provisions for the "protection of group rights and identities".

The NP proposed that a 64-member National Assembly be elected by two methods. Half the representatives should be elected on a national, party-list vote system, while the other half would be elected from "regional" and "group" councils — representing the different racial groups.

Under the NP's proposals the group councils would have considerable power and would effectively be able to follow a policy of separate development, being given authority to control education, land, health and social services for its own population group.

Both sets of proposals will be considered by the members of the National Assembly. Further submissions have been asked from any interested parties.

The Government intends to put any approved proposal to the country for its approval, possibly in a referendum.

^{CAN 7-11 5/1/87}
**Pledge on
Angola**
**welcomed
by US** ²²¹

WASHINGTON. — The United States yesterday welcomed a joint pledge by Angola and Cuba to be more flexible in negotiations aimed at withdrawing Havana's forces from Angola in return for Namibian independence.

But State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman, said Washington wanted to see specific proposals from Luanda.

"We have heard these hints before," he told reporters, repeating that high-level talks in Luanda last month had proved disappointing.

"We welcome the public indication of flexibility on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola referred to in the communique," he said.

"We hope it means Angola is prepared to put forward specific proposals."

The communique, that followed talks between Cuban President Fidel Castro and his Angolan counterpart President Eduardo dos Santos, said the two countries "agreed to make their common position more flexible".

Mr Redman declined to comment on the communique's assertion that Angola and Cuba were prepared to negotiate jointly with the United States on the pull-out of Cuban troops in return for independence for Namibia, which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

In the past, Washington has attempted to mediate the dispute by meeting bilaterally with Luanda and Pretoria.

Last month US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker went to Luanda sure that Angola was ready to make new proposals, but left fuming after Angolan officials proposed nothing new. — Sapa-
Reuter

Death at Swapo rally, SA army involved, court told

From MARK VERBAAN WINDHOEK. - Dramatic evidence of army involvement in the death of a 58-year-old man at a Swapo meeting late last year concluded the inquest into the fatal stabbing of Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

The inquest ended in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court two weeks ago with a statement read to a packed court by the magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter.

The signed affidavit, made by a resident of northern Namibia, confirmed suspicions that Shifidi had died on November 30 when members of a South African Defence Force battalion disrupted the meeting.

In his statement, he said that on the day before the meeting was due to be held in Katutura township outside Windhoek, he had been approached by a soldier attached to 101 Battalion at Ondangwa.

He said he was employed as a bus driver and that the soldier had requested that he drive a group of soldiers to a base near Windhoek where they were to undergo a military course.

A second driver was obtained and both drivers transported 27 soldiers to

Windhoek.

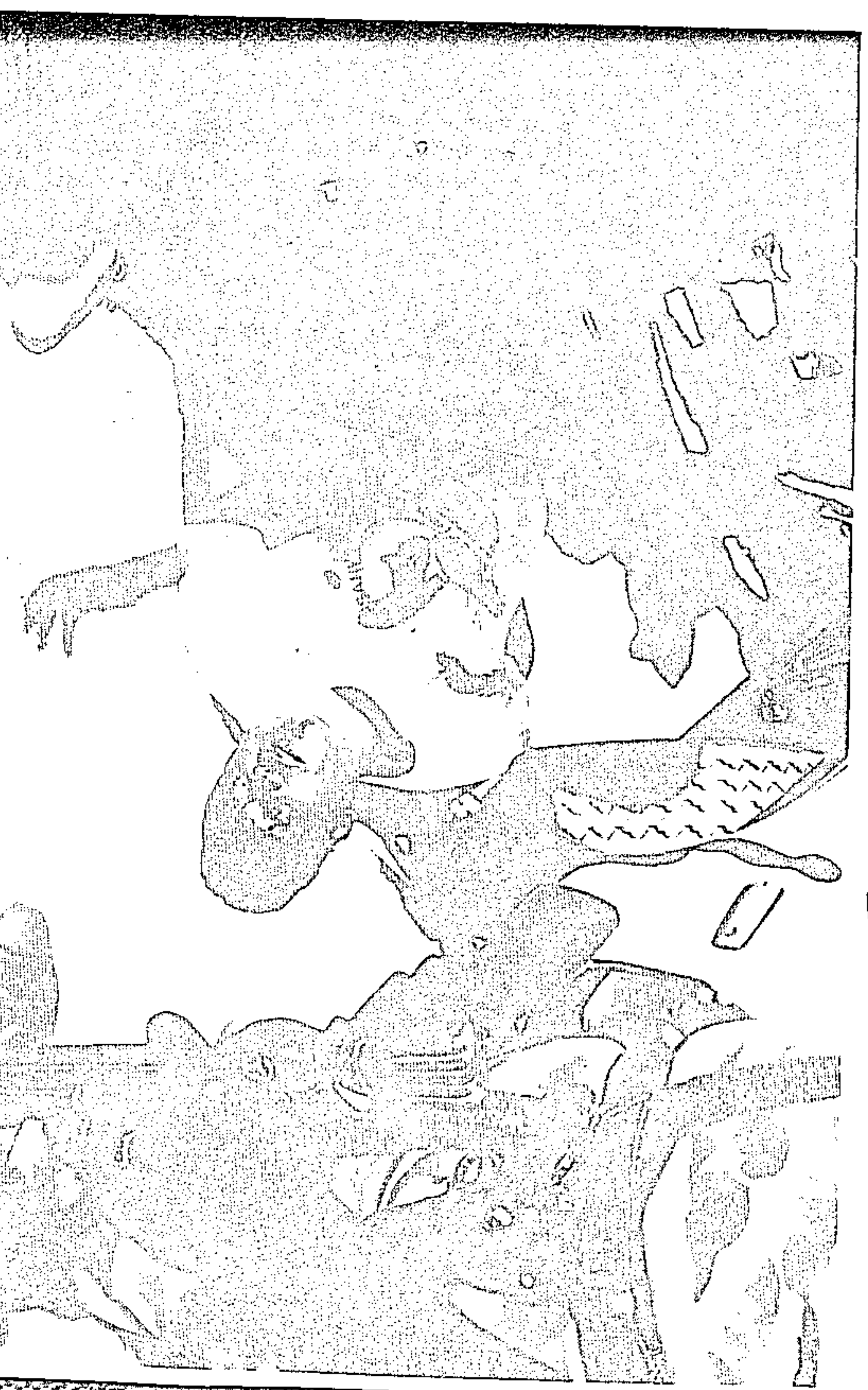
Two white soldiers at the battalion's base paid each driver R1 080 to transport the two groups on a "round trip".

Later that afternoon, the driver said, one of the soldiers informed him that the soldiers were in fact going to attend the Swapo meeting the next day. Loaded into both buses with the soldiers were several knives, bows and arrows and heavy clubs.

On the morning of the meeting the driver attended a soccer match with the group of soldiers he had ferried down from the north the day before.

Shortly after the Swapo meeting had begun, he was instructed to take the soldiers to the field where the rally was being held.

He said he left his vehicle and was listening to the speakers when a soldier from the group approached him and told him to leave the meeting as trouble was about to begin.



Swapo nationalist Immanuel Shifidi seconds after his death at a Swapo rally last year

He was at the field to meet the other groups at a bridge a few kilometers from where the rally was being held.

He left the field with one of the soldiers and returned to the soccer match. A short while later he was told to go to the arranged spot where some of the group were waiting.

While he was waiting, a truck driven by two white men arrived with more members of the group.

He said he recognised one of the white men as an 101 Battalion base who he had met the day before.

The vehicle then drove to a nearby army base where a small party was organised.

The men were asked how their trip had gone. Some said it was a pity that they had not been allowed to carry their guns. The white soldier had been armed with a pistol, knife, arrows and clubs.

They said they did not suffer any

serious injuries but had the police not been there most of them would have been killed.

The driver said he had no knowledge of the group's plans, and that he only transported them after they claimed that they had already arranged the trip with his employer.

He said that when he arrived back in Ondangwa he heard that a man had been killed at the meeting.

He said he would definitely have refused to drive the soldiers to Windhoek if he had known of their intention.

The magistrate found that Mr Immanuel Shifidi had died from massive bleeding caused by a stab wound in the chest and that unknown persons had been responsible.

He referred the matter the attorney general for a decision on possible prosecution.

The Swapo rally, held on November 30 last year, was attended by more

than 2 000 people and was eventually broken up by police in armoured Casspir vehicles who fired teargas and rubber bullets into the fleeing crowd.

At the time, Swapo's joint foreign affairs secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, accused the police of "deliberately setting up the incident" by sending vigilantes in civilian clothing to disrupt the meeting.

This, he said, gave the police an excuse to move in and disperse the crowd under the pretext of "keeping law and order".

Right-wing press reports said at the time that the violence had broken out among Swapo supporters.

Twenty-one people were seriously injured with seven being admitted to the intensive care unit of Katutura State Hospital.

Shifidi was a staunch Swapo nationalist and had been released from Robben Island after serving an 18 year sentence.

Thirty years of struggle in Namibia but

Nujoma's 'feeling strong'

227
South
6/2/87

SAM NUJOMA settles back in his chair and with smiling eyes and a broad grin describes Swapo as a "politically-mature national liberation movement".

"Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), has accumulated considerable combat experience during the past 20 years," said Nujoma, replying to allegations that Swapo is responsible for many civilian deaths.

According to security force figures, there have been 426 civilian deaths in northern Namibia over the past three years. A percentage of this figure is attributed to landmine explosions.

Targets

Nujoma said Swapo forces plant landmines close to the military bases, where civilian vehicles do not usually drive. "Our targets are always the military, not civilians."

On the question of SWAPO being prepared to lay down arms for a short period as an indication of its willingness to accept a peaceful settlement, Nujoma said there would be "no question of this happening for as long as an inch of Namibian soil is occupied by the racist Pretoria regime".

"Get all the South African troops out of Namibia, beyond the Orange River, and let the United Nations take over. It is clearly stated in UN Resolution 435 that there should be a cease-fire proclaimed by the Security Council, and a UNTAG — United Nations Transitional Assistance Group — military component should ensure that the cease-fire is maintained."

"SWAPO agreed to this, and those who are demanding that SWAPO should lay down its arms unilaterally, are dreaming a dream that will never come true," said Nujoma. UNTAG, he said, would be followed by a civilian component to

"work out the process of elections".

He also called on the Namibian people not to allow themselves to be deceived. "Let us unite, fight together, and overthrow colonialism in Namibia. Do not expect outside forces to come and liberate us. In Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, countries which were occupied by Nazi Germany during the Second World War, the people resisted occupation despite the numerically-powerful Nazi armed forces. We should do the same," said Nujoma.

"I therefore call on all men, women, children, peasants and workers of Namibia to combine, as others have done, to get South Africa out of our country."

Commenting on SADF claims that SWAPO fighters are being shielded by FAPLA, the Angolan national army, Nujoma said that if the South Africans "invade the people's republic of Angola, FAPLA has to defend Angola from foreign forces".

"It is the duty of any national army to defend its territory, it is not a question of defending SWAPO. SWAPO is able to defend itself. SWAPO fights in Namibia, not in Angola," he said.

The Cubans

Recruiting from just over a million people, SWAPO has sustained the armed struggle for 20 years. Regarding allegations by the SADF that SWAPO makes use of mercenary forces, such as Cubans, Nujoma said that it was "a lie" to say that there were mercenary forces in PLAN.

"There is not a single foreigner among the combatants. PLAN is composed of Namibian nationals. That is why the Botha war machine, composed of thousands of men, jet fighters, helicopters, tanks and combat vehicles have

In two years time, Sam Nujoma, the president of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), will be 60 years old and will have led the movement for 30 years.

In an exclusive interview in Lusaka, Nujoma spoke to GWEN LISTER on subjects ranging from Marxism to the possibility of an all-party conference.



Sam Nujoma

failed to destroy the will of the Namibian people."

Security force figures put PLAN's present strength at 9 000 trained insurgents.

Nujoma said that SWAPO would agree to holding talks with SA. "SWAPO has always advocated talks with South Africa under the auspices of the UN or under the

chairmanship of the UN secretary-general."

What could be discussed at an all-party conference? "If they exist, these so-called interim government parties. Let South Africa agree to the implementation of Resolution 435 and let everybody participate in free, fair and democratic elections under

the supervision and control of the UN. SWAPO is not saying that these parties do not exist, but let us meet at the ballot box."

He emphasised that talks should only be between SWAPO and South Africa. "South Africa should not try to introduce the so-called parties, which include puppets who are in

the service of the enemy."

The attitude of a future SWAPO government towards South Africa is also a main issue.

There is a fair amount of concern among the white community in Namibia that SWAPO would grant the ANC, for example, armed bases on Namibian soil.

"Today South Africa oppresses and exploits Namibia and its people.

With regard to whether the ANC would have military bases in Namibia, I want to ask a question myself. The South Africans fighting today, do they have a military base in Namibia. Certainly they will fight whether Namibia is free or not.

No excuse

"There should therefore not be the excuse of denying the Namibian people their right to self-determination because it is suspected that a future independent state of Namibia would give military bases to the ANC. Whether Namibia is free or not, the people of South Africa who are oppressed will fight oppression. The Namibian people must support those who are fighting for their rights and freedom," said Nujoma.

Regarding allegations that SWAPO was a Marxist organisation, Nujoma said every society and every country had the right to adopt a policy, national and international, of its own.

"Namibia is not going to follow a blueprint of any other country. So if we choose socialism, let us do so. And if we choose something else, let us do so. This must be a decision of the Namibian people. How to develop the country, how to deal with the foreigners, who to deal with on national issues.

"We are fighting to free ourselves, to regain our land, and decide our future destiny without being told

we will be Marxist or we will not be Marxist".

"There is no question of the high morale and determination of SWAPO as a movement. We always sleep in a room full of morale, and when we sleep out in the bush there is the fresh air which gives us morale, and we wake up stronger. It is not as if we want the war. The war we are fighting is imposed on us by the Pretoria regime, and if Pretoria agrees to a cease-fire as contained in Resolution 435, and agrees to the holding of free and fair elections, the war will come to an end."

Asked how he felt after leading the movement for almost 30 years, Nujoma said: "I feel strong.

"I am proud to participate in the struggle for liberation of my country. I do my best to ensure that Namibia and its people will be liberated, and peace, security and prosperity are achieved."

He described that as being his main aim. "I am quite confident, quite optimistic, that the day is not too far. The distance we have covered in this bitter struggle, with its common sacrifices and great battles, is much further than the distance we still have to cover in order to reach our destination. I am quite confident we will defeat the Botha regime in our lifetime."

Mobilising

There are many thousands of Namibians living in exile and waiting for "Independence Day" before returning home. Nujoma said he and his family would "join the rest of our citizens in a free and independent Namibia".

"This is precisely why we are mobilising the international community to support our cause for freedom and national independence."

Aids claims first Namibian victim

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Aids has claimed its first Namibian victim, following the death of an 18-year-old Portuguese-speaking homosexual.

The chairman of the territory's Aids committee, Dr Dawid Toerien, said there was the possibility a number of men and women had been in contact with the man and been exposed to the deadly virus.

The man's condition was first noticed when he went to hospital in Rundu, in the Kavango. He was then transferred to Windhoek where he was placed in an isolation unit.

Dr Toerien disclosed that 10 697 people had been tested for the virus in Namibia, and preliminary results indicated 68 of them could be carriers of Aids.

However, he believed the real figure of people at risk was much higher, because the tests conducted had not included people in the high risk groups — homosexuals and intravenous drug abusers.

7/18/87
Star 221

45 Swapo insurgents killed, claim SWATF

WINDHOEK — Namibian security forces shot and killed 45 Swapo insurgents in the last four weeks, bringing to 560 the number of insurgents who had died in action to date this year, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement here last night.

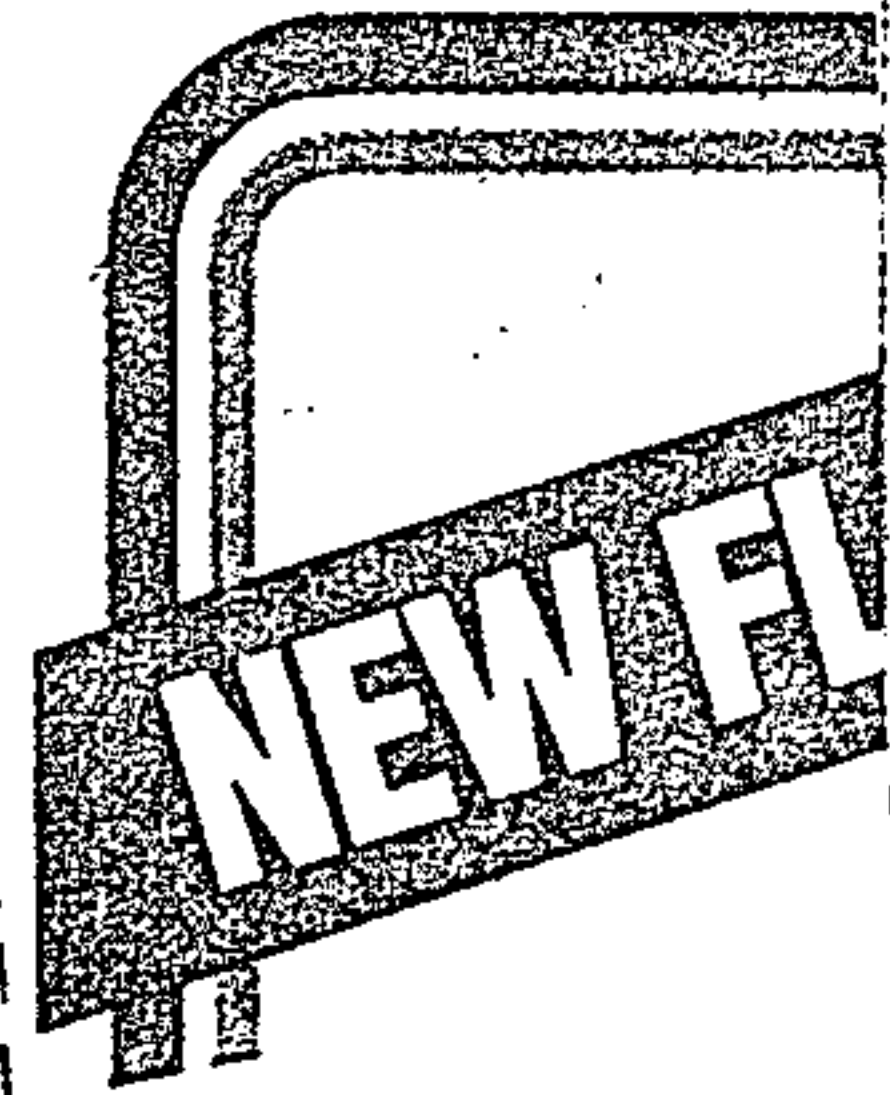
The statement apparently did not take into account a number of insurgents who died in a South African-led security force operation in southern Angola last week.

A total of 190 Swapo insurgents and Angolan government soldiers were killed in a clash with the security forces, according to SWATF statistics released after the battle.

The SWATF said an Ovambo civilian, Mr Andreas Martin, had been killed with a Tokarev pistol by Swapo insurgents near Oshakati on Monday. Two of the group of seven insurgents were identified by SWATF members.

Last Wednesday night Swapo insurgents attacked a village 5 km east of Ombalantu in northern Namibia. No one was hurt in the attack.

An investigation was being carried out into an incident in northern Namibia on Tuesday in which two off-duty members of the security forces shot and wounded three civilians at a shop in the bush, the statement added. — Sapa.



NAMIBIA

Still searching . . .

The draft constitution based on entrenched individual rights that was approved by Namibia's Constitutional Council on July 6 and published on July 30, was described in local newspapers as "a step closer to independence," and a "determined move away from ethnic fragmentation."

Just hours after its release, however, Pretoria announced it was planning ethnic elections for the territory — which appeared to consign the draft document to the back-burner.

Of course, neither announcement is likely to please those foreign governments who've been looking for a way to implement UN resolution 435, which calls for free and fair elections as a prelude to independence.

But the question is, just what are Pretoria's plans for Namibia? Does the announcement of an ethnic poll signal an intention to block further autonomous constitutional planning in favour of imposing a replica of its own ethnic system in Namibia? Or is SA's game-plan to make sure the participants in the Transitional Government (TG) have the legitimacy to carry it through successfully? After all, the ethnic representatives in the TG are appointees and it is suspected that some would not welcome an election.

Another imponderable is the extent to which Pretoria is concerned about getting the respected Peter Kalangula (who pulled



**Namibia's Kalangula . . .
will he take part?**

out of the DTA in 1982) to take part in any new dispensation as the representative of the majority Ovambo?

Under the South African government proclamation which established the Constitutional Council in June 1985, the council was given 18 months to reach agreement on a new constitution. This deadline elapsed on June 12 — eight days after the multiracial government marked its second anniversary.

The Constitutional Council set itself the task of creating a political system that would promote peaceful coexistence among Namibia's 11 main ethnic groups. But two of the

six parties in the council — the SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Basters — have rejected the majority draft constitution.

It is accepted by the members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swanu, Swapo-Democrats and the Labour Party.

The snag centres on the protection of group or minority rights — a euphemism, according to some in the TG, for apartheid.

Although SA had encouraged TG leaders to experiment with inter-racial power sharing, President Botha and the Namibian Nats now seem to have made "group rights" the issue.

The SWA Nats, backed by Pretoria, want the Constitutional Council to preserve the rights of each ethnic group and to maintain segregated educational facilities in particular. Control over "own affairs," as in SA, seems to be a non-negotiable.

In response, Dirk Mudge, Namibia's Finance Minister and one-time supporter of an ethnically based solution, said the system of ethnicity was given a chance but had proved to be unworkable. He said also it was time to consider the rights of the majority as well as minority groups. The SWA Nats now plan to submit a constitution of their own for study.

The majority draft, backed by two-thirds of the council, centres on a unitary state concept. Protection of minority rights is envisaged through the safeguarding of individual protection based on a Bill of Fundamental Rights similar to the KwaNatal Indaba's. It is a compromise between a one man, one vote system and a purely ethnic one.

Former South African Supreme Court Judge Victor Hiemstra, who heads the constitutional council, used, among others, five West German constitutional experts to advise him in drawing up the constitution, which provides for a strong central government based on nonracialism.

The draft constitution envisages two houses of parliament, based on the Westminster system. These are an upper house, or senate, and a national assembly. It calls for a Cabinet of ministers headed by a prime minister.

In spite of most of the council's backing for the new constitution, and their stated opposition to ethnic structures, a South African delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan last month made it clear that more consideration had to be given to minority rights. The R200m cut in the territory's 1987-1988 budget was thus seen by some on the council to have definite political overtones.

Nevertheless, on July 8, incumbent TG Chairman David Bezuidenhout called upon "every individual and organisation, whether political or otherwise, to seize the final opportunity and deliver their input" in the proceedings of the Constitutional Council.

Meanwhile, the council is to hand over its document to the Council of Ministers in the hope that a compromise can yet be reached and a unified draft put to the country in a referendum.

ANSWERS IN PARLIAMENT

□ Members of the regional services councils will be paid between R100 and R220 per session per day and will receive a travel allowance determined by provincial administrators in conjunction with the RSC. (Barend du Plessis, Finance, to John Malcomess, PFP Port Elizabeth Central)

□ A total of 2 286 elephants and 5 626 buffalo were culled in the Kruger National Park over the three-year period to March 31 this year. Over the same period the park's by-products depot produced products to the value of R9,585m and made a profit of R4,496m. (Gert Kotze, Environment Affairs, to Rupert Lorimer, PFP Bryanston)

□ The estimated housing shortage in the national states at the end of last year: KwaZulu 61 468, KaNgwane 12 439, Lebowa 11 073, Gazankulu 4 255, KwaNdebele 1 314, Qwa Qwa 481. Self-governing areas under the SA Development Trust, 70 314. Total: 161 344. (Gerrit Viljoen, Education and Development Aid, to Peter Soal, PFP Johannesburg North)

□ It cost the State R191 406 to repair 4 256 train windows damaged as a result of unrest and/or criminal action on the line between

Cape Town and Mitchell's Plain last year. (Eli Louw, Transport Affairs, to Peter Harris, LP Strandfontein)

□ At the end of last year 1 818 primary schools and 213 senior secondary schools were under the control of the Department of Education and Training. The schools had a total of 31 085 classrooms, 33 080 teachers and 805 030 pupils. There is currently a country-wide shortage of about 5 400 classrooms for black pupils. (Gerrit Viljoen to Charles Redcliffe, LP Schauderville)

□ State houses being constructed in Cape Town for the five members of the coloured Minister's Council are costing an estimated R3,35 m which includes services, security measures and gardening facilities. (Piet du Plessis, Public Works, to Charles Redcliffe).

□ Members of publication committees are appointed on an ad hoc basis to perform certain tasks and paid R21,52 per hour or part thereof or R172,18 per 8-hour day. Chairmen are paid R27,26 per hour or part thereof or R218,07 per day. (Stoffel Botha, Home Affairs, to Mahmoud Rajab, PRP Springfield).

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25 injured in fight

17665 7/8/82

WINDHOEK. — Black policemen from northern SWA/Namibia today laid charges of attempted murder, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and damage to property after a fight in Katutura township, outside Windhoek, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said.

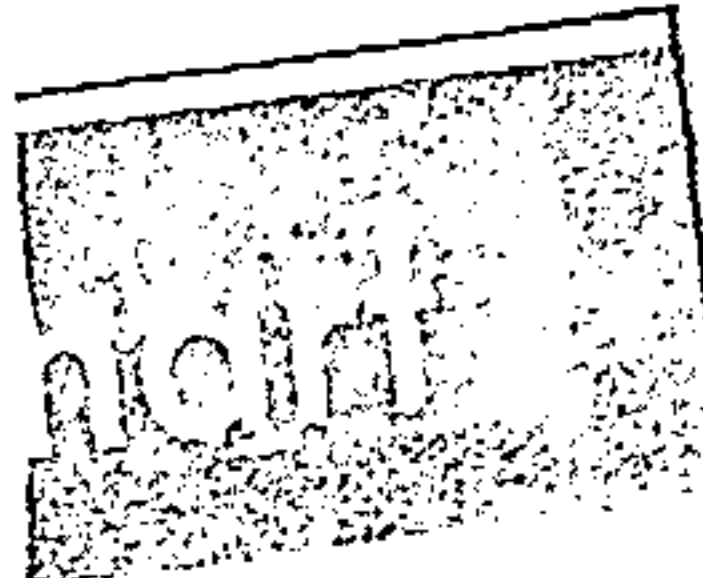
The policemen were in the township waiting to give evidence in a fraud trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court when they were attacked by black civilians last night, he said. One of them was struck with a panga. On their way to hospital they were stoned and three were stabbed.

Inspector du Rand said the officer in charge decided at that point to round up the attackers and fighting erupted between the civilians and the policemen. About 25 people, including policemen, were treated in hospital for various wounds. The situation was calm today, he said. — Sapa.

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TEES 299

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Swapo claims 50 injured in police action

8/8/87 SATURDAY STAR FOREIGN
NEWS SERVICE

LONDON — Swapo claims that more than 50 people were injured, four critically, when the South West Africa Counter Insurgency Unit (Swapol Coin) carried out a "vicious attack" on Thursday night on workers living in single quarters at Katutura, near Windhoek.

The soldiers arrived in two Casspirs and "beat up everyone in sight", said a Swapo statement yesterday. Extra medical staff had to be brought in to cope with the injured. There was no apparent motive for the attack.

The statement also claimed that members of the unit shot and killed four people from a helicopter for breaking the curfew regulations at Engela La Kam-bonde in the Andangwa area. Three, two women and a baby, died instantly, and the fourth, a man, died later in hospital.

● Chief Inspector Kierie du Randt, media spokesman for the South West Africa Police, said the Katutura incident occurred when off-duty policemen became involved in a fight with residents of the single quarters. He said one policeman was allegedly hacked with a panga.

Police reinforcements who tried to arrest the culprits were then stoned and further reinforcements were summoned.

Police have still not commented on the second incident mentioned in the Swapo statement, alleged to have happened early this week.

home at present.

Aids strikes Namibia

AT least one person has died from Aids in Namibia, according to the chairman of the Aids control committee, Dr Dawid Toerien.

Toerien this week said at a news conference in Windhoek that the deceased was an 18-year-old Angolan male.

He said he believed more unreported Aids victims in the territory had died.

Toerien said 60 people had been identified as possible or definite Aids cases.

Toerien said his research had revealed that people from all ethnic groups in the territory were afflicted with the disease. - Sapa.

remarks allegedly made by representatives who had meetings.

Botile was not available because he was in a meeting and members of his council.

The three-day-old strike of essential services such as electricity, sewerage, refuse removal and

The strike involves sports cleaners and electricians.

Workers yesterday told City Press sparked by a council circular involved in accidents while it would have to pay R2 000 if

THE EMERGENCY

This newspaper has been produced under emergency regulations which amount to censorship. The restrictions effectively suppress information of public interest. No details of 'unrest' or security force action can be published without permission. However, within the limits of these restrictions, City Press will continue to make every effort to provide objective coverage.

CIPRES (circled) 9/8/87

ships and at Randburg and
at services at Sebokeng,

Namibia divided on 2nd-tier polls

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Cabinet of Ministers of Windhoek's transitional government is to meet today to discuss and formulate its response to South Africa's recent calls for ethnic elections in Namibia.

It appears that the Cabinet will not be offering a united front to Pretoria on whether it rejects or accepts the concept of "second-tier" polls. A number of the Ministers in the Cabinet, including Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge, Health Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua, Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga and Transport Minister Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, are opposed to the holding of such elections, on the grounds that such a move will merely promote apartheid.

LEADERS IDENTIFIED

However, the National Party of South West Africa — represented in Cabinet by Agriculture Minister Mr Jannie de Wet — and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party of Mr Hans Diergaardt are believed to be in favour of the polls.

Pretoria's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar said State President Mr P W Botha wished to see the elections so the leaders of the Namibian people could be identified and the process of democracy could be broadened.

The transitional government is not an elected administration, and was appointed by Mr P W Botha in June 1985.

THE AFFORDABLE

Latest move is crisis for SA, say sources

Namibian parties reject ethnic poll

Star 12/8/87 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Four of the six parties in Windhoek's transitional government have rejected the South African Government's call for ethnic elections and have demanded instead a national one man, one vote poll for Namibia.

The Star's political correspondent reports today that South African Government sources at Parliament are now admitting they have a major crisis on their hands, with the Windhoek transitional government in confrontation with Pretoria and extremely hostile to the way the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, is handling his responsibilities.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo-Democrats, the South West African National Union and the Labour Party submitted their response to the Windhoek office of Mr Pienaar yesterday. The two other parties in the Windhoek administration — the National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party — also handed in their reply yesterday.

Cabinet Ministers from the six parties met on Monday to discuss their reply to South Africa's call, which was made 10 days ago. The four parties earlier met at the weekend in Swakopmund to formulate their reply.

In their response, these parties told Pretoria they regarded it as "necessary and urgent" that elections be held.

However, they rejected South Africa's suggestion that elections be held at the "second-tier level of the current ethnic administrations", saying such polls would be "totally unreasonable, unethical and undemocratic", while the central government remained unelected.

The four parties suggested a national election on the one man, one vote principle and using the party list method of proportional representation.

Expressed concern

They added: "The international community should be assured by both South Africa and ourselves that such an election is not an attempt to circumvent or to prejudice the provisions of Resolution 435 but simply a method to elect national political leaders who will run the administration of the country during the transitional period and who will negotiate the political and constitutional future of the country".

The four parties also expressed their concern about the relationship of the Administrator-General to the transitional government, and said: "We want co-operation and not confrontation".

The National Party of SWA and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party said in their separate response that they believed it necessary to give voters the chance to have their say over the desirability of the replacement or changing of existing structures where this could affect their rights or interests.

Political sources believe the State President, Mr P W Botha, could refer to the latest developments in Namibia when his vote comes up for discussion in the House of Assembly in Cape Town this week.

New proposals by Angola on Cubans

LISBON. — Angola said yesterday it was prepared to speed up a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops if the United States and South Africa ceased aid to Angolan rebels and took concrete action to grant Namibia independence, the official news agency Angop reported.

The report, monitored in Lisbon, was the first public indication of new Angolan proposals for a global accord to end conflict in Southern Africa.

Angola would send home bigger contingents of Cuban soldiers over shorter periods if its conditions were met, Angop said.

Angola's Marxist government recently proposed talks on a regional peace settlement between Angola, Cuba, South Africa and guerillas fighting for the independence of Namibia.

Pretoria has indicated it is willing to participate.

Angola said it was ready to show greater flexibility in the talks over sending home an estimated 37 000 Cuban soldiers in an effort to re-activate stalled negotiations on Namibian independence.

The US and South Africa insist Namibian independence should be linked to a Cuban pullout from Angola.

The Angop report appeared to indicate that Angola was proposing a faster Cuban withdrawal if negotiations were successful but had made no alteration to its conditions for reaching an accord.

Three years ago, Angola proposed a phased withdrawal of Cubans from southern Angola if a UN plan for Namibian independence was implemented, South Africa pulled out forces allegedly operating in southern Angola and ceased all aggression, and Angola's territorial rights were fully respected.

Angop said yesterday Angola wished to clarify these conditions to avoid ambiguities. — Sapa-AP

Crisis looming over SWA constitution

AKG 12/8/87
221

Political Staff

A LOOMING constitutional and legitimacy crisis in SWA/Namibia faces the South African Government with relations with the transitional government reaching a new low.

The issue is expected to go before the South African Cabinet today following a meeting yesterday between President Botha and the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar.

There is clear division between the South African Government and the transitional government made up of the coalition Multi-Party Conference.

And the issue is further complicated by divisions within the MPC itself and between it and other political groupings in SWA/Namibia.

President Botha's Office indirectly conceded today that there were major differences by saying that Mr Pienaar had reported on "divergent views".

There was however no further comment apart to repeat yesterday's statement that President Botha react "in due course".

South Africa, however, seemed to be sticking to its position that the MPC, apart from being divided, is not representative and could not claim legitimacy.

Its legitimacy had to be subjected to a test of opinion even

at municipal level or even second ethnic level to establish the real position.

By not suggesting central elections the South African Government appears prepared not to queer the pitch with the international community.

And although South Africa denies interfering, signals have been given that the Government does not like the MPC's non-ethnic constitutional proposals for the territory.

President Botha is likely to publicly respond in Parliament with the start of his vote tomorrow.

Mafia wife shot

CATANIA (Sicily). — The wife of a reputed Mafia boss was shot dead in front of her house by three gunmen early yesterday. — Sapa-AP.

'New plan' detailed for Namibia

SAW
The Star's Africa
News Service

12/8/77
221

Angola yesterday gave details of new proposals to solve the Namibian crisis, saying it was ready to speed up the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory.

But at the same time the Angolan authorities demanded an end to American and South African support for the Unita rebel movement and said Cuba should take direct part in any future negotiations.

Details of the new proposals were contained in an editorial published by the Launda newspaper, *Jornal de Angola*, broadcast by Radio Angola and monitored in Johannesburg last night.

The paper said the proposals could only be implemented after South African troops withdrew from southern Angola and ceased all acts of aggression against Angola, and all external aid to Unita ended.

At the same time it demanded the implementation of UN resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

When 'I want' is always the bottom line

M6us 13/8/87 (221)

IT is said that the late Henry Ford was trying to be amusing when he said customers could have their "Model T" Fords in any colour they wished, so long as it was black. President Botha, however, is in earnest when he says to those he negotiates with that they can have any solution they want to their problems, so long as it is his solution.

That, in a nutshell, is his philosophy. And those who think I treat him unkindly should take a look at what he is doing in Namibia. It is the "I want" philosophy of government in its purest form.

In Windhoek we have a "transitional government" appointed by President Botha at his own discretion. It was presented to the world with great fanfare as a representative government (though it was created without an election, which is the usual prerequisite for a representative government outside our bizarre region), and we have had to endure the farce for years.

Confrontation

Suddenly, however, Mr Botha's own creation has opted for, of all things, one-man, one-vote elections. And, as we all know, Mr Botha regards that as being tantamount to communism. So, there is a confrontation between Mr Botha's Government and the "transitional government" he appointed.

It is not their first tiff. When the "transitional government" was required to appoint a Constitutional Council to look at the sort of constitution an independent Namibia should have, it made the silly mistake (also made, incidentally,

by the first President's Council) of assuming that it was genuinely free to do the choosing.

Thus, rashly, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra (the South African Supreme Court judge appointed as chairman of the body) and his 16-man council chose a constitutional model which was not unlike the Zimbabwean constitution negotiated at Lancaster House, except that it sought to protect minorities by way of an entrenched Bill of Fundamental Rights.

It was a constitution acceptable to 90 percent of the territory's inhabitants, the good judge claimed, although it might be seen as revolutionary by some whites, and it was endorsed by all but the two smallest of the six partners President Botha appointed to the "transitional government" (one of the dissenters being, surprise, surprise, the National Party of South West Africa).

But President Botha did not like the constitution. He felt that it did not protect "group rights" or, in less euphemistic terms, that it strayed from the apartheid model. And what the President and his Government do not like is simply not allowed, no matter who else, or how many others, might like it.

The latest salvo in the bickering has been a pouting riposte from the "transitional government" accusing the South African Government of reneging on "the letter and spirit" of Proclamation R101, the imperious order whereby *El Grande* set the whole exercise into motion.

One might reasonably ask why, if the people President Botha appointed as a "transi-



ISSUES

By Hugh Robertson

tional government" are willing to risk one-man, one-vote elections, Mr Botha should object?

After all, Swapo has made it clear that it would boycott such elections, as it has boycotted all "internal" elections in the past, so there is absolutely no risk of the elections leading to a Marxist government.

Bottom line

But there is every risk of the elections leading to a government which genuinely is committed to scrapping apartheid, right down to the bottom line — political power. And that, clearly, is what sticks in President Botha's throat.

Indeed, the only objection his Government has voiced to the proposed elections is that they would be held in terms of a constitution which ignores "group" rights in favour of fundamental individual rights — in other words, a constitution which eliminates apartheid.

Since apartheid is the only way in which "group rights" can be defined, let alone protected, it would not be unreasonable to conclude that President Botha is opposed to any government in Namibia which is non-racial, whether it is led by the very people he has appointed, or by Swapo.

President Botha has made it clear that his objective in "negotiating" with blacks in South Africa would be to create a fanciful system where no "group" would "dominate" any other "group" and where adequate provision was made for "group rights".

His Government's objection to the Kwazulu-Natal indaba proposals was precisely that they did not protect "group rights" — and so, like Namibia, whether or not the overwhelming majority of people in Kwazulu and Natal want the indaba plan implemented, President Botha and his Government will not allow it. And that is that.

They will not allow it because once they have permitted the demise of apartheid (or "group rights" — call it what you will) in such places as Namibia and Natal, they cannot effectively resist making the same concession for the whole of South Africa.

Thus there is a built-in stalemate to any "negotiations" with President Botha and his Government. No matter what the majority may want, even the majority of whites in the particular region like Natal, they will not be allowed to have their way — even if, as in the case of Namibia and Kwanatal, to do so would represent not the slightest risk of Swapo, or the ANC, or any "communists" coming to power.

The "evil empire" of communism is not really Mr Botha's main preoccupation. It is apartheid that is his bottom line.

CAPE TIMES 14/8/87

Relations with Namibia 'deteriorating sharply'

Political Staff

THERE had been a sharp deterioration in relations between the South African government, represented by the Administrator-General, and the interim government of Namibia, the leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the State President's vote, Mr Eglin said that the interim government, supported by the majority of the people, wanted a basically non-racial constitution for the territory.

Against this, the State President, Mr P W Botha, was insisting on an apartheid-type system in dealing with the protection of minorities.

Mr Eglin said it appeared that the responsibility for Namibia had in recent months shifted away from the

Department of Foreign Affairs to the more direct control of the president.

He asked what the government's reaction was to the Angolan government's apparent willingness to speed up a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops and to link this with independence for Namibia.

He also asked what the government's present attitude was to United Nations resolution 435.

Mr Eglin said that last year, Mr Botha had set August 1 as a key date for the territory.

"Is he prepared to pick up the threads of negotiation on this matter in the light of the latest shift in the Angolan government's attitude?"

Replying to Mr Eglin, Mr Botha said last night he would deal with the Namibian issue today.

14/1/87 Star 221

SA is unlikely to accept Angolan proposals for Nam

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Angola's latest proposals to break the Namibian independence deadlock are unlikely to be accepted by South Africa, at least until they become clearer.

NEW PROPOSALS

However, the door is now open for further negotiations on how many Cuban troops will be allowed to stay in Angola if a plan for the independence of Namibia is to be implemented. Although details of the new proposals have not yet been published, those made public

earlier this week do not take much further the plans for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola discussed by Launda, Washington and Pretoria late in 1984.

The principle that Cubans must be withdrawn from Angola if a United Nations plan for the territory's independence is to be implemented has been accepted by all.

The deadlock came when Angola and South Africa could not agree on how fast, how many and from where the troops would be sent home.

In its 1984 plan submitted to the US and South Africa, Angola made the following propos-

als:

● All Cubans be withdrawn to areas north of the 16th parallel as soon as there was an agreement on implementation of UN Resolution 435.

● After two years, all Cuban troops be withdrawn to the north of the 13th parallel — a line that cuts Angola south of the Benguela railway line and the important central town of Huambo.

● After 36 months, 5 000 Cubans be restricted to Luanda and another 10 000 elsewhere in northern Angola. It is believed this meant areas north of the line.

Cuba's President Fidel Castro

told a newspaper in February 1985 that the troops who stayed would be stationed at "airports and communication points".

COUNTER-PROPOSALS

At the time, South Africa's counter-proposals were based on a simultaneous South African and Cuban military withdrawal from Namibia and Angola. The UN plan for the independence of Namibia says all but 1 500 South African troops should be withdrawn from Namibia within 12 weeks before the start of elections.

The South Africans reacted to the Angolan plan by making the

following proposals to the United States deputy secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker:

● Withdrawal of all but 12 000 Cuban troops from Angola within six weeks of the cessation of hostilities.

● After nine weeks only 8 000 Cubans be allowed to stay in Angola.

● After 12 weeks, as the South Africans completed their withdrawal, all Cubans leave Angola.

South Africa also demanded details of the Cuban forces deployed in Angola and the formation of a joint verification com-

mittee on their withdrawal. The formation of this committee had apparently been accepted by the Angolans by the time talks were broken off following the Cabinda raid by South African commandos in 1985.

After talks in Havana last week, Mr Castro and Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, promised to be more "flexible" on the issue.

NEW DEMANDS

According to reports from Luanda, the Angolans now propose a faster and bigger withdrawal of Cubans south of the 13th parallel.

The withdrawal of troops north could be acceptable but their presence is negotiable.

A new demand "all external movement of Angola's demilitarised forces they are culture talks on

South Africa Mr Piik vember last government re that 10 000 allowed to state "A figure acceptable,"

FM 14/8/87 (22)

NAMIBIA

Will Mudge survive?

Only if a face-saving formula can be worked out on the Namibian constitutional crisis will the DTA's Dirk Mudge be saved from the wrath of P W Botha. The State President might even go as far as to dissolve the transitional government (TG) — which he appointed — when he addresses parliament this week.

The main obstacle between the majority of the TG and Botha is Pretoria's rejection of the Constitutional Council's proposed constitution. Pretoria objects to the inadequate protection for group and minority rights.

If their previous meeting in May at Tuynhuys in Cape Town is anything to go by, Mudge knows Botha will hold him and his three partners in the Namibian cabinet to second-tier ethnic elections. At that meeting, astounded officials stood by while Botha lashed Mudge and other members of the cabinet.

But Mudge is no weakling himself. At an earlier meeting in *Suidwes-buis*, official residence of the Administrator General (AG), he walked out in protest at similar treatment by Botha.

According to the Nationalist press, Mudge has committed himself and his allies in the TG — Labour, Swapo-D and SWA National Union — to oppose elections based on ethnic grounds. They are prepared to face the music, he has said.

Indications, however, are that Mudge and company were doing some heavy re-thinking this week. After putting heads together in Swakopmund over the weekend, they were scheduled to meet AG Louis Pienaar on Tuesday.

On Monday the AG's office got a call to say the meeting was off. But Eric Bloomer, Foreign Affairs representative to Pienaar's office, says he received word on Tuesday morning that the four might still inform the AG of their decision.

Whether he succumbs to Botha's insistence on ethnic elections or not, Mudge is too astute a politician to be totally suppressed. Mudge's strategy, it seems, is to muster support from various quarters — Denis Worrall has been to Windhoek and Colin Eglin and the PFP's constitutional expert, Nic Olivier, visited Mudge this week, while the crisis was at burning point.

In Cape Town it is accepted that Eglin wanted to arm himself with facts about the looming clash, with which he can confront Botha during the debate on the President's Budget next week.

Mudge's major problem is Pretoria's readiness to cut financial support should Botha be aggravated further. A recent aid cut of R200m — described as for internal economic reasons — is seen by many as a clear political signal.

"Mudge is in a precarious position. We (the TG and Pretoria) are not equal partners. If he insists on opposing, Botha may

just take away more money," a senior official said this week.

The official, who wants to remain anonymous, says the four parties are not without blame. Botha, he says, wants a broad power-base in Namibia, representing all parties. "But the TG never moves out of Windhoek to talk to the Ovambo (who are not represented in the TG but form 55% of the population). That really burns up Botha."

The two other parties in the TG, the National Party of SWA and the Rehoboth-Vrye Demokratiese Party, stand by Botha. They reject the constitutional proposals and want second-tier elections.

Conservative as the Namibian NP may be, Botha feels very close to them. He will not easily forsake them.

Meanwhile Mudge is looking ahead. He has started a programme *The Road Ahead* and even has plans to open overseas offices.

All depends of course on his delicate, and sometimes stormy, relations with Botha. If there are any more rough seas to be sailed, Mudge could find himself and the others out, with Louis Pienaar ruling the territory as Botha's viceroy. ■

RSCs

"Toothless tigers"

After months of procrastination and numerous amendments to the Regional Services Councils (RSC) Act, the controversial RSCs are finally set on their way. But the duel between the councils and businesses continues as RSCs struggle to net "delinquent" levy payers who fail to register.

Though the Act provides a penalty for not

paying levies — a fine not exceeding R5 000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months — there is, as yet, no penalty for failing to register. The registration date was initially set for April 30 and then postponed to August 1. But still many levy payers are running free.

Ken Walton of Ernst & Whinney says he will not be surprised to see the Act amended within a few weeks. He says RSCs are now acting like "toothless tigers" to win the hearts and minds of businesses. But when levy rates increase, they will need mechanisms to keep "delinquents" in check.

Yet the RSCs seem optimistic. Acting CE of Wits RSC, John Mortimer, says only about 50% of expected levy payers have registered. But he doubts whether this will affect projects, as income was conservatively estimated. Large companies which bear the bulk of the levies have, in fact, registered. Wits RSC budgets for about R70m of which about 96,8% will be used on projects.

About 80% of levy payers in the Cape Town RSC region have registered, and Pretoria's RSC has received about 60% of expected registrations.

Ronnie Stadler, deputy director, income tax, says government is considering fines for failing to register — even if only to persuade levy payers to register. But he could not disclose any detail. Meanwhile, a RSC has the right to register a levy payer if the payer himself fails to do so.

RSCs are further protected from chancers in that they can claim outstanding levies with 15% interest. The first levies become payable on September 20.

Meanwhile, businesses are adapting to the additional paperwork caused by RSC levies. ■

DE BORCHGRAVE FOR FM CONFERENCE

Relations with the US have become increasingly complex as the superpower tries to nudge Pretoria towards an apartheid-free society. And they are characterised by stark contradictions. While remnants of the policy of constructive engagement remain, punitive sanctions Bills pass through congress.

What are the driving forces that influence the delicate interplay? And behind the increasingly sharp rhetoric, is there any chance of long-term reconciliation?

Delegates to the FM Investment Conference at the Carlton Hotel on November 12 and 13 will hear one of the US's foremost, non-governmental authorities on international relations "tell it like it is."

He is Arnaud de Borchgrave, Editor in Chief of *The Washington Times*, author and award-winning foreign correspondent, who will speak on "US Political Attitudes to SA."

Theodore White once said of De

Borchgrave: "I know of few correspondents in the past 50 years who have his subtle knowledge of international relations and the personalities that mesh them."

Newsweek's chief foreign correspondent and senior editor for 25 years, he is reputed to have covered 17 wars in more than 90 countries including seven tours of duty in Vietnam (where he was wounded twice), Angola and Afghanistan.

De Borchgrave enjoys the confidence of many a head of state. He is said to have "traded gossip with Anwar Sadat, sipped tea with Pham Van Dong in Hanoi and been a houseguest of King Hussein."

De Borchgrave is a must for anyone who has more than a passing interest in SA's international standing.

Inquiries about the conference may be addressed to Yvonne Courtney, promotions manager, telephone (011) 710-2134/5 or write to Box 9959, Johannesburg, 2000.

Govt unmoved by Namibian accord on one person, one vote

IT MUST have been a proud moment for the chairman of the Constitutional Council of South West Africa, Judge Victor Hiemstra, when the vote was taken last month on the draft constitution to establish the independent Republic of Namibia.



By HANS
MIDDELMANN

Of the 18 members of the council, 14 voted in favour and four against: More than the required two-thirds majority. The draft has been accepted by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Swanu, the Swapo-Democrats and the Labour Party. Opposed to it are the National Party of SWA and the Basters.

Swapo and other groups to the left of the transitional government regrettably took no part in the council's deliberations; but the extent of the accord is impressive.

What it means is that most of the representatives of the main political groups have opted for a one-person-one-vote dispensation with no ethnic distinctions. It is a vote against the "own affairs" ideology on which the South African constitution is based.

This is not what Pretoria wanted: It is what Pretoria has been trying to stop. Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator General, has declared the proposed constitution unacceptable. But as Judge Hiemstra pointed out in an interview with Beeld, the people of Namibia have repeatedly been assured by spokesmen for the SA government that the future of the country lies in their own hands.

That undertaking must be respected. Beeld commented: "If the will of SWA's population is properly tested and it appears that that is the sort of constitution the great majority of people desire, the SA government would perhaps be wise to respect that desire."

The chickens are not yet hatched. The draft constitution is open for comment and the National Party of SWA has drawn up alternative proposals, also published, but with no legal standing. These include provision for setting up councils to represent each of the 11 "voluntary and historical groupings" (one of them being the whites) that the NP constitution would recognize.

After the comment has been considered and any amendments made, the final document will presumably be voted on in a referendum. And unless the whole process is aborted, a "yes" vote could establish on South Africa's doorstep a country administered in accordance with a non-racial constitution modelled along the lines of the constitutions of the world's liberal democracies.

We should be greatly heartened by this prospect, because it is the road

Court would be able to declare null and void any Act of Parliament not complying with the formal requirements of the constitution or infringing fundamental rights.

There is to be a national assembly of 60 members elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote with proportional representation. A senate of 28 members, elected differently, would provide the necessary checks and balances.

All these provisions are essential elements in the kind of society envisaged for post-apartheid South Africa by democrats here and abroad, a society in which the individual is protected so far as is humanly possible against the tyranny of governments,



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* We should be greatly heartened by this prospect, because it is the road we too must tread, our only hope of political stability and economic upliftment.

Our present constitution is a makeshift affair. It does not reflect the broad will of the people. A large number of the exclusively white voters who brought it into being did so not because they were inspired by a new and exciting vision but because they regarded it as a step in the right direction — an interim arrangement, something we could adapt as we went along, so as to give some say to blacks, for example, which is now being attempted.

But the entrenchment of the ethnic group ideology, with separate chambers and the cumbersome apparatus of "own affairs", together with the complete exclusion of blacks, was seen by those who opposed the new dispensation as a fatal defect, a recipe for conflict rather than reconciliation. That judgment has been vindicated by events. We now have less stability, more turmoil, a continuing state of emergency, high inflation, vast unproductive expenditure of defence, and an outside world that has almost written us off.

The people of Namibia have had no incentive to emulate our example and have chosen not to do so.

We in South Africa will eventually have to negotiate a new, non-racial constitution. Protection for "minority groups" which is now vainly sought in ethnic compartmentalization, would be provided by the effective protection of individual rights.

IN articles in the Cape Times and elsewhere, I have tried to set out explicitly the essential features that distinguish the world's democratic, open societies and that give them the high degree of political stability and material prosperity that other societies lack. A basically similar prescription has been given by others, notably Leon Louw and Frances Kendall in their best-selling South Africa: The Solution; and the Kwazulu Natal Indaba was imbued with the same philosophy.

The proposed Constitution for Namibia (CN) is rigid to the extent that amendments would require a two-thirds majority in both houses voting separately; with the right to establish political parties and the right to peaceful opposition absolutely entrenched.

A covenant of fundamental rights, responsibilities and guarantees provides for equality before the law and forbids administrative discrimination on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin. The Constitutional Court is empowered to enforce these rights, assisted by an ombudsman.

Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed and the Constitutional



Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra

and in which everyone is free to pursue his own ends, including his religion, language, culture and social customs, provided this does not impede the exercise of like rights by others.

Namibia's demographic structure differs from ours. Hence the CN opts for demarcation of the country into regions, each with a council of nine members, five elected and four appointed by the cabinet.

There are good reasons, however, why South Africa's constitution should embody the federal principle. Constituent states, with borders demarcated by a boundary commission, would have their own constitutions, so as to provide for local diversity (not ethnic division), containment of conflict, and the diffusion of legislative power.

INSTEAD of a single president holding office for six years, as the CN provides, it would be more appropriate here to have a presidency of three people, no two of whom would be from the same political party, each holding office for one year, with the other two as vice-presidents. The head of state would thus not be identified with a particular group.

Implicit in the CN is the right to economic freedom, with explicit reference to "equality of opportunity for all the people in the process of production and distribution". It is vital that the individual's right to create wealth be entrenched here too, because without the creation of wealth there is nothing with which to build a better life.

Minor reservations apart, there is now on the table in Windhoek a draft constitution that accords with the best democratic traditions. How did this come about?

The answer is that the Constitutional Council had legal standing, an open mandate, and that representatives of all the parties in the provisional government were able to work out together what was likely to serve them best.

The obstacles to a similar process occurring here are formidable. But sooner or later it will have to happen and until it does we shall continue to languish in strife and confusion.

(Hans Middelman is a leading businessman and member of the Council of UCT.)

ARGUS 19/8/87 (221)
Leading Swapo man detained

WINDHOEK. — A prominent white member of Swapo and a leading figure in Namibia's growing left-wing trade union movement, Mr Anton Lubowski, was detained by police at his house in Windhoek late last night. — Argus Africa News Service.

UN official sees Pik on Namibia

CAPT Lewis 19/8/87 221

Political Staff

A RENEWED attempt to solve the protracted Namibian independence issue kicked off in Cape Town yesterday with talks between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the United Nations Special Representative on the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

It has led to speculation that the United Nations may be looking for a "regional solution" to the problem and a way out of the

impasse created by the American and South African linkage of Cuban withdrawal from Angola to the implementation of Resolution 435, which was approved nearly nine years ago.

Mr Ahtisaari played down his visit saying the UN Secretary-General felt that as it was five years since his previous visit to the region, it was time for him to gauge the attitudes of the various government's involved.

He will visit Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola, but not Namibia, although he will have talks with

the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Johannesburg today.

Asked whether there was a shift at the UN on the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola, he replied that this was outside of his mandate, but said he was aware of recent indications of an Angolan flexibility on the issue.

He said he was also aware of the American and South African position on withdrawal.

Mr Botha said he had reassured Mr Ahtisaari of the South African government's commitment to Resolution 435 and its opposition to a national or general election in the territory.

It appears that Mr Ahtisaari accepted the desirability of holding second-tier elections.

It is understood that Mr Ahtisaari's visit follows communications between South Africa and the UN to the effect that Resolution 435 should not be seen as the beginning and end of a solution to the independence issue.

It is regarded as significant that Mr Ahtisaari's safari follows so soon on Angola's latest suggestions that it might be prepared to negotiate with South Africa and others on Cuban withdrawal and South Africa's attitude that it would participate in a conference at which all interested parties were present.

The feeling is that if any new ideas for a solution to Namibia independence emerge from Mr Ahtisaari's visit with the support of regional governments the Security Council could change its mind on Resolution 435.

This would make a "regional solution" possible.

It appears that there has been concern in the UN about the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia because of the lack of progress with 435.

West expected to change SWA stand

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A change in attitude by the West towards South West Africa and a fruitful new set of negotiations are expected soon, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, chairman of the SWA Constitutional Council, said yesterday.

Speaking from his holiday home at Umhlanga, Mr Justice Hiemstra said the attitude of the Western Contact Group was not an uncompromising one of unflinching support for Swapo.

He said that when UN Resolution 435 on SWA was passed, in 1978, the group was charged with the task of getting South Africa out of SWA and installing a democratic government.

"They say they had to link up with an internal liberation movement and at that time there was no movement with a semblance of support or proper organization other than Swapo."

The internal parties governing

the country had "become a strong organization, representing a large mass of the people".

The elections requested by the South African government and the SWA Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU), although different in nature, could be a catalyst.

The TGNU wanted non-racial elections at national, regional and municipal levels, but South Africa wanted elections for the ethnic group councils.

The draft constitution drawn up by the Constitutional Council could be an important step towards independence if the elections could be organized to produce an expression of the peoples' acceptance or rejection of the draft.

"Swapo will probably boycott the elections, but you could have a result showing that even if all non-voters were Swapo, they would not have had a majority."

'No breakthrough imminent in Namibia'

221

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — United Nations special representative for Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari has appealed to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to help resolve the drawn-out deadlock on the future of the territory before the tenth anniversary of United Nations resolution 435 next year.

But after two hours of talks yesterday, Mr Ahtisaari said no new breakthrough was imminent.

His talks had been based on the UN reso-

lution 435 (the internationally accepted plan for a settlement in Namibia) and he emphasised that the Cuban link was not included in the plan.

He described his trip to South Africa — his first for five years — as exploratory.

SOME FLEXIBILITY

He said Angola had shown some flexibility recently and he would be speaking to the MPLA government in Luanda.

Sources said after the talks the question of an all-party meeting suggested again by

President Botha in Parliament last week had also been raised with Mr Ahtisaari.

It is understood South Africa would like to see a more flexible attitude from the United Nations which would allow resolution 435 to be dropped if another plan for a settlement could be negotiated by all the parties involved in the conflict, not only in Namibia but also Angola.

Mr Botha said he had told Mr Ahtisaari South Africa would meet its international obligations.

19/8/78

Swapo man held in night raids

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A prominent member of Swapo and a leading figure in Namibia's growing left-wing trade union movement, Mr Anton Lubowski, was detained by police at his house here late last night.

Police made no official statement about the detention other than saying an unnamed Swapo leader had been arrested in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Lubowski is the treasurer of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) — a Swapo-affiliated umbrella union organisation.

It is understood that homes of other trade unionists including NUNW official Mr Barnabas Tjizu and Mr John Pandeni, general secretary of the Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union, were also raided.

● Yesterday the Supreme Court here ordered striking miners to vacate the hostels of the Tsumeb Corporation.

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1/28/87 Star

Cape Times 19/8/87 (22)
Swapo's Lubowski held

From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — Leading Swapo member and trade union activist Mr Anton Lubowski was arrested last night as security police swooped on the homes of a number of Namibian trade unionists.

Security police declined to comment on whether any other unionists had been arrested.

Mr Lubowski, Swapo's most prominent white member and spokesman for Namibia's largest umbrella union, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUMW), was arrested in terms of article six of the Terrorism Act, his wife, Gabi, told the Cape Times.

The police raid came only hours after Windhoek's Supreme Court yesterday ruled that more than 3 000 workers of Tsumeb Corporation, which operates a copper mine, should be evicted from the company hostels following a three-week strike, one of the largest mining strikes in Namibian history.

● UN official sees Pik on Namibia — Page 2

(536) Jan

Impasse on Cubans must go — Ahtisaari

221

By Rob Nuttall 20/8/87

South Africa's insistence on a full Cuban withdrawal from Angola was delaying the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 and full independence for Namibia, the UN special envoy, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday.

On a brief stop in Johannesburg after meeting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town, Mr Ahtisaari repeated that the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola must be resolved by the two governments and was not an issue officially recognised by the United Nations.

Talks with Pienaar

Mr Ahtisaari said, however, that the most important assurance he got from South Africa this week was that it still was committed to the implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN envoy had brief talks yesterday with Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia, at Jan Smuts Airport.

Today he flies to Harare and from there to Lusaka for talks with President Kenneth Kuanda, president of Zambia, before flying on to Luanda for talks with the Angolan government.

Mr Pienaar said he knew that the stance of the internal parties in Namibia on UN Resolution 435 — that they were not involved in the implementation of the resolution — was a stumbling block but this was not insurmountable.

He said that during his meeting with Mr Ahtisaari he gave the envoy the assurance that the internal elections in Namibia would not affect national elections and any constitution evolving would serve as nothing more than a model for tabling after a UN-backed national election.

Mr Ahtisaari said at his Press conference: "My biggest hope is that no attempts are made to bypass Resolution 435 or to re-write it in some way. Resolution 435 must be accepted as it is."

"In the minds of some members of the international community there are still doubts that Resolution 435 will be implemented and doubts about its real acceptability (by South Africa)," Mr Ahtisaari said. "South Africa has now given me the reassurance we need on this point."

CHE-1015 20/10/87

Stumbling block to 435

JONANNESBURG. —

The United Nations special envoy for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, yesterday said South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola was preventing implementation of UN Resolution 435.

However, he also told newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport that the Cubans' withdrawal did not form "part of the solution of the Namibian issue".

The UN's position was that it was not accepting the linking of "other issues" to Resolution 435.

Mr Ahtisaari, who is visiting Southern Africa on the suggestion of the UN secretary-general, held talks with Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, before leaving for Harari, Lusaka and Luatla.

He said Angola had made proposals under which Cuban troops could be withdrawn. — Sapa

South
20-26/8/87

Swapo leaders held in swoop

From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. — In a big swoop on Tuesday night, police arrested most of Swapo's internal leadership and several prominent trade unionists.

Those held include the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, the deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, and Swapo vice-president Pastor Hendrik Witbooi.

Trade union leaders who have been arrested are Mr John Pandeni, general secretary of the Namibian Food and Allied Union (NAFAU), Mr Barnabus Tjizu, chairman of the National Union of Namibia Workers (NUNW), Mr Anton Lubowski, also of the NUNW, Mr MacDonald kaNlabathi, chairman of NAFAU, and Mr Immanuel Lithele.

They were arrested in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act which allows for indefinite detention without trial.

The wave of raids and arrests precede the commemoration of what is known as Namibia Day on August 26, which is to be held this year to celebrate 21 years of struggle against South African rule.

The arrests follow statements by the South African-appointed Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the internal Swapo leadership should be held responsible for the recent bomb blast in Windhoek's central business area.

The Commissioner of Police, Major-General Koos Myburgh, said the raids and arrests were in connection with "possible assistance and instigation of the committing of deeds of terrorism" such as the bomb blast which rocked Windhoek last month.

haps to take on position. Sapa-AP.

ARGUS 20/8/87 (221)

UK appeal for jailed Swapo five

LONDON. — Britain has been asked to intervene over the detention in Namibia of five senior members of Swapo. The appeal to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was made jointly yesterday by the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, and lawyer Mr Geoffrey Bindman, chairman of Southern Africa the Imprisoned Society. — The Argus Foreign Service.

MR 445 20/8/87 (221)

Windhoek blast: We did it, claims Swapo leader

PRETORIA. — Swapo was responsible for the huge bomb blast in Windhoek last month, the organisation's secretary-general, Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, told Newsweek magazine in New York.

Mr Toivo said the bomb "exploded in a garage where South African Army vehicles are parked and near the military command headquarters".

The 30kg bomb exploded in central Windhoek on the night of July 16, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

"Many military vehicles were destroyed," said Mr Toivo, who was released from Robben Island three years ago after a 16-year prison term.

Mr Toivo said during the interview that South Africa had done "nothing to improve Namibia's economy" and that the region's future economy would be geared to socialism.

The South African forces were routinely killing and torturing Namibians, said the Swapo leader, who added that Cuban troops were in Angola at Angola's request "because of an invasion by South Africa". — Sapa.

News in Brief

CHIC Times 20/8/87

Five held in Namibia *221*

WINDHOEK. — Police have detained five people in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act throughout Namibia, the acting Commissioner of Police, Major-General Koos Myburgh, confirmed yesterday. The detainees are Messrs Hendrik Witbooi, Daniel Tjongarero, Niko Bessinger, Anton Lubowski and John Pandeni.

Sam Nujoma vows to step-up bush war ...

Police continue swoop on Swapo

20/8/87
221
SPW

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The massive police crackdown on Swapo and its union affiliates continued yesterday following this week's country-wide raids in which five officials of the organisation were detained.

Those confirmed as being in detention are Swapo's vice-president, Mr Hendrik Witbooi, deputy national chairman Mr Danny Tjongarero, foreign affairs secretary Mr Nico Bessinger, as well as leading trade union officials Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr John Pandeni. Mr Lubowski is the treasurer of the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) and Mr Pandeni is general secretary of the Namibia Food and Allied Workers' Union (Nafau).

A police spokesman said the detainees were being held in terms of the Terrorism Act and would be questioned about "possible aid for the committing and instigating of terror deeds".

BOMB BLAST

Police referred specifically to the July 18 car bomb blast at a Windhoek city centre hotel and shopping centre complex, for which Swapo claimed responsibility. No injuries or deaths were reported in the blast, which caused damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of rand.

Yesterday morning, security police swooped on the office of the NUNW in the Windhoek town-

ship of Katutura, and raided the offices of the Swapo-supporting Namibian National Students Organisation (Nanso). Reports said a crowd of Nanso members gathered outside the office during the swoop and confronted the police, who summoned quirt-carrying reinforcements. There were no incidents of violence.

A number of other union officials were picked up in the swoop, but were released late yesterday. Reports said police searched a number of community development projects run by the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The swoop comes at a time of a resurgence of Swapo's organisation within the country and as its armed insurgency campaign appears to be checked by security forces in northern Namibia. In the past year, Swapo has successfully revived its union movement, which had been dormant since the harsh crackdowns of the 1970s. The new unions have been at the centre of a number of labour disputes and strikes in recent months, including the current three-week-old strike at Tsumeb Corporation Limited copper mines.

Police have denied the detentions are linked to the miners' strike or August 26 anniversary of Swapo's armed campaign against South African troops in the territory.

● The head of Swapo's exiled guerilla movement, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday vowed to step up action against South Africa in response to the crackdown.



● BOTHA

Attempt to 'revitalise' UN talks on Namibia



● AHTISAARI

2/18/87

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5/10/87

HARARE — UN special envoy for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari arrived in Harare yesterday from SA, where he held talks on Namibia with Foreign Minister Pik Botha the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

In an interview with Ziana at Harare International Airport, Ahtisaari said the main purpose of his visit to SA was to "revitalise" talks on UN resolution 435 which calls for UN-supervised elections in Namibia.

He said he held discussions

with Botha and Namibian administrator general Louis Pienaar, but did not disclose the details of the meetings.

Before leaving for Harare, Ahtisaari told newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport that SA's insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola was preventing the implementation of UN resolution 435.

He said the UN position was that it was not accepting the linking of "other issues" to resolution 435.

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola did not form "part of the solution of the Namibian issue", Ahtisaari said.

While in Zimbabwe, Ahtisaari is expected to meet Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in his capacity as chairman of the 101 member non-aligned movement.

He is also expected to meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who is chairman of the frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity. — Sapa.

NAMIBIA (22) RIM 2/18/87

The showdown

The Administrator General (AG) of Namibia, Louis Pienaar, has overstayed his welcome in the territory. That is the gist of the message Dirk Mudge will send P W Botha after the Cabinet of the Transitional Government (TG) met in Windhoek this week.

Unless Botha backs off from insisting that Namibia hold ethnic elections (*Current affairs* August 14), a major confrontation between him and Mudge looks unavoidable.

Pienaar has made himself guilty in the eyes of Mudge and others of the Cabinet by openly siding with the two dissenting parties in the TG, the SWA National Party and the Rehoboth-Vrye Demokratiese Party. He has also arrogated other powers — which Mudge questions — to his ceremonial status.

The Cabinet feels Pienaar has unfairly accused them of reacting against him in public. "But," says Mudge, "Pienaar speaks to us through speeches he makes at meetings of the NP and the Rehoboth."

Mudge says the TG disputes Pienaar's claim to powers other than ceremonial. "The State President has ceded his powers to the TG. The AG has power only to sign laws and can refuse only if a law conflicts with the charter of fundamental rights."

Mudge says his own party, the Republican Party, like most of the TG, strongly opposes ethnic elections.

Elections on a national scale might however invite condemnation from the United Nations and be seen as contrary to UN Resolution 435, says Mudge. "But ethnic elections would be against our principles."

He concedes that Botha will probably put his foot down on this issue. "We hope not. We are experiencing a credibility crisis. We don't want to be threatened by a minority." ■

CAP Times 22/8/87 (221)

'Swapo not a factor' in Namibia elections

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SWAPO was "not a factor" in the proposed second-tier elections in Namibia, the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday.

President P W Botha told Parliament this week that he supported the idea of second-tier elections but national elections would not be possible at this stage.

Mr Pienaar yesterday dismissed suggestions that Swapo could win an election in the territory and said Swapo's "dwindling efforts" on the military front demonstrated that "we (South Africa) are winning that war".

Mr Pienaar told a press conference that because Namibia was embroiled in a "revolutionary war", the military dimension comprised only 20% of the struggle.

"Success will depend on the 80% that is political — whether you are able to amass the majority of people on your side and not the other side."

Mr Pienaar said the South African government was prepared to hold a regional referendum on whether Namibians wanted to retain second-tier government.

Replying to a question, he said he would also be prepared to "consider and negotiate" whether a referendum could be held on the non-racial constitution for the territory recently proposed by the majority parties in the transitional government in Windhoek.

Mr Pienaar acknowledged that the majority of Namibians equated ethnic elections with apartheid "but I don't agree with them".

Sapa reports that Mr Pienaar said the

South African government was adamant that the Namibian transitional government should broaden its democratic base in the territory.

He said there was no tension between the two governments, only ongoing negotiations between the State President, Mr P W Botha, himself and the transitional government's cabinet.

The South African government wanted agreement to hold ethnic or geo-ethnic second-tier elections, the incorporation of other minority parties in the interim government and the constitutional acceptance of the principle of protection for minority groups.

Mr Pienaar stressed that South Africa would not use its powers of jurisdiction to force acceptance of its views.

He said it was the intention, ever since the interim government was formed in terms of a presidential proclamation two years ago, that parties outside the Multi Party Conference, which formed the government, should be incorporated.

There had been attempts over the first ten months or so but a subsequent regrouping of the six participating parties seemed to have precluded further efforts.

Furthermore, the Interim Government had set up a Constitutional Council whose majority report had produced a constitu-

tion based on a unitary one-man-one-vote system which was unacceptable to South Africa which was committed to the protection of minority rights.

"We have no qualms about their wanting a non-racial constitution after independence but it is simply not practical politics to set that target at this stage."

He was told there were 45 parties in SWA/Namibia.

There were 23 important ones of which only 16 were in the interim government's coalition.

The exercise of drawing up a constitution was possibly aimed at getting a document on the table for negotiation with Swapo but it was not practicable to jettison the protection of minority rights and disband the second-tier ethnic authorities elected in 1980.

South Africa wanted an election for these authorities, even on the basis of free association on a regional basis — which would remain predominantly ethnic — because there was a need to establish who were the leaders and what support they had.

The DTA, which was the main component in the interim government, had last won an election (with 78% support) in 1978 but there had been major defections from it.

He said it was no longer possible to gauge the support parties had because the government was bound by its international commitments and would therefore not hold national elections in conflict with United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.



Louis Pienaar

Cape Times 24/8/87 (p) 221

Ahtisaari welcomes Angolan initiative

LUSAKA. — UN envoy Mr Martti Ahtisaari welcomed an Angolan initiative to unblock long-stalled negotiations over independence for Namibia and hoped it would lead to a breakthrough.

Mr Ahtisaari, special representative for Namibia for UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said here at the weekend that he understood Angola's government had made fresh proposals aimed at trying to open the way for implementation of UN Resolution 435 calling for independence for South African-ruled Namibia.

"It has to be seen as a major development and now it depends how it will be received," he said.

Mr Ahtisaari will travel to Angola today for talks with the government, having visited Zambia, Zimbabwe and SA.

Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio de Moura said in Lusaka on July 24 that his country was ready to be flexible over the timing and extent of a withdrawal of Cuban troops from southern Angola as part of a regional peace process involving independence for Namibia.

South Africa and the United States have demanded a complete Cuban withdrawal as part of a Namibian independence deal. This so-called "linkage" has been rejected by the UN and Angola.

"I very much appreciate the Angolan initiative, because without it we would be totally stuck," Mr Ahtisaari said.

Referring to his talks with SA leaders in Cape Town last week, Mr Ahtisaari said SA still said it accepted the principle of Resolution 435 while continuing its demands for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. But he added: "I don't sense any urgency in SA to go ahead with (Resolution) 435. At the moment they are extremely comfortable waiting behind the linkage screen." — Sapa-Reuter

teachers.

In the Cape Province.

Cape Times 25/8/87 221

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday hit back at UN Security Council allegations of brutality and repression in Namibia without attempting to establish the facts.

One-sided statements of this nature would not remove the impression that the UN was not "impartial", he said.

The UN statement said members of the Security Council expressed "grave concern" about the "continuing deterioration of the situation" in the territory resulting from "increasing repression".

They condemned all acts of repression and brutality against the Namibian people, the violation of their human rights and the disregard for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine independence.

The statement also condemned the arrest of five Swapo leaders and called on South Africa immediately to end "all illegal acts against neighbouring states".

Mr Botha said the matters raised by the Security Council should have been addressed to the Transitional Government.

Pik Botha: UN not impartial

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, had informed him that the five Swapo members had been arrested because of suspected involvement in a bomb explosion in Windhoek recently.

The authorities were working as rapidly as possible and "will either bring the persons to trial or release them".

"As regards the allegations that repressive measures have been taken against labour and student organizations, neither the South African government nor the Transitional Government of National Unity are aware of any such measures," said Mr Botha.

Who will fill Hendrickse's chair in the cabinet?

Cape Times 25/8/87

Political Staff

THE resignation of the Rev Allan Hendrickse from the cabinet does not mean that he ceases to be chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives.

But it does create a problem with regard to who will represent the 85-man House in the cabinet.

Section 20 of the Constitution prescribes that among other people, the cabinet "shall consist" of any member of a Ministers' Council designated by the State President as a member of the cabinet.

It would appear then that the State President, Mr P W Botha, will have to appoint a member of the council to the cabinet — should he wish to destroy the Labour Party this might be one way of creating the initial split.

As far as the chairman of the Ministers' Council is concerned, the State President "shall designate" a member

of the council who in his opinion has the support of the majority of the House as the chairman.

Here Mr Botha would appear to have no option but to accept the present Labour Party leader unless once again there is a major breakaway.

Mr Botha is also unable to call an election for the House at this stage.

He may call an election for Parliament — all three Houses — at any time or for one House if:

● A House passes a motion of no-confidence in the cabinet — Mr Hendrickse said he would not do this when challenged by the State President on Wednesday.

● A House rejects any bill which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual requirements or services of the departments of state controlled by members of the cabinet.

● Mr Botha is requested to call an election by the Ministers' Council.

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SA, Namibia
in policy talks

WINDHOEK — The Cabinet of Ministers of Windhoek's transitional government met South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday to discuss the latest constitutional developments.

Two weeks ago President Botha said in Parliament that South Africa was in favour of regional elections in Namibia.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

21/8/83

21 years on and 20 000 deaths later

221
26/8/87

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — One of Africa's longest-running conflicts turns 21 today with no end in sight.

On August 26 1966, South African policemen had their first "contact" with insurgents of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia - the military wing of Swapo (South West Africa People's Organisation) — at Omgulumbashe village in the sandy expanse of northern Namibia.

About 20 000 deaths

On the 21st anniversary of those shots, more than 10 600 Swapo fighters are listed in the official military "body count" as having been "eliminated", with admitted security forces deaths in action being between 600 and 700.

But if civilian deaths and security force deaths on non-operational duties are included, then the bush war in Namibia has probably claimed, directly or indirectly, nearer to 20 000 lives.

As Namibia has a population of just more than 1.5 million people, the fighting is undoubtedly among the bloodiest the continent has seen.

The territory has often been referred to as "South Africa's Vietnam" and certainly, the war is draining Pretoria's finances with an estimated 40 000 troops and vast quantities of military hardware being tied down in the "operational area".

The South African taxpayer forks out about R2 million a day for the troops.

White South Africans have also paid in blood and family sacrifice for the war "on the border".

Professor Reginald Green, of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex, England, argued in 1984 that the Namibian conflict had cost white South Africa more in human terms than Vietnam cost the people of the United States.

Since then, however, there has been a noticeable "Namibianisation" of the war effort and currently more than 60 percent of all security force members in the territory are black or brown Namibians.

Unlike Vietnam, though, South Africa is in no danger currently of losing Namibia "through the barrel of a gun" to Swapo.

Pretoria's troops have learned well the lessons of counter-insurgency campaigns in Malaya, Vietnam and Rhodesia and have developed their own high-tech methods of hitting Swapo infiltrators hard and fast.

Swapo cadres face an unenviable task. Having trekked through southern Angola and faced the possibility of clashes with either Unita or South African ambush units, the insurgents confront a

determined and highly-mobile enemy once they cross into Namibia.

Very seldom do they penetrate into the white farming land south of the communal areas of Ovambo, which is the centre stage of the conflict.

Earlier this year, however, the Swapo units proved they could not yet be written off as a military threat when they came as far south as the Etosha Game Park.

In military terms, a significant part of the Namibian war is conducted on foreign soil in Angola. Cross-border raids are a frequently-used strategy in the security forces' campaign against Swapo.

One of the bloodiest was the attack mounted on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in southern Angola in May 1978, in which at least 1 200 Namibian exiles died. Swapo claimed at the time that the dead were women and children — a charge denied by Pretoria.

Security force intelligence analysts believe a significant portion of Swapo's trained fighting strength is committed to operating alongside MPLA troops against Unita as part of the "rent" Swapo must pay for having bases in Angola. This allegation has in turn been denied by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma.

Despite the apparent lack of military progress by Swapo — and here its officers occasionally boast they are winning the war — there is little doubt among independent observers that Swapo still has vast support and sympathy among the people of the war zones.

The military authorities have acknowledged this in committing more and more effort to the "hearts and minds" campaign, and they claim to be making progress.

Reports of alleged security force atrocities and brutalities against civilians in the war zones continue to filter through to the outside world and army hierarchy has pledged to crack down on lawless soldiers. The military also claims that intimidation and terrorism are the main tools used by Swapo in "politicising" the people.

'Dirty little war'

Namibia's "dirty little war" is no different to wars elsewhere in the psychological trauma it has wrought on society, and in particular the close-knit simple farming communities of Ovambo. There has been a flood of thousands of people to the relative safety of centres such as Oshakati and Ondangwa, where social workers report that prostitution, venereal disease and alcoholism are all on the increase.

stration about 100 metres from the tomb.

Cape Times 7/8/87
Trade unionist detained (221)

WINDHOEK. — Security police last night arrested Mr Ben Ulenga, general secretary of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia, following his return from a European visit.

raiders

ARGUS 27/8/87
**Girl, 7, dies, brother
hurt in mineblast**

(22)
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A seven-year-old girl was killed and her young brother badly injured when they detonated an anti-personnel mine in the northern war zone of SWA/Namibia this week.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force claimed in Windhoek that the explosive device had been planted in the northern Owambo area by Swapo.

SWAfish cuts back on payout

Stay
29/18/87
SVEN LUNSCHÉ
221

South West Africa Fishing Industries (SWAfish) has cut its interim dividend by 10c to 65c for the first six months of the year, with earnings per share down to 141c (180c previously).

This follows on a drop in the group's attributable taxed income to R4,46 million, compared with R5,7 million in the 1986 period.

In a circular released in March, the company forecast these results because it had to deal with a disappointing lobster season and with lower fishing quotas off the Namibian coast.

The new quota dispensation, which came into effect at the beginning of the year, cut the company's pilchard allotment by 43 percent, although anchovy and maasbanker allotments remained unrestricted.

Looking further ahead, the directors said that for the full 1987 financial year the earnings per share before extraordinary items were estimated to be in the region of 185c.

SWA ethnic govt: Court to decide

Argus

221
3/8/87

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A full bench of the Supreme Court in Windhoek will start hearing a case today which could radically change SWA/Namibia's apartheid-style system of separate ethnic administrations.

The case will be brought before five judges by all six parties of the transitional government in what is considered to be the most important legal action here since the administration took office in June 1985.

The judges will be asked to give their opinion on whether the current system of separate ethnic authorities, as constituted in the South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980, contravenes the Bill of Fundamental Rights which was proclaimed by the transitional government.

The government was appointed by South Africa.

The six parties have imported top South African legal experts to argue their cases and legal costs are sure to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Left-leaning parties such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge are expected to argue that Proclamation AG8 is racist in nature and discriminates against non-whites by ensuring that whites keep the biggest slice of the communal cake in their own segregated institutions.

However, the whites-only National Party of South West Africa and its ally, the fiercely independent Rehoboth Baster Free Deomocratic Party, are expected to contend that AG8 offers constitutional protection for ethnic minorities.

The clash over the protection of minority rights is a central issue of conflict between left and right groupings in the transitional government.

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Prove 'crimes' of Swapo detainees — German envoy

The Star's Africa
News Service

221
3/18/82
WINDHOEK — The West German Ambassador to South Africa, Dr Immo Stabreit, has said the recent detentions of Swapo leaders in Namibia can only be justified by offering proof of their alleged crimes.

Speaking at the weekend at the annual congress of the local German-interest society, the Interessengemeinschaft, Dr Stabreit revealed he had applied unsuccessfully to South African

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar to speak to some of the Swapo detainees.

It is understood Mr Pienaar had told the ambassador he should discuss the matter with the transitional government here. However, West Germany does not recognise this administration.

Dr Stabreit was due to speak to Swapo leaders Mr Nico Besinger and Mr Danny Tjongarero during his visit to Namibia but they were among a number of Swapo figures picked up in police swoops 10 days ago.

HARARE — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, today called on Namibian patriots to follow all Swapo directives and promised that his movement would intensify its effort to liberate the territory and free Namibian leaders recently detained there.

Mr Nujoma, who is in the Zimbabwean capital for consultations with the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, told Ziana, the semi-official news agency, that the recent visit to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola by a special United Nations envoy had, due to the intransigence of the Pretoria regime, not brought any progress towards peace in Namibia.

Nujoma pledges step-up in struggle for Namibia

Mr Marti Ahtisaari, the UN secretary-general's special envoy on Namibia, saw Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Namibian Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, on his visit and went on to see Mr Mugabe, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and of the Front-line States; Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr Nujoma said the blame for failure to implement Security Council Resolution 435, which

provides for a ceasefire followed by UN-supervised elections, lay wholly with the South African Government and "its imperialist backers, such as the United States and Britain, which often exercise vetoes in the Security Council to frustrate the United Nations in finding a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem based on the UN plan for the independence of Namibia".

The US was sabotaging the plan by linking it with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he said. — Sapa.

Windhoek Supreme Court sits in judgment on apartheid

31/8/87

Star 221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Full Bench of five judges of the Windhoek Supreme Court will start hearing a case today which could radically change the current apartheid-style system of separate ethnic administrations in Namibia.

All six parties of Windhoek's transitional government will take part in the action, considered to be the most important legal case heard here since the administration took office in June 1985.

Judges will be asked to give their opinions on whether the current system of separate ethnic

authorities — as constituted in South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980 — contravenes the Bill of Fundamental Rights proclaimed by the transitional government when it was appointed by South Africa.

IMPORTED EXPERTS

All six parties have imported top South African legal experts to argue their cases for them, and costs are sure to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Leftist-leaning parties such as the DTA of Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge, are expected to argue that Proclamation AG8 is racist and dis-

criminate against blacks by ensuring that whites keep the biggest slice of the communal cake in their own segregated institutions.

However, the whites-only National Party of South West Africa, and its ally, the fiercely independent Rehoboth Baster Free Democratic Party, are expected to contend that AG8 in fact offers constitutional protection for ethnic minorities.

The clash over the protection of minority rights is a central issue of conflict between the left and right groupings in the transitional government.

The case is expected to take up considerable court time.

NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

~~SEPT.~~ 1987

SEPT. — DECEMBER

FRG gifts for Swapo

WEST Germany has donated goods worth almost R700 000 to Swapo of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa. 27/9/87

According to a Swapo Press release from Luanda, the goods were handed over to the two movements by the West German Ambassador to Angola, Gotthelf Tchulze, at a ceremony in Luanda. 221

The shipment comprised clothes, toys and food-stuffs. C/11/87

Receiving the shipment, Swapo secretary general Andimba Toivo ya Toivo praised the FRG for its consistent support. - Sapa

Lecturer calls for aid for young SA exiles

221

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the top right corner, including a circled number '221', a scribble, and the date '28/9/82' written vertically.

HARARE — A South African clinical psychologist living in Ghana at the weekend called for the launching of mental health programmes to help South African children in exile live a normal life.

Mrs Zonke Majodina, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, told delegates to the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in South Africa that many South African children in exile had difficulties living normally outside their own country.

"Some of the children leave the country without

telling their parents and have a lot of psychosocial problems," she said, according to a *Ziana* report.

She said most of the children in exile had a "crisis of identity" and had some sense of guilt because of having broken away from their families.

The children identified themselves with the struggle against apartheid since that was the most meaningful cause to them.

Mrs Majodina said there was need for the establishment of exile communities whereby the adults provided unconditional parental

care and love for the children to enable them to develop into normal adults.

"It is important that the communities be democratic so adult and child can discuss freely because this is vital to the development of a child."

She said children had to be helped adapt to the situation in their host countries while maintaining a South African identity.

Mrs Majodina said she did a survey on 54 SWA/Namibia students in Ghana and found that more than 80 percent had a high rate of anxiety.— Sapa.

Six soldiers on murder charge

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

FOUR officers and two non-commissioned officers in the South West African Territory Force are to face charges of murder and public violence in connection with the death of veteran Swapo member and nationalist Immanuel Shifidi.

This was announced yesterday by SWA attorney-general Etienne Pretorius, who said he had ordered the army to make the six soldiers available as soon as possible. Some of them are not in Namibia, so no date has yet been set.

Two of the officers are from the Bastion, the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek, and the others are from the black 101 Battalion, based in Northern Namibia.

Shifidi, a former Robben Island prisoner, was killed at an open-air Swapo rally to mark international peace year in Katutura township last year. He died after having his arteries severed by a sharp instrument.

The attorney-general said their appearance in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court would be the initial stage of the proceedings. The findings would then be submitted to his office for further decisions.

In July this year, a packed magistrate's court heard witnesses lead evidence that violence had erupted at the gathering on November 30 after "a group of thugs" waded into the crowd.

The court also heard how 50 armed men were driven from the north, prior to the rally. One of the drivers who ferried the men to Katutura testified that he recognised several soldiers from 101 Battalion among them.

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Paper tells of soldiers trail of terror

By MARK VERBAAN

A CAMPAIGN of terror against the residents of Ongandjera in northern Namibia is allegedly being waged by often-drunk members of Battalion 911, a Windhoek weekly, *The Namibian*, reported.

It stated that early last month the entire area was virtually under siege by a group of soldiers who moved from homestead to homestead assaulting and interrogating residents on the movements of Swapo guerillas.

Earlier this month reporters from Windhoek visited the region.

At Okahao, the main town of Ongandjera, they found many local

residents who claimed to have been beaten and assaulted.

There were also allegations of rape attempts and petty theft. According to some victims, about six soldiers were drinking in a nearby Cuca shop, about 500 metres away.

The shop-owner, Mr Jafet Pelema, 27, claimed he was beaten twice by soldiers that week.

At the home of headman Moses Namalenga of Etunda, the soldiers allegedly assaulted and injured his son, Abraham, 20, while allegedly looking for a gun.

Mr Namalenga was away at the time and had hidden the licence.

When they could not find the document, they blindfolded Abraham and allegedly beat him.

He sustained considerable injuries. They entered a room in which a 14-year-old girl was sleeping and allegedly raped her.

The public relations officer of the South West African Territorial Forces (SWATF), Major Fanie Krige, said comment could only be obtained if questions were put in writing.

SOUTH's correspondent reports that a reply to a written set of questions could only be expected in two to three weeks. — *Namibia News Services*

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South 24-30/9/87

221

THE ECONOMY

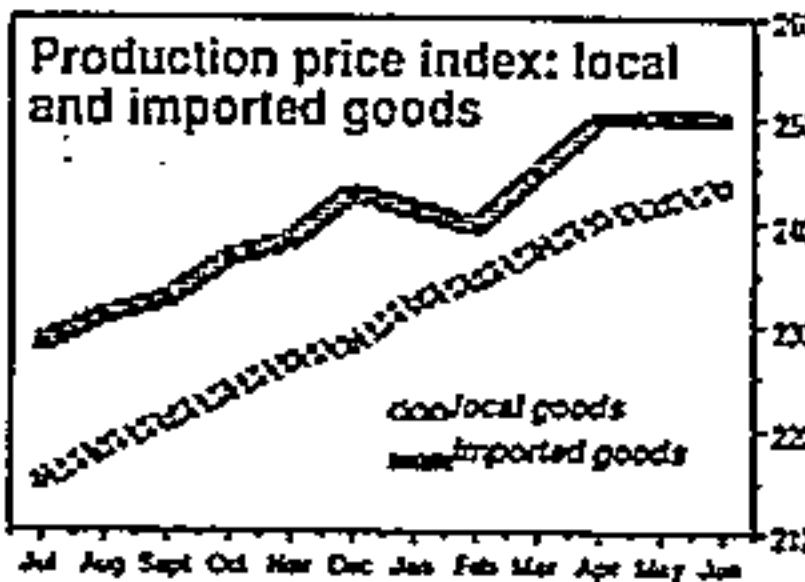
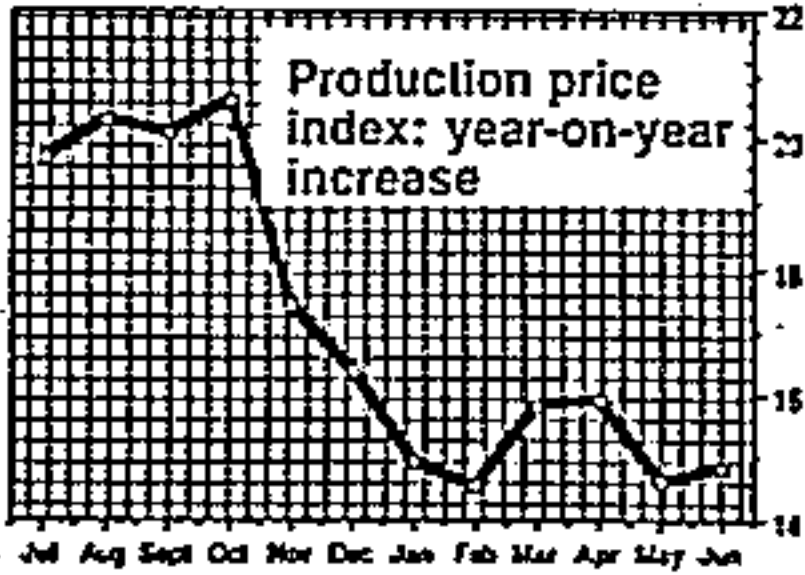
Dutch in the dock for breaching Namibia bans

BUSINESS BAROMETER

GENERAL INDICATORS

GOLD OUTPUT

South Africa's total gold output fell during August, the month of the mineworkers' strike, by 279 009 ounces 98 678kg, according to the Chamber of Mines. Total August output was 1,426-million ounces (98 678kg), according to the Chamber of Mines. Total August output was 1,426-million ounces, compared with 13,81-million ounces in the first eight months of 1986. — Sapa.



PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

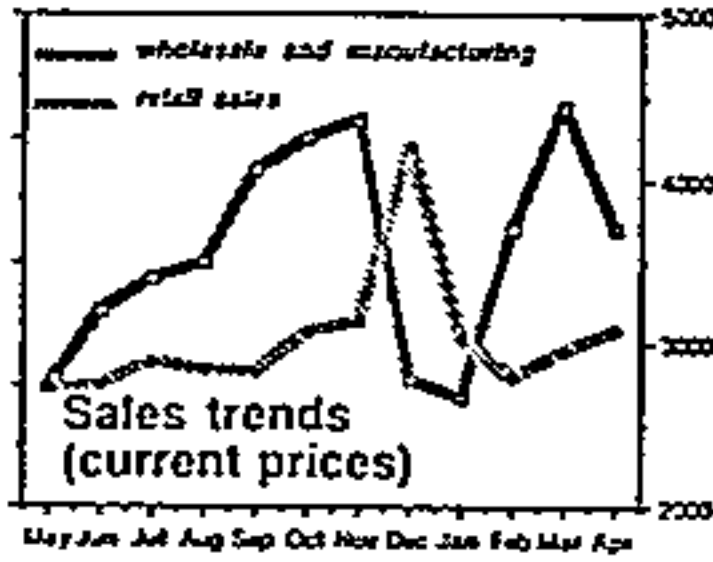
Inflation as measured by the production price index, which reflects wholesale prices, dropped to a year-on-year figure of 14,1 percent for July, compared with 14,8 percent in June. As the graphs show, the rate of increase in producer prices has slowed significantly since October last year, and increases in the price of local goods are now contributing more to inflation than those of imported goods.

LIQUIDATIONS

The number of company and close corporations liquidated rose by 28 percent to 203 in July, but was still 17 percent lower than in the same month last year. According to the Information Trust Corporation, 90 companies failed in the wholesale, retail, catering and accommodation sectors in July. The number of liquidations has averaged 151 a month this year, according to the ITC — the lowest average since 1981.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAY

Industrial conflict in the public sector should surprise no-one who examines the latest Central Statistics Office figures on employment and wages in the public sector for June. Average salaries and wages for African workers in the South African Transport Services were R510 a month (compared with R1 277 for whites) and in the Post Office, R493 a month (R1 125). The average wages paid to black workers are thus way below Congress of South African Trade Union's living wage figure of R850 a month. Average black monthly wages in the public sector as a whole were R633.



WHOLESALE TRADE SALES

Wholesalers expect sales (excluding diamonds) of R5,7-million in July — 13,6 percent higher than in July 1986. In real terms expected wholesale sales for July show an increase of 2,5 percent compared with the same month in 1986. The graph shows trends in wholesale and manufacturing sales and in retail sales over the past year, at current (money) prices.

HOUSE PRICES

The average price of a medium sized house was R77 000 in the second quarter of this year — eight percent up on the same period last year, according to the United Building Society. Larger houses cost R108 000 on average while smaller ones cost about R61 800. The UBS predicts house prices will rise by 10-15 percent over the coming year.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Johannesburg Stock Exchange Indices

| JSE Indexes | 14/9/87 | WEEK AGO | % CHANGE |
|------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| All Market Index | 2653 | 2706 | - 2 |
| All Gold Index | 2300 | 2397 | - 4 |
| Industrial Index | 2210 | 2220 | - 0,5 |

Short-term interest rates

| | 14/9/87 | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Three-month bankers acceptances | 8,85% | 8,8% | 10,5% |
| Prime overdraft rate | 12,5% | 12,5% | 14% |

Gold Price

| | 14/9/87 | WEEK AGO | % CHANGE |
|--|---------|----------|----------|
| | 455,55 | 463,5 | -1,7 |

Selling price: Major currencies against rand

| | 16/9/87 | WEEK AGO | % CHANGE |
|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| US dollars | 48,81 | 49,38 | -1,2 |
| Pounds Sterling | 336,96 | 336,03 | +0,3 |
| Deutsche Mark | 0,8844 | 0,8851 | -0,08 |
| Yen | 70,18 | 69,95 | +0,3 |
| Swiss Franc | 0,7329 | 0,7323 | +0,08 |
| Financial Rand | 0,2975 | 0,2988 | -0,4 |

US Dollar against major currencies

| | 16/9/87 | WEEK AGO | % CHANGE |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Dm | 1,7924 | 1,8120 | -1,1 |
| Sterling | 1,6447 | 1,6593 | -0,9 |
| Yen | 143,78 | 141,25 | +1,8 |
| SwFr | 1,5015 | 1,4830 | + 1,2 |

Source: First National Bank

THE vocally anti-apartheid Dutch government is in an embarrassing quandary: charged in one of its own courts with breaching the United Nations' Namibia embargo.

The United Nations Council for Namibia, widely regarded abroad as the only legitimate authority for the territory, has taken the Netherlands government and the uranium enrichment company Urenco to court.

The UN Council seeks to implement its Decree No 1 which prohibits the exploitation, export, distribution and processing of Namibia's natural resources without the consent of the council.

The case, scheduled for this month in a district court in The Hague, has been adjourned to December to give the accused time to prepare their defence.

It is the first time the UN has taken one of its member states to court to enforce its decisions and the case is expected to arouse considerable international interest.

Namibia's wealth, says the council, is being rapidly plundered by South Africa and its major trading partners, who take advantage of the South African illegal occupation to make quick profits by overmining.

The Dutch government feels rather ill at ease in the dock since it prides itself on its internationalist stance, its prominent anti-apartheid role and its active support for the countries of Southern Africa.

Holland is by no means the main offender of Decree No 1 but it is one of the few Western countries which recognises the authority of the UN Council and validity of its decree. Ironically, it's because of this, and also because Dutch judges traditionally attach much importance to international law, that the council chose a Dutch court for its test case.

Holland itself does not import uranium from Namibia. But the partners in Urenco, a Dutch-British-West German consortium for the enrichment of uranium, have admitted to buying Namibian uranium.

And the Dutch government admits that it's "likely" that Namibian uranium is being enriched in the Urenco plant in the eastern town of Almelo, in view of the purchasing policies of Urenco's clients.

In the summons the UN Council argues that this practice can be stopped by requiring the clients to submit a "negative certificate of origin" stating that the uranium hexa-

Special Correspondent:
THE HAGUE

fluoride offered for enrichment does not originate from Namibia.

Among Urenco's clients are British Nuclear Fuels, which purchases uranium from Namibia's Rossing Mine, and a number of West German electricity companies. But London and Bonn do not recognise the authority of the UN Council for Namibia.

The Dutch government feels it is being unjustly singled out as the target for legal action, arguing that it is one of the few Western governments to recognise the council and it is now being punished for it. It expressed its protest in a letter to the UN secretary-general in July, saying although Holland would continue its support of the Namibian cause "the present proceedings in themselves might justify a reconsideration of position with regard to the Council for Namibia".

But Leiden University international law expert Professor PH Kooijmans comments: "Countries joining international organisations ought to accept that these organisations are entitled to test whether the members stick to their obligations. We are used to that within the European Economic Community, but for the United Nations it is a highly unusual step."

Roughly 10 percent of the uranium being enriched in Almelo originates from Namibia, according to South African exile Dave de Beer, a member of anti-apartheid group Kairos, who has been instrumental in getting the legal proceedings under way.

But Urenco also considers itself the "wrong address" for the UN Council's legal action. The company argues it is technically impossible to determine the origins of the uranium hexafluoride it processes, which is first converted from uranium oxide in conversion plants in Britain and France. "We just cook the soup, without being able to know where the ingredients come from," says Urenco's W van der Elst.

De Beer does not dispute that but argues that the complicated chain of contracts between the Rossing Mine and Urenco can be ended by requiring the negative certificate of origin from the clients.

According to Van der Elst, Urenco is legally bound to accept all the uranium hexafluoride offered by its partners under the treaty provisions. Urenco, though a joint venture of private companies, was set up in 1970 by an international agreement, the Treaty of Almelo, by the Dutch, British and West German governments.

If the UN Council wins its case, the Dutch government would presumably be forced to seek an alteration of the treaty. If the case is fought through all the appeals to the Dutch Supreme Court, it might take years before the final judgement is pronounced.

That prospect does not worry De Beer. "The decision to take legal action is already a victory in itself. It will deter other offenders and potential offenders."

UK shies from sanctions

By HELLA PICK, London

BRITAIN has signalled its refusal to become involved in further sanctions against South Africa by again isolating itself on the issue from the rest of the Commonwealth. This emerged during a strategy discussion at Lancaster House, intended to keep alive the Commonwealth effort to promote a negotiated end to apartheid.

Under the chairmanship of the Canadian High Commissioner, Commonwealth representatives and senior British officials last week finalised a

torial to the negotiating table lay with the less vulnerable members of the international community. To most of the Commonwealth, such compulsion implies sanctions.

Again, Britain succeeded in watering down this commitment. The original draft concluded that "the responsibility to act against apartheid through economic measures falls on those beyond the Southern Africa"

Sached is an Independent Educational Trust committed to non-racial education.

The Sached Trust was set up in 1960 and operates in eight regions employing a full time staff of over 200. Its projects include: Bursary, Khanya College, Labour and Community Education, Turret College, Upbeat, Teacher Resources, Publishing and others.

Sached's Publishing Project has a vacancy for a

CONSULTATION

NAMIBIA'S interim government came in for unprecedented criticism from the bench this week when a South West African Supreme Court judge expressed "dismay" that they had failed to use their powers to repeal or amend the draconian Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice Ken Bethune on Monday warned that the time might come when the court would have to reconsider its attitude of restraint and "strike down" legislation which conflicts with "fundamental constitutional rights."

It is incomprehensible that citizens of South West Africa should still be

Namibia court: Scrap the Terrorism Act

By JEAN SUTHERLAND,
Windhoek

subject to the draconian provisions of a South African act of parliament which was repealed in South Africa 15 years ago, and which is moreover in conflict with our Bill of Rights," he stressed.

The judge made his views clear when giving his reasons for a landmark judgement ordering the release last Friday of six Swapo members and unionists detained in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act. It was the first time in Namibian legal history that a court set free detainees

held in terms of the Act, which provides for indefinite detention

Detained during a nationwide crackdown last month were Swapo vice-president Hendrik Witbooi; the movement's deputy national chairman, Dan Tjongarero; joint foreign affairs secretary Niko Bessinger; union activist and prominent Swapo member Anton Lubowski; and trade union leaders Ben Ulenka and Johann

Pandeni. Bethune ordered their release.

The senior judge noted that despite allegations by the women of bad faith on the part of the respondents, the interim government cabinet, no cabinet member had filed any opposing affidavit.

Bethune said he was not satisfied that the interim government or the SWA Police had proved that they had reasonable grounds, before the arrest of the detainees, for believing that they were withholding alleged infor-

mation from the police.

"He (Colonel Badenhorst of the SWA Police) does not say that he ever questioned them before their arrests, or even that he believed they were questioned by the police before such arrests."

The judge pointed out that neither common law nor "even the Terrorism Act" compelled a person who had knowledge concerning the commission of an offence to report it to the prosecuting authorities.

He found that under the circumstances the arrests were not strictly in accordance with provision six of the Terrorism Act.

Judge appalled at 'draconian' Terrorism Act

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17-2-3/967 sent

A SUPREME COURT judge said he was "dismayed" that the Namibian authorities had not repealed or amended the draconian Terrorism Act.

Earlier, Mr Justice Ken Bethune released six detainees held under section six.

Giving reasons, he said many provisions of the Terrorism Act were in "clear conflict" with the Bill of Rights.

"Under the circumstances, one is filled with dismay that our legislative assembly has still not made use of its powers to repeal or amend the Terrorism Act," Bethune said.

"It is incomprehensible that citizens of South West Africa should still be subject to the draconian provisions of a South African Act of Parliament which was repealed in South Africa 15 years ago."

He said that the time might come when the Supreme Court of Namibia should reconsider its attitude to the "striking down" of legislation which conflicts with fundamental constitutional rights.

All six were originally detained at Osire, but Dan Tjongarero, Swapo deputy national chairman, and Anton Lubowski of the National Union of Namibian Workers, were admitted to the Windhoek State Hospital several days after their arrest.

The other four were the Swapo vice-president, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, Ben Ulenga, secretary general of the Mineworkers Union, John Pandeni, general secretary of the Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union, and Nico Bessinger, Swapo's joint secretary for foreign affairs.

Counsel for the applicants had stressed throughout the hearing that the arrests had been "false" as it had not been shown that the men had withheld information from the police.

Colonel Gerrit Badenhorst, the police officer who ordered the arrests and detentions, said he had reason to believe the men were withholding information on acts of terrorism.

Bethune said Badenhorst did not say whether he ever questioned any of the detainees before their arrests, "or even that he believed that they were questioned by the police before the arrests".

He stressed that neither the common law nor the Terrorism Act compelled a person who had knowledge of a crime to report such a crime to the authorities.

— *Namibian News Service*

Enter your choice: 0

2 SALDRU Index

1 S.O.C Index

0 Exit program

Industrial Council Minimum Wage Rates

WAGES AND THE SLL - SELECTED JOB CATEGORY



The versatility of a Casspir, as displayed by Namibia's Koevoet military unit: you can use it for counter-insurgency, the activity for which Koevoet earned its notoriety, or you can use it for Sunday picnics at Ruacana, near the Angolan border, as these troops did last weekend. In the middle of the operational area, they explored the many uses of their equipment.

Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG, The Namibian

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency Regulations

Geneva protects me — ANC accused

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

IN an unprecedented legal turn, an alleged Umkhonto weSizwe member this week refused to plead to charges of terrorism, being an ANC member and furthering the organisations' aims — and instead claimed the protection of the Geneva Protocol of 1977.

Mxolise Edward Petane, 29, of New Crossroads told the Cape Town Supreme Court: "With reverence and respect for you as office bearers of this court, I refuse to be party to these proceedings. I therefore refuse to plead."

The protocol, which supplements the Geneva Convention of 1949, relates to the protection of victims of in-

ternational armed conflicts. A second protocol deals with the protection of victims of national armed conflicts.

South Africa is not a signatory of the Geneva protocol but the document bears the signature of the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo.

Pleas of not guilty to three charges of terrorism in terms of the Internal Security Act and alternative charges of attempted murder, being an ANC member and furthering the aims of the ANC were entered on Petane's behalf.

His counsel, Mike Donen, said he had been instructed to continue representing Petane. In order to prove that the government was bound by the protocol, although not a signatory, expert evidence would have to be led for which he required time. Judge JH Conradie granted his request.

Article 1(4) identifies as an international armed conflict "armed conflict in which peoples are fighting against racist regimes in the exercise of their right to self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations".

Apartheid features in Article 85

●To PAGE 2

(Handwritten signature) w/mail 11-17/9/87

By MARK VERBAAN

ABOUT 600 000 people live in Namibia with no place to hide from the ravages of war.

Three generations have been exposed to the death and intimidation which have become the hallmarks of the 21-year-old battle.

The anniversary of the commencement of the conflict was on August 26, this year.

On that day, 21 years ago, a small band of armed South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) fighters engaged South African police units in a fierce battle at Ongulumbashe in north-western Ovamboland. There were casualties on both sides.

Twenty years after those first shots were fired there are more than 21 years of South African troops stationed throughout Namibia — with the highest concentration in the northern regions.

Most residents of these regions are cattle farmers, operating largely on a subsistence level.

Hardships

Apart from the effects of the war, these people face innumerable hardships in the form of disease, crop failure and severe droughts which hit the northern areas every few years.

A fatal lung disease in cattle is one of the major problems faced by farmers in Ovamboland and Kavango.

The chairman of the Ovambo Administration, Peter Kalangula, says one of the solutions is to inoculate all cattle in the region to eliminate the disease.

Once a year the Directorate of Veterinary Services inoculates cattle free of charge.

Inoculation stations are set up in various areas, and it's the farmer's responsibility to have his cattle injected.

"More and more farmers are bringing their cattle each year to be inoculated. Last year, about 160 000 head of cattle were injected out of almost 400 000 cattle in Ovambo," said Kalangula.

Diseases

The lung disease was an "old cattle ailment in both Ovambo and Angola".

"Sick animals from Angola also infect healthy cattle in Ovambo as there is no disease control," he said.

No live cattle or fresh meat could be taken out of Ovambo, Kaokoland and Kavango through the "Red Line", the southern part of Ovamboland bordering on white-owned farms.

The only market open for cattle farmers is a semi-state development corporation meat factory in Oshakati, Kalangula said.

This factory paid very low prices for Ovambo cattle.

The corporation slaughtered its own stock bought from farmers in the Mangetti area, and any extra cattle came from white farmers of the Tsumeb and surrounding areas, a corporation spokesman said.

"The Ovambos won't sell their cattle to us, although our factory was built for them," he said.

The corporation was paying producer prices based on the quality of the meat, but the farmers still preferred not to sell to the factory.

"The Ovambo farmers slaughter their own cattle and operate butcheries under trees. It is an extremely unhealthy situation, but they seem happy with it," he said.

However, the cattle farmers in Ovambo and Kavango were "universally restricted" by the contagious diseases infecting their cattle.

Drastic steps

As farming was the main source of income in the war-torn north, drastic steps must be taken immediately to prevent the situation in these already poverty-stricken areas from deteriorating.

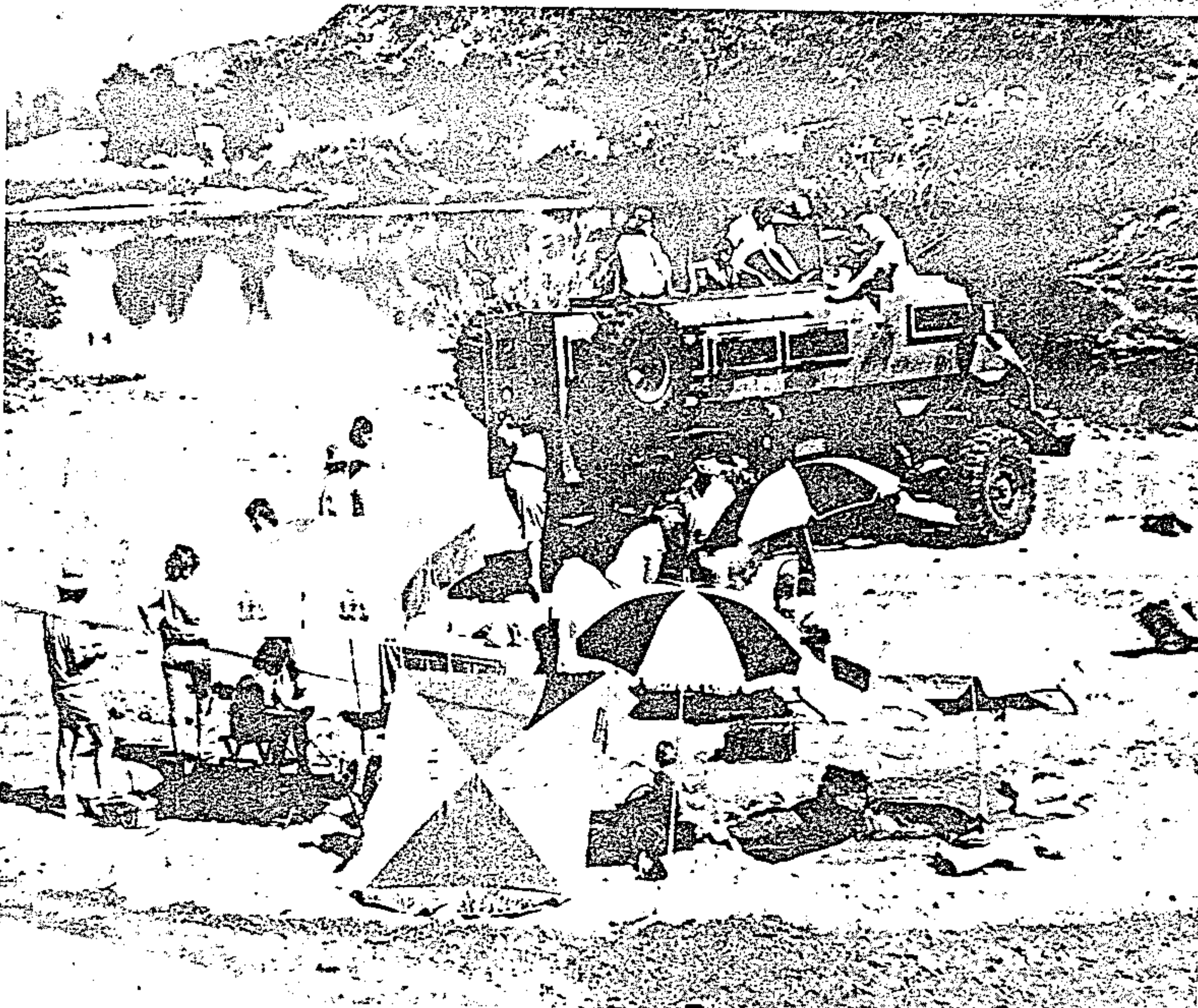
One of the main sources of protein for residents of the north is derived from the "mahangu" plant — a type of maize used by many as the staple diet.

If the mahangu crop fails, as it did in

Twenty-one year old war in Namibia leaves 600 000 with

No place to hide

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Children play on the banks of the Cunene River at Ruacana in far northern Ovamboland. Angola lies on the other side of the river. Even while the war rages on white residents — most of them are members of the Security Forces — are not prepared to give up their Sunday "braaivleis". The crate under the umbrella is filled with handgrenades.

PIC: JOHN LIEBENBERG

many areas this year, the people are left with very few alternatives.

One of the dominant features of Ovambo and Kavango is the old palm trees which rise high above the thorn bushes.

Not only do these magnificent palms provide shade for the cattle, but are also a substitute food source when the mahangu harvests are particularly bad.

A crisis, however, has arisen. For several months residents of the north have been complaining that members of the Security Forces are cutting down the palm trees.

Journalists who visited the Onyaanya region of Ovamboland last month listened as angry residents complained that their palm trees were being destroyed by members of the Security Forces.

"Soldiers"

At the home of Mr Johannes Kautondokwa at Oshana, about 12 trees had been destroyed by "soldiers of the army" — as the men were described by one resident.

Mr Petrus Kamonde, who lives at the same kraal, said he watched as a group of "marauding soldiers" arrived with long knives and axes, and proceeded to chop down the trees.

Some were burned down, while others were simply knocked to the ground by armoured Casspirs, he said.

Kamonde stressed that it was not only at his home where such incidents occurred.

"The entire neighbourhood is complaining about it, but there is very little we can do," he said.

At the nearby house of 80-year-old Mr Eric Lidker, 15 palms were felled.

It is actions such as these that make many residents of the north feel bitter towards the thousands of troops stationed in northern Namibia.

Old and young alike are living in a virtual military state, with nobody even bothering to turn their heads at the sound of distant gunfire and mortar explosions.

Convoys of armoured troop carriers are an everyday sight on the roads through the north, and it is nothing unusual to see the dirt road outside homes being swept for mines early in the morning.

And the death toll of innocent civilians is growing.

A man and a two-year-old baby girl were killed when a Casspir, belonging to the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, smashed through a homestead in Ovambo's Ombalantu area at the beginning of June this year. And a pregnant woman was seriously injured.

Deaths

The deaths and injuries occurred in a village called Onawa, when Koevoet members in Casspirs pursued an alleged Swapo insurgent into a homestead.

A spokesman for the Oshakati State Hospital confirmed that a woman in her mid-forties, Mrs Monica Kamulungu, was admitted when she was five months' pregnant.

The two-year-old girl was identified

as Marcelina Silas — Kamulungu's daughter.

"I was holding Marcelina in my arms when the wheel pulled her from me. I am left with only one child now, as three others have died during the past two years," Kamulungu said from her hospital bed the day after the incident.

She will be spending three months in hospital, waiting for her shattered pelvis to mend.

A police spokesman in Windhoek said: "There was contact, a terrorist was shot inside the kraal, while another person was also killed."

It is alleged that action is rarely taken against members of the Security Forces who kill or injure civilians during their so-called "follow-up operations".

Fighting

The innocent residents of the far north, where much of the fighting takes place, have become almost expendable in South Africa's battle against Swapo.

To have a social life after dark is to put one's life on the line. The decade-old dusk-to-dawn curfew is continuing to exact a high toll of human lives.

On July 9 this year, a 17-year-old schoolgirl was shot and killed by members of the Security Forces while returning home from a party after curfew.

Ms Laina Taapopi was travelling in a car with her boyfriend, Mr Israel Mwandingi, 21, when patrolling soldiers opened fire on the vehicle.

Taapopi, who attended school in Windhoek, was killed instantly, while Mwandingi was shot in the back. Both his legs were paralysed.

The incident occurred in Valombola, Ongwediva, during the early hours of the morning.

Mwandingi said from his hospital bed that he was unaware of the areas where the curfew applied.

"I know that people move freely at night in the Ongwediva residential areas, therefore when I heard I had contravened the curfew regulations it came as a great surprise," he said.

A spokesman for the Ovambo Administration said: "The situation is tense and the people are up in arms about the incident. They are demanding that the army withdraw."

Warning shots

An army spokesman said the vehicle was spotted by a patrol which fired warning shots and a flare, before opening fire on the young couple.

Ongwediva residents have since been calling for the withdrawal of Security Forces from the town and the lifting of the curfew restrictions.

It will undoubtedly be the greatest day of many people's lives when the war is finally over — and life returns to normal.

Tourists will be able to visit some of the most beautiful areas in Namibia — and the people of the region will be the ones to benefit and prosper.

Detained Swapo man in hospital

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, has been admitted to Windhoek State Hospital suffering from a kidney disease diagnosed a month ago.

Tjongarero is being detained under Section Six of the South African Terrorism Act, and has no access to a lawyer, private doctor or family.

His personal physician, Dr Zandile Erkana, was refused permission this week to see him.

She said Tjongarero was suffering from a terminal kidney disease which was diagnosed a month ago. A week before his detention arrangements were made for him to travel to Durban for specialised treatment.

A police public relations officer denied any knowledge of Tjongarero being admitted to hospital. Tjongarero is one of six Swapo leaders and trade unionists arrested in the past three weeks.

The Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has linked the detentions to a car bomb which exploded here in July. Nobody was injured in the blast for which Swapo claimed responsibility.

The detention of Swapo leaders has raised fears that the organisation's political wing may be banned in Namibia.

The organisation's secretary for information and publicity, Mr P T Hamutenya, said last week from Luanda that the arrests should be seen as a prelude to banning Swapo inside the country.

The United Nations Security Council has issued a hard-hitting statement condemning South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and demanding the immediate release of all six detainees. — *Namibia News Agency*

Swamp 221 16/9/87

CAPE TIMES 15/19/87 221

Namibians 'fear Koevoet'

From JEAN SUTHERLAND
WINDHOEK. — The Most Rev Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town, yesterday supported a call for the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, and for the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

And he said it was "very sad to see that most local people were afraid not of Swapo, but of the security forces, es-

pecially the unit called Koevoet".

Addressing a press conference here on his return from the war-ravaged northern region, he said: "The church leadership of Namibia, as represented in the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN), say they want the implementation of Resolution 435, the withdrawal of South Africa and the holding of free and fair elections.

"On the 21st anniversary of the war — a very sad anniversary — and on behalf of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, I support that call."

Archbishop Tutu said the churchmen's plea was echoed by Namibians he met on his 10-day tour of the territory, from the diamond-mining enclave of Oranjemund in the deep south to the so-called war zone, which borders Angola.

He said Namibian Christian leaders had also told him they believed Swapo had the support of about eight of every 10 Namibians — "they said Swapo is not a communist organization, but a nationalist body which is supported by most Christians".

Angola, US Namibia talks 'will resume'

LUANDA. — Angola and the United States will hold further negotiations on independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory, the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Afonso Van-dunem, has said.

Mr Van-dunem said in an interview here at the weekend that United States envoy Dr Chester Crocker had visited Angola last week to clarify certain aspects of an Angolan proposal for the withdrawal of part of the estimated 35 000 Cuban troops.

"We will return to the negotiating table at the first opportunity," Mr Van-dunem said.

He confirmed that Angola was proposing the gradual withdrawal of 20 000 Cubans from its territory over a period of two years following the granting of independence to Namibia.

This would form part of a four-party regional peace deal to be signed by Angola, South Africa, Cuba and Swapo, he said.

'Global agreement'

"This is our own contribution . . . We are proposing a global agreement aimed at accelerating the process of Namibian independence . . . and it is not in exchange for the withdrawal of Cuban troops."

He added that the US was making the Cuban pull-out a condition for Washington to establish diplomatic relations with Luanda. "We are not prepared to establish diplomatic relations with pre-conditions," Mr Van-dunem said.

He said that in order for Angola to pull out the Cubans, the government was demanding Namibia's freedom and the pullback of South African troops which he said were currently occupying part of southern Angola.

Luanda was also demanding an end to US support for Unita rebels.

"It is a paradox that the US should have commercial relations with us and at the same time should help groups that destabilize the nation," Mr Van-dunem said.

The minister stressed that the Angolan government would not negotiate with Unita.

"What are we going to negotiate with Unita . . . ? To negotiate with Unita is to negotiate with South Africa." — Sapa-Reuter

~~Cape Times 14/9/77~~
Tutu peace
call in ¹²²
operations
area

TSUMEB. — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, called for peace during a visit to the Operational Area in Namibia yesterday.

During his visit he said: "Let us resolve that next year — the tenth anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 — we will see peace and freedom coming to this country."

After flying to Oshakati on Friday, the archbishop, Mrs Leah Tutu and a church delegation travelled on Saturday on sand roads through the bush to St Mary's Church, Odibo, a short distance from the Angolan border.

He inspected a hospital and a school before presiding at a service in the church building.

The archbishop also preached in St Thomas's Church in the black residential area of Oshakati, close to a military base. — Sapa



CAPE TIMES
FIRST FLEET
COMPETITION 4

CAF Times 12/9/87 (221)

Court frees six held as terrorists

WINDHOEK. — The Supreme Court here yesterday ordered the Namibian transitional cabinet to release six prominent Swapo members detained under the Terrorism Act.

It is the first time in Namibian legal history that a court set free detainees held under the Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

The detainees are: Swapo's vice-president, Mr Hendrik Witbooi; the deputy national chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero; the joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger; prominent Swapo member and trades union activist Mr Anton Lubowski; the general secretary of the Swapo-affiliated Mineworkers' Union of Namibia, Mr Ben Uulenga, and the general secretary of the Swapo-affiliated Namibian Food and Allied Union, Mr John Pandeni.

They were arrested last month. Police afterwards said the detentions were in connection with a car-bomb blast in a Windhoek parking garage on July 17.

In his ruling, Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune ordered the transitional cabinet to pay the costs of the court action.

The urgent court application was brought by wives and relatives of the six men. — Sapa

CH 6 7/12/75
11/9/87
Crocker²²¹

meets Dos Santos on Namibia

LISBON. — Washington's top Africa expert met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for talks on Namibia and a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported from Luanda yesterday.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, had 30 minutes of talks with Mr Dos Santos on Wednesday night before leaving Angola after a surprise two-day visit.

Dr Crocker said the US government was now studying Angola's latest proposals to break deadlock over achieving independence for Namibia and a Cuban military withdrawal, according to the brief Angop dispatch monitored in Lisbon.

His unexpected visit marked the first high-level meeting between Washington and Marxist-ruled Angola since talks broke down in Luanda last July. — Sapa-Reuter

ANC and Swapo may be restricted

SMA
221
11/9/87

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Officials of the African National Congress and Swapo may soon find their movements severely restricted in the United States.

In terms of legislation already approved by the US House of Representatives, officials of the two movements will be confined to the limits of the cities where they operate, effectively restricting them to small zones of the greater Washington and New York areas.

At present, they are free to travel where they wish in the US, and often do so to lecture on university campuses.

Portrayed as violence-prone

The move to crack down on the ANC and Swapo comes at a time when American conservatives are taking every opportunity to portray them as violence-prone, communist-influenced movements.

Analysts here believe that, apart from sympathy for them among black groups, neither the ANC nor Swapo has had much success in winning American public support — especially Swapo which one informed analysts described as a "basket case when it comes to PR".

The House vote — which received hardly any media attention here — has dismayed American

anti-apartheid activists who see it as yet another setback for their cause in the Congress this year.

Transafrica, the Washington-based lobby that sparked off the SA sanctions campaign in 1984, is now pressing US senators to kill the measure when it comes before them soon.

But supporters of the restrictions are confident they will have sufficient support in the Senate for the measure to become law.

The measure was one of a series of amendments attached to a State Department authorisation bill by Republican Congressman Patrick Swindall of Georgia.

The amendments would also restrict the movements of representatives of Soviet bloc countries, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and Iran.

Mr Swindall argued that the Federal Bureau of Investigation needed to keep an eye on all of these groups and that it would be easier if they were restricted to the immediate areas of their offices.

His amendments were approved by the House in a voice vote.

Asking its supporters to lobby the Senate to throw out the amendments, Transafrica said they would end the American public's access to authentic representatives of the South African and Namibian people.

"Given the SA Government's ban on press coverage of events within South Africa and Namibia, restrictions on access would considerably limit the exchange of information between our two peoples."

Transafrica warned its supporters that the Swindall measure was just one of several setbacks suffered by the American Anti-Apartheid Movement this year — another being passage of an amendment to stop US funding of United Nations committees that aid the ANC and Swapo.

"Through conservative US organisations and South African-financed lobbyists, forces opposed to a genuine liberation process in Southern Africa have begun to win a number of legislative victories," the Transafrica movement said.

Police tell of kidnap plot

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Alleged plans to smuggle top ANC figures out of Britain by boat from the Thames in an elaborate kidnap plot have emerged here.

Police yesterday told the Lambeth Magistrate's Court that Anti-Terrorist Squad detectives found details of the river escape plan in the minutes of meetings the alleged kidnappers held at the Aldershot home of two of the accused, Frank Larsen (53) and John Larsen (27).

They found piles of documents allegedly setting out a carefully planned scheme to kidnap ANC figures in London. One of the "targets" named is the ANC's chief rep-

resentative in London, Mr Solly Smith.

According to the minutes, ANC figures on the kidnappers' hit-list were to be abducted, probably at gunpoint, and smuggled out of the country by boat from the Thames.

One of the four accused, Welshman Mr Evan Evans (49) of Mallreath, Anglesey, was yesterday released on conditional bail.

Mr Evans, who served in the South African armed forces but returned to Britain in 1985, was released on condition he provides sureties of about R100 000, surrenders his passport and does not contact his three co-accused — the Larsons and Mr Jonathan Wheatley (28) of Guildford.

(22)

SPM

11/9/87

Angola destroys peace hopes

The Star's Africa
News Service

Hopes of new peace initiatives in southern Africa were in tatters today as Angola renewed accusations of South African aggression and warned that Cuban troops will not be withdrawn from the country.

The accusations follow the prisoner exchange in Maputo and a Wednesday visit to Luanda by an American envoy which had raised hopes of a new initiative to stop the war in Angola and Namibia.

Radio Angola, monitored in Johannesburg last night, said South African planes had bombed the town of Xan-

gongo in the southern Angolan province of Cunene, killing a considerable number of civilians.

Reacting to the allegation, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said it had been widely reported that Unita had achieved significant successes against a Russian and Cuban-led offensive in southern Angola.

"In the light of this background it is predictable that Angola will do all in its power to divert attention from the rapidly deteriorating situation in that country."

Angolan Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha was quoted as saying that Cuban troops will stay in Angola as long as South

African attacks continue.

The broadcast said that armed South African columns were deep in Angolan territory.

Casspirs and Buffels were operating as far as Mavinga, considered to be one of the targets for a long-awaited government offensive against Unita areas.

News agencies report from Luanda that South African aircraft were spotted on several reconnaissance flights over Cunene and Cuando-Cubango provinces on September 5 and 6.

On Monday South Africa announced that an Air Force reconnaissance light aircraft had crashed in the border region.

Radio Angola said that the country's Defence Minister, Colonel-General Pedro Maria Tonha, in an interview with Portuguese journalists, had said: "There is the danger of new incursions into Angola and the Cubans will stay here as long as that danger persists."

On Wednesday American envoy Dr Chester Crocker had held talks in Luanda with top Angolan officials and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on new Angolan proposals for the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the independence of Namibia.

General Tonha had said that the Cuban troops in Angola did not have a combat role.

1976 Times 10/9/87
221

Hopes of break in SWA deadlock

LUANDA. — US envoy Dr Chester Crocker discussed with Angolan government officials yesterday an Angolan proposal that has raised hopes of a breakthrough in long-stalled negotiations over independence for Namibia.

Dr Crocker, the US assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, arrived unexpectedly in Luanda on Tuesday for a second round of talks in under two months on the issue of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Angolan media reports said that Dr Crocker and the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, would be focusing their talks on a new Angolan proposal for the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Western diplomats noted that the latest talks followed intense diplomatic activity over the last eight weeks aimed at breaking the deadlock over Namibia.

Dr Crocker's arrival in Luanda followed what diplomats described as the remarkable exchange of prisoners in Maputo on Monday.

A senior Angolan official was quoted as saying in Lusaka last Friday that, concerning the withdrawal of the estimated 35 000 Cuban troops, his government was now proposing a two-year withdrawal period instead of three years as proposed in 1984. — Sapa-Reuter

Crocker in Angolan talks

CAL Times 9/9/87 221

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — Dr Chester Crocker, the US assistant secretary of state for Africa, has unexpectedly flown to Luanda to pursue talks on Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal which less than two months ago he termed "a waste of time".

Dr Crocker travelled at Luanda's invitation and hoped to "clarify elements" of Angolan proposals issued on August 4 following talks in Havana between President Eduardo dos Santos and Cuban leader Fidel Castro, said state department spokesman Mr Charles Redman.

As laid out by an Angop commentary on August 10, Luanda's new "flexibility" allows for "the reduction of Cuban troops south of the 13th parallel... over shorter periods and in greater

concentrations than those proposed three years ago".

The original time frame proposed by President Dos Santos in November 1984 is understood to have been three years, but this is now thought to have been reduced to two — a period still too long for the Reagan administration.

The presence of Cuban forces north of the parallel, which runs just south of Huambo, was described by the Angolan news agency as "a bilateral issue between Angola and Cuba and although the withdrawal of Cuban troops may be accepted in principle, it cannot at this time be subject to any negotiations whatsoever".

The offer also requires for the first time that "Cuba should participate directly in the negotiations" as "the logical consequence of the Cuban troops' legal

presence in Angola as provided by article 51 of the UN Charter".

The Cuban pullback remains conditional on the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, "the cessation of all kinds of foreign aid to Unita, both by South Africa and the US itself" and implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Given Dr Crocker's unusually candid attack on Angolan intransigence after his last visit to Luanda in mid-July, his return suggests he believes the new offer could be a substantial step forward once what spokesman Mr Redman called "certain ambiguities" are worked out.

Reagan administration officials ascribed the breakdown of the July talks primarily to Cuba. President Dos Santos flew soon afterwards to Havana, where the fresh proposal was drafted.

copy of deserting
CALL TIMES 7/9/87

Still detained after 'mistake'

221

From JULIAN PULVERMACHER and CONNY SCHUSTER (Kloofnek):

OUR brother-in-law, friend and fellow-campaigner for an independent and just Namibia, Advocate Anton Lubowski, was arrested at his Windhoek home on August 20, 1987 in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Five of his colleagues in the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), including Mr John Pandeni and Mr Ben Uulenga, were similarly arrested.

In spite of repeated attempts by Anton's wife Gabi to procure both their release and reasons for their arrest, the authorities in Namibia have failed to do more than provide limp assurances that Anton and his colleagues will be released "soon". It has even been commented that the arrests were a bureaucratic "mistake".

They remain in detention still.

Swapo and NUNW are legal organizations enjoying massive support in Namibia. Numerous Western governments have voiced their objection to these arrests. All six have friends, family and children who are shocked by this hamfisted and meaningless police repression.

The Terrorism Act and its host of associated legislation are overwhelming testimony to a government lacking any confidence in its legitimacy and popular support. The continued use thereof by the South West African authorities, and of course by the South African regime, serves only to erode any conceivable vestige of justice remaining in the legal system.

It also draws our two nations ever closer to even bloodier conflagration.

could not be obtained, was not injured.

CAF Trip 5/19/82

221

Man dies in SWA blast

WINDHOEK. — Mr Ignasius Shimbali, 46, an employee of the Tsumeb Corporation, was killed in a landmine explosion near Mahenene in Ovambo on Thursday, and two children from Oshakati were injured on Tuesday when they picked up an explosive device, SWABC radio news reports. The children, Silvasu, 11, and Heita Nafuka, 12, are in the hospital at Oshakati.

Namibian union 'too late' for board

The Star's Africa News Service 3/7/87

WINDHOEK — The Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN) has been refused permission for a conciliation board to resolve the current dispute at the Tsumeb copper mines in the north of the country.

MUN officials called out more than 3 000 of the copper mines' black workers on strike more than a month ago in support of demands for increased wages, leave and working and safety conditions. The company management replied by dismissing the strikers — an order later confirmed by the Supreme Court in Windhoek, which also ordered the eviction of strikers from mine hostels.

Since then management, which apparently lost more than R10 million in the strike, has begun hiring replacements for the fired staff.

CAPE TIMES 3/9/87 (221)

Follow-up op against Swapo

OHAINGU, Namibia. — Security forces in northern Namibia have begun a follow-up operation against Swapo insurgents who launched a failed stand-off bombardment on an Ovambo village on Monday night, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said.

There were no casualties in the attack on the kraal of a senior headman, Mr Victory Ueyulu, at Ohaingu in the Kwanyama tribal area.

Headmen of Kwanyama last month asked the security forces to strengthen their presence in Ovambo and not to pull out any military bases.

The chairman of the Ovambo Administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, has, however, urged the South African-led security forces to withdraw from Ovambo. — Sapa

ARGUS 1/9/87
One of Africa's longest-running conflicts reached a milestone last week — 21 years of war and border skirmish with no end in sight, reports

BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service.

221

'South Africa's Vietnam'

Dateline: WINDHOEK

ON August 26, 1966, South African policemen had their first "contact" with insurgents of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia — the military wing of Swapo — near Omgulumbashe village in the sandy expanse of northern SWA/Namibia.

On the 21st anniversary of those shots, more than 10 600 Swapo fighters are listed in the official military "body count" as having been "eliminated", with admitted security forces deaths in action being between 600 and 700. But if civilian deaths and security force deaths on non-operational duties are included, then the bush war in Namibia has probably claimed, directly or indirectly, nearer to 20 000 lives.

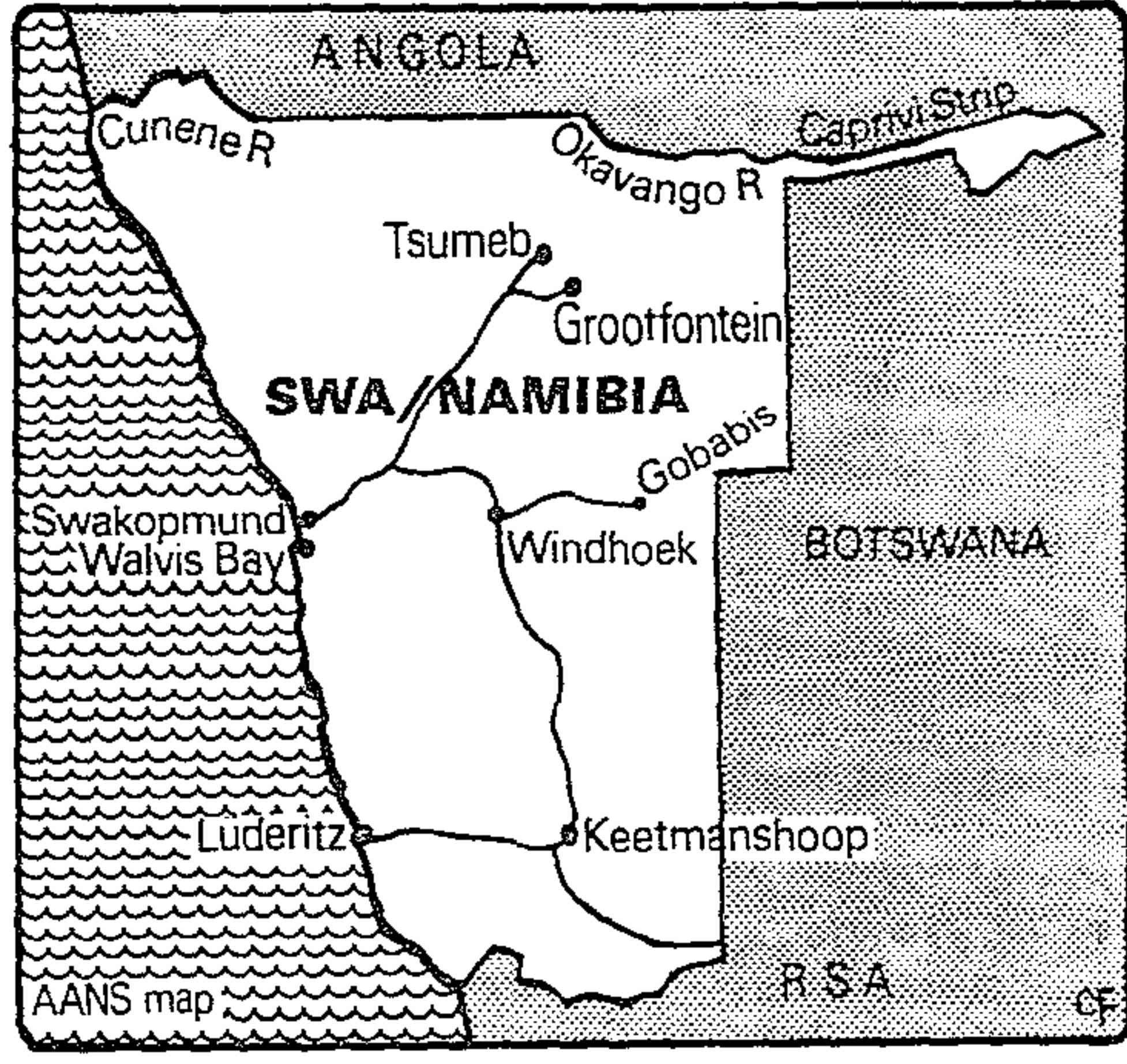
As Namibia has a population of just over 1,5 million people, the fighting is undoubtedly among the bloodiest the continent has seen.

R2-m a day

The territory has often been referred to as "South Africa's Vietnam", and certainly, the war is draining Pretoria's finances, with an estimated 40 000 or more troops and vast quantities of military hardware being tied down in the "operational area". The South African taxpayer forks out about R2-million-a day for the troops here.

Professor Reginald Green, of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex, England, argued in 1984 that the Namibian conflict had cost white South Africa more in human terms than Vietnam cost the people of the United States.

Since then, however, there



has been a noticeable "Namibianisation" of the war effort, and currently more than 60 percent of all security force members in the territory are black or brown Namibians.

Unlike Vietnam, though, South Africa is in no danger of losing Namibia "through the barrel of a gun" to Swapo. Pretoria's troops have learned well the lessons of counter-insurgency campaigns in Malaya, Vietnam and Zimbabwe, and have developed their own high-tech methods of hitting Swapo infiltrators hard and fast.

Swapo cadres face an unenviable task. Having trekked through southern Angola and faced the possibility of clashes with either Unita or South African ambush units, the insurgents face a determined and highly-mobile enemy once they cross into Namibia. Very seldom do they penetrate into

the white farming land south of the communal areas of Owambo, which is the centre stage of the conflict. Earlier this year, however, the Swapo units proved they cannot yet be written off as a military threat when they came as far south as the Etosha Game Park.

In military terms, a significant part of the Namibian war is conducted on foreign soil — in Angola. Cross-border raids are a frequently-used strategy in the security forces' campaign against Swapo. One of the bloodiest of these raids was the attack mounted on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in southern Angola in May 1978, in which at least 1 200 Namibian exiles died.

Swapo claimed at the time that the dead were women and children — a charge which was vehemently denied by Pretoria.

Security force intelligence analysts believe that a sig-

nificant portion of Swapo's trained fighting strength is committed to operating alongside MPLA troops against Unita, as part of the "rent" Swapo must pay for having bases in Angola. This allegation has in turn been denied by Swapo President Sam Nujoma.

In spite of the apparent lack of progress by Swapo militarily — and here military officers occasionally boast that they are winning the war — there is little doubt among independent observers that Swapo still has vast support and sympathy among the people of the war zones. The military authorities have acknowledged this in committing more and more effort to the "hearts and minds" campaign, and they claim to be making progress.

Atrocities

Reports of alleged security force atrocities and brutalities against civilians in the war zones continue to filter through to the outside world, and army hierarchy has pledged to crack down on lawless soldiers. The military also claim that intimidation and terrorism are the main tools used by Swapo in "politicising" the people.

Namibia's "dirty little war" is no different to wars elsewhere in the psychological trauma it has wrought on society, and in particular the close-knit simple farming communities of Owambo. There has been a flood of thousands of people to the relative safety of centres like Oshakati and Ondangwa, where social workers report that prostitution, venereal disease and alcoholism are all on the increase.

Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a date stamp '1987' and some illegible text.

Charge them, says envoy

WINDHOEK — The West German Ambassador to South Africa, Dr Immo Stabreit, says that the recent detentions of Swapo leaders in Namibia can only be justified by offering proof of their alleged crimes.

Speaking in Windhoek over the weekend at the annual congress of the local German-interest society, the Interessengemeinschaft, Dr Stabreit revealed that he had applied unsuccessfully to South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar to speak to some of the Swapo detainees.

It is understood that Mr Pienaar had told the ambassador that he should discuss the matter with the Transitional Government here.

However, as West Germany does not recognise this administration, the ambassador made no contact with the Windhoek politicians.

Dr Stabreit was due to speak to Swapo leaders Nico Bessinger and Danny Tjongarero during his four-day visit to Namibia.

However, Mr Bessinger and Mr Tjongarero were among a number of Swapo figures and trade union leaders picked up during nationwide police swoops 10 days ago.

It has been said by the authorities that the detainees are being held in connection with alleged acts of terror, and specifically last month's car bomb blast which wrecked a Windhoek city centre parking garage.

Swapo claimed responsibility for planting the bomb, which was the biggest yet in Namibia.

221
Somerton
1/9/87

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Namibian union registered

WINDHOEK. — Leaders and members of the Namibia Food and Allied Union (NAFAU) are celebrating at the news that their union has at last been officially registered.

At its second annual congress last weekend in Katatura township outside Windhoek, local attorney Mr David Smuts presented NAFAU with the long-awaited registration certificate.

Mr John Pandeni said the union had not registered because it wanted to "co-operate with the system", but to operate as a legal organisation and facilitate the creation of structures within the union which would best serve the interest of the workers.

NAFAU, which represents workers in all food-related industries, was formed in September last year. Membership has grown from 6 000 to 11 000. — *Namibia News Agency*

Swapo condemns church bombing

221

By MARK VERBAAN WINDHOEK. — Church leaders and Swapo officials have expressed their condemnation of the destruction of a Roman Catholic Church in northern Namibia last Sunday.

The church, at Omuluk-ila 10 kilometers from Ombalantu, was blown up by powerful explosive devices and entirely demolished.

It was a sad sight which greeted residents and parishoners the following day. The icon-covered walls had been blown out and the roof had shattered and collapsed.

Miraculously, an effigy of Christ on a wooden cross remained standing but one arm was ripped off in the explosion.

Nobody was hurt in the incident, but the priest of the church, Father Josef Shikongo, was taken into custody for questioning shortly after the blast. He was later released.

According to a statement released by the SWA Territorial Force, Swapo insurgents had been responsible.

The vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church, Father Bernhard Nordikamp, said he could not see what possible motive Swapo might have had for blowing up the church.

Swapo's Lusaka office dismissed the army's claim and described the act as a "dastardly crime".

— Namibian News Agency

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those concerned in the case of the latter Act.

These Acts also provide for exemptions from the minimum wages and other conditions of employment, in wage regulating measures, which can be granted on the merits of each case.

Abortions

537. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether his Department or any body or person falling under his control has received any information, complaints and/or representations in regard to abortions allegedly performed at an East Rand hospital, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what are the circumstances surrounding this matter;
- (2) whether the matter has been reported to the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services or any member of his personnel; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any action has been taken in this regard; if so, what action; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) The Transvaal Director of Hospital Services became aware of a possible excessive number of abortions at certain of the East Rand Hospitals, during routine inspections.
- (3) The matter is being investigated.

Members seconded to SWA

538. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force have been seconded to the Government of South

1984 (Act no 111 of 1984), as amended.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.

(2) No—term of service can within limits be extended consecutively. Where such terms are not extended, the Director General will retire on pension. The service conditions for Directors General do not make provision for contract appointments.

- (3) No—Upon the expiry of their terms of service or any extension thereof.

Employees: salary increases

540. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether an agreement has been reached between the Post Office and a certain union, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to grant a salary increase to employees who recently participated in illegal strikes; if so, (a) what is the percentage of this increase, (b) why was it granted and (c) what is the name of the union concerned;
- (2) whether he intends increasing tariffs in order to finance this increase; if not, how does he intend financing the increase; if so, (a) which tariffs will be increased, (b) (i) by how much and (ii) with effect from what date will they be increased?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, but only in respect of those semi-skilled and unskilled employees on the two bottom notches of the applicable salary scales. The same increases apply to Whites, Coloureds and Indians.
- (a) 15% on average.
- (b) Research has shown that the salaries were no longer market related and an increase was contemplated. The increase which

the Department finally undertook to implement was considered justified, and

- (c) Post and Telecommunication Workers Association (POT-WA).

(2) No, the expenditure will amount to approximately R5 million for the current financial year and will be financed from the expected operating surplus of the financial year.

- (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Members: Afrikaner-Broederbond

541. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Defence Force are permitted to be members of any organisations the proceedings of which are secret or confidential; if so,
- (2) whether a certain organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is one of the organisations which have been approved for membership; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this organisation;
- (3) whether any of these approved organisations call for an oath of allegiance by members to the organisation concerned and/or fellow members of that organisation; if so, what are the implications regarding special treatment for fellow-members or conflict of interests concerning allegiance sworn to as members of the Defence Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) It is a non-violent cultural movement of which the aims and ideals are not in conflict with any laws of the country.
 - (b) The Afrikaner-Broederbond.

R44,766 million and R34,644 million, respectively, of which R41,214 million and R31,244 million, respectively, were allocated to the SBDC. In addition, *ad hoc* allocations are made from time to time for particular purposes. For example, up to 31 March 1987 a total amount of R155 million had been allocated to the SBDC for special job creation programmes.

The funds allocated to the SBDC are used by the Corporation to assist small business in various ways. Details of the assistance programmes which the SBDC has developed, (as well as of the Corporation's other sources of finance), are contained in its latest Annual Report which was tabled in Parliament on 9 June 1987. The assistance includes the granting of loans to meritorious small business enterprises and is provided irrespective of population group. It is, therefore, not the policy of the SBDC to furnish particulars of its clients on a basis of colour. Since its establishment in 1981 until 30 June 1987 the SBDC granted direct loans to 15 246 entrepreneurs involving a total amount R380,8 million. Furthermore, the programmes of the SBDC have resulted in approximately 158 310 jobs being created and maintained.

(a) and (b), (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Kleinkrans, George

525. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a residential area known as Kleinkrans and situated near Wilderness in the George constituency has been advertised for occupation by the Coloured population group; if so, (a) why, (b) on what dates and (c) in what publications;
- (2) (a) what has been the cost to his Department of developing this area, (b) (i) how many houses have been constructed and (ii) at what price per house, (c) (i) how many houses have been sold and (ii) at what price per house, (d) how many houses (i) are

being rented and (ii) are vacant and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (3) (a) who is responsible for the sale of these houses and (b) what was the motivation for the decision to build them?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No, but a Coloured group area proposal was advertised.
- (a) Proposals for the establishment of group areas in Wilderness and environs, including a Coloured group area at Kleinkrans, were received from the Divisional Council of George.
- (b) On 18 November 1966 and 10 February 1967.
- (c) In the "George and Knysna Herald".

- (2) The construction and sale of homes are not functions of the Department of Development Planning.
- (3) Falls away.

St Helena Mine: accident

527. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

- (1) Whether inspectors from his Department have visited the St Helena Mine in connection with the recent accident at its No 10 shaft; if so, on what dates;
- (2) whether there was any evidence of negligence on the part of any persons concerned with this mine; if so, on whose part;
- (3) what were the other findings of these inspectors?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (1) Yes. Shortly after the accident at 06h45 on 31 August 1987 the Assistant Government Mining Engineer, O.F.S. region, and both the Chief In-

spector of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Welkom, visited the shaft. Operations are still in progress to recover bodies from the cage at the shaft bottom, and the abovementioned Chief Inspectors have since the accident visited the shaft more or less on a daily basis.

The Government Mining Engineer and one of his Deputies visited the shaft on 31 August and 1 September 1987 and the Government Mining Engineer again visited the scene on 3 and 4 September 1987.

- (2) The investigation into the cause of the accident has not been completed and as yet no findings could, therefore, be made.
- (3) Falls away.

Central Energy Fund

528. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

- (a) By whom and (b) on what basis is the Central Energy Fund being administered?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (a) The Board of CEF (Pty) Ltd appointed in terms of the Central Energy Fund Act, 1977 (Act No 38 of 1977).

Presently the Board of Directors of CEF (Pty) Ltd is composed as follows:

- Mr D R Vorster: IDC, Chairman
- Mr S P Ellis: General Mining Corporation
- Mr G C Croeser: Department of Finance
- Dr J A Lamprechts: Department of Trade and Industry
- Mr M Macdonald: IDC
- Mr E S Paddock: Formerly attached to Mobil Oil Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
- Mr L N J Engelbrecht: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
- Dr D C Neethling: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(b) In accordance with directions in terms of the Central Energy Fund Act, 1977 (Act No 38 of 1977).

Contribution to SWA-budget

529. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What was the contribution made by the South African Government to the budget of South West Africa in the 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years, respectively, and (b) how was this contribution made up in respect of each such year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) and (b) The contribution made by the South African Government to the budget of South West Africa in the undermentioned financial years was made up as follows:

| Financial year | Budgetary assistance | Customs and Excise duties paid in terms of section 22 (1) (d) of the South West Africa Affairs Act, 1969 (Act 25 of 1969) |
|----------------|----------------------|---|
| 1983-84 | 284 538 400 | 250 000 000 |
| 1984-85 | 372 000 000 | 250 000 000 |
| 1985-86 | 318 700 000 | 300 000 000 |
| 1986-87 | 466 970 000 | 350 000 000 |

Regional services councils

530. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- Whether any regional services councils (a) have been granted and/or (b) are about to be granted interest-free loans by any Government institutions or bodies; if so, (i) which councils and (ii) (aa) what are the amounts involved, and (bb) for what purposes are these loans intended, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) Yes.

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Senior officers on murder charge

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Six South African soldiers — three of them senior officers — have been charged with murder and public violence after the death of a Swapo member during a riot at a township rally here last year.

The accused all pleaded not guilty today and were remanded until December 8.

They are Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Colonel Willem Hendrik Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo and NCOs Eusebius Kashimbi and Steven Festus.

VIOLENT FRACAS

The court case arose out of a fracas at a Swapo rally on November 30 last year in which a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, was killed.

An inquest later found that Mr Shifidi's death was caused by unknown persons. But the court heard evidence that a number of soldiers from the 101 Owambo Battalion had been taken to Windhoek just before the rally.

After Mr Shifidi's death opposition leaders and Swapo claimed the soldiers, in civilian clothing, had instigated the violence.

Directorate bans issue of Windhoek paper

AN ISSUE of *The Windhoek Observer* has been banned.

The Directorate of Publications announced today that the September 12 1987 (No 492) issue of the South West African newspaper, which is produced by Mr Hannes Smith, has been banned for distribution.

Possession of *Fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist, Theory and Tactics of Revolutionary Parties*, produced by Progress Publishers, Moscow, and *Suid Afrika ... Die Land Oorkant Die Riviere Van Kus (Ethiopia)*, produced by Robert Hayes, Plaston, has also been prohibited.

It is in the interest of persons who possess copies of these publications to destroy

them immediately unless they possess them under an exemption issued in terms of the Publications Act, a committee of the Directorate said.

The September 5 1987 (vol 8 no 20) issue of *Camera Weekly*, produced by Haymarket Publishing, Teddington, Middlesex, and the August 13 1987 issue of *Stern Heft* (no 34), by Gruner and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg, as well as *Venus And Tannhauser* by Aubrey Beardsley were declared not undesirable.

These publications may, however, not be displayed with any of the pages open for purposes of distribution.

The August 29 1987 (vol 8 no 18) issue of *Camera Weekly*

was also declared not undesirable provided it is not displayed in public for purposes of distribution.

Men-On-Men, Best New Gay Fiction by George Stambolian was declared not undesirable subject to certain conditions. It may not be sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under 18 and may only be distributed by bookshops and book distributors.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications/objects (name of author/producer in brackets):

An object showing an artificial penis with a cover in the shape of a cucumber (not stated); a record cover titled *Kaya* by Bob Marley and the Wailers showing printed

dagga leaves and a burning dagga pipe on the back cover (not stated); *A Calendar Girls '88* (Foto: GPA Munchen); *Gek No 44* (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Johannesburg); *Amandla For Mellanstadiet* (not stated); two pamphlets — *Azanian People's Manifesto* and *BCM Azania* (not stated); *The African Dawn 10 Jahre Soweto, Tournée 86* (not stated); *The Spear Newsletter of RAYSO* (vol 1 no 1) August 1987 (RAYSO, Ravensmead); *Resister* (no 51 Aug/Sept 1987) (COSAWR, London). — Sapa.

Swapo murder: 6 plead not guilty

From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — Senior officers, including two colonels, were among six members of the South African Defence Force who yesterday pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and public violence in connection with the death of a veteran Swapo member.

Appearing in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court were four commissioned officers: Colonel Johan Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, who is the commanding officer of the 101 Battalion (known as the "Owambo Battalion"), Commandant Antonie Botes and Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo; a non-commissioned officer, Corporal Eusebius Kashimbi, and a rifleman, Private Steven Festus.

Two of the men are from the Bastion, the army headquarters in Windhoek, and the others are from the 101 Battalion, based in northern Namibia.

Immanuel Shifidi, a former Robben Island prisoner, was killed at an open-

air Swapo rally held last year in Katutura township to mark International Peace Year.

He died after his arteries were severed with a sharp instrument.

At an inquest hearing in July, a packed Magistrate's Court heard eyewitnesses give evidence that violence erupted at the November 30 gathering after "a group of thugs" waded into the crowd.

A witness also testified that 50 armed men were driven from northern Namibia to the Katutura rally.

One of the drivers who ferried the men gave evidence that he had recognized several soldiers from 101 Battalion among them.

No evidence was led yesterday, and the court adjourned to December 8.

The men faced as an alternative to the public-violence charge an alleged contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act, which covers inciting, instigating, commanding or provoking violence.

Mr W Badenhorst prosecutor

7/21/87

Indecent assault

probe continues

WINDHOEK. — A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said yesterday that progress had been made in a police investigation concerning allegations of indecent assault on civilians by soldiers near Oshigambo in northern Namibia on

October 1. Mr Philipus David said seven soldiers had arrived at his home and questioned him about Swapo movements.

He said his wife and two sons were assaulted by the soldiers, while his two teenage daughters were stripped naked and sexually abused.

The soldiers lit a large fire and made the two girls stand in the light while they shouted abuse and performed "indecent and unchristian actions". — Sapa

AFRICA

Swapo blamed for sabotage

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) says it has information which confirms that Swapo insurgents were responsible for recent sabotage attacks on a church and a school in the Owambo war zone of northern SWA/Namibia.

In a statement issued in Windhoek a spokesman for SWATF said its information had come from "reliable sources".

According to these sources two insurgents from Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, had carried out the sabotage of the Roman Catholic Church in Omulukila on September 20.

The security forces were told that the insurgents had been asked to destroy the school. The church was said to be used as a school during the week.

SOME DOUBTS

The spokesman said it had information that two other Swapo insurgents were responsible for the sabotage of the Kanimekwa school during the night of September 27.

Doubts have been expressed in opposition and church circles here about the identity of the saboteurs, particularly those who destroyed the church.

The Catholic Church has long been one of the strongest opponents of the continuing South African military presence in SWA/Namibia.

Pupils hurt 221 in SWA forces, Swapo shoot-out

Argus 5/10/87

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Two school pupils were wounded in a shoot-out between security forces and Swapo insurgents in SWA/Namibia's war zone.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said the incident happened during security force follow-up operations aimed at curbing a "Swapo recruitment programme" in northern Owambo.

Some pupils had been taken from a school by the insurgents and it was believed that the Namibia National Students' Organisation may have taken part in the incident, the spokesman said.

After the shoot-out a group of pupils was found unharmed, but some may still be with the insurgents, he said.

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'Ethnicity' has failed, says Mudge

CAP- TMS
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By BARRY STREEK

THE system of "own" affairs government, based on ethnicity, had failed in Namibia, the Minister of Finance in the multi-party government, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

He also said that both the United States and South Africa were opposed to national elections in the country, although for different reasons.

Mr Mudge, who spoke yesterday to the Cape Town Press Club, said: "You cannot build a government on ethnicity. You cannot build a government on differences.

"In our country, in spite of all the differences, the system of representative authorities based on own affairs has failed."

He also stressed that apartheid was "wrong" and no system of government could be based on colour, in either South Africa or the rest of the world.

Both South Africa and the international community had interfered in the affairs of Namibia.

South Africa wanted developments its own way and the international community wanted it their way.

"Namibians will have a role but it is unreasonable to expect that they will

be allowed to do it their own way."

Although diplomats agreed privately that UN Security Council resolution 435 was not the best solution for Namibia, it was the only way Western and communist countries could reach agreement about the future of the country.

The way whites were running the situation in Namibia and South Africa, they were going to lose. They were making the white rule the common cause of all other groups, he said.

"We must find a way to work together politically.

"In our country, we have gone a long way. Apartheid is wrong. Don't even try to find excuses to maintain the system.

"You cannot discriminate against people on the basis of colour," Mr Mudge said.

The hearts and minds of the people had to be changed to bring white and black people together.

There was already black rule in Namibia. Out of the 62 members of the National Assembly, only 11 were white.

The country was ruled by a black parliament "but it is not the end of the world".

There were eight members of the cabinet, but only two were white.

Haunting vision of the future

South 28/10/87
(221)

From MARK VERBAAN

WINDHOEK — In a shock move which appears to have involved very little consultation with the people, the Namibian interim cabinet last week decided to open Bushmanland to trophy hunters.

This decision will undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on the future of the 500 Ju/Wasi farmers who are destined to be flooded by rifle-toting hunters when the season opens.

Virtually half the Bushman population living in Bushmanland have already been lured into the army, where they are used mainly as trackers.

AS western technology encroaches, the hunter/gatherer lifestyle still practised by some is rapidly falling by the wayside. One of the few alternatives for their survival is farming, but it now appears that even this is threatened.

Eat off land

Every hunting season the Ju/Wasi can expect their region to be inundated by foreigners armed with high-powered rifles, searchlights, jeeps and landrovers.

Those who are still attempting to eat off the land, by using poisoned arrows and spears, will in all probability find that edible game such as zebra, giraffe and springbok will become even more scarce.

To make the trophy hunting scheme a profitable operation, the Directorate of Nature Conservation will obviously have to lure prime trophy animals such as lion and elephant into Bushmanland.

This is exactly what the Ju/Wasi farmers don't want.

At a press conference held in Windhoek last week, three members of the small Ju/Wasi farming community in Eastern Bushmanland expressed their dissatisfaction with the cabinet's decision.



A Ju/Wasi family outside their home in Bushmanland.

PKS: JOHN LIEBENBERG

Eastern Bushmanland, they said, was the only area which had water. Mr Gaishay Toma, a spokesperson for the group, said they had asked the interim government to assist them in farming the region, and to help keep predators out of the farming areas.

The government said we should return to Bushmanland and that we would discuss it at a later stage, said Toma. Now that trophy hunting is to become a legal activity in Bushmanland, the region will not be proclaimed a game reserve.

The problem is, however, that for hunting to be available there should be much game.

The objection by the Ju/Wasi to this, is that game such as elephant and lion will flock to the area once water holes are provided.

These areas, in particular, are certainly not conducive to good farming.

A herd of elephant can easily destroy a field of carefully planted crops, while a pride of lion will most definitely have no qualms about breaking into a kraal to get at cattle.

Killed

Toma said that water being provided for elephants and predators must be cut off, and waterholes must be replaced with pumps controlled by the people. "The wild animals are killing our cattle. The Bushman must stay alive and must not die," he said.

An official with the Ju/Wasi Bushman Development Foundation, Mr Charlie Hartung, said he knew of at least 20 cattle which had been killed by lions.

Some had even been de-

voured in side kraals, he said.

In Eastern Bushmanland, ten agricultural communities with 500 people and 400 head of cattle have formed. Mr Gaishay Takxa, a Ju/Wasi determined to make a living through farming, is also chairman of the Ju/wasi Farmers Union. His face lined from years in the sun and wind, this farmer of indetermindable age recently killed four lions with his short hunting spear.

Hartung said the Ju/Wasi never owned guns. "They chase away animals using bows and arrows and spears, usually at great risk," he said. Hartung confirmed that a drilling rig was already on its way to Bushmanland.

Toma was unhappy with the cabinet's decision as he felt there had been no consultation with the people. He also expressed his fear that the money pumped into the hunting scheme, and generated from it, would be "used by whites and for white officials' houses and for the rest camps".

able to hunters. The cabinet has authorised Nature Conservation to provide a base camp at Klein Dobe in Eastern Bushmanland.

The head of the Ju/Wasi Bushman Development Foundation, Mr John Marshall, said of the Cabinet's decision: "The impulse for dispossession is alive again".

Not suited

An American-born anthropologist, Marshall disagreed with the government's project on the basis that the region can support 4 000 subsistence farmers, and that trophy hunting is not needed to generate extra revenue. Nature conservators believe that the area is not suited to subsistence farming, and backs up the government's claim that hunting would be an additional source of hunting for the Ju/Wasi.

"Subsistence farming communities have to be developed for the Ju/Wasi to retain a hold on the land their people have lived on for thousands of years," said Marshall. "The lives of the Ju/Wasi have un-



Hunger-strike prisoners in hospital

From MARK VERBAN

WINDHOEK. — Several refugees are being treated in hospital after going on a hunger strike in prison.

The hunger strikers are all refugees from Sao Tome who landed in the South African-controlled enclave of Walvis Bay in Namibia last year.

Confirming that several refugees had been admitted to the whites-only South Hospital at the small harbour town, the police commander at Walvis Bay district headquarters, Colonel A Wiese, said they had been treated since Sunday.

In May last year the 76 men sailed into Walvis Bay harbour after a harrowing voyage from Cameroon.

They claimed to be members of the National Resistance Front for Sao Tome and Principe, and said they were looking for aid to arm and train their members to overthrow the Marxist Government of Mr Pinto da Costa.

They also indicated they were prepared to join Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

Later, however, a spokesperson for the National Resistance Front in Sao Tome denied any connection with the 76 men, saying that they had been expelled from the organisation after they had attempted to establish a clandestine military camp.

They had been expelled from both Sao Tome and Cameroon, said the spokesperson at the time.

The refugees spent 10 months in tents at the SADF's Rooikop base in Walvis Bay, while their case was considered by the South African authorities.

At the end of March, their status was changed to "prohibited immigrants", and they were moved. For the past seven months, they have been held at the Walvis Bay prison.

Their imprisonment led to the hunger

strike.

A Mr J C Pretorius from the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria confirmed on Wednesday that some of the men were on a hunger strike. He was uncertain of the exact number receiving medical treatment. This figure fluctuated, he said.

They were transferred to the hospital, he said, because "they don't want to eat".

"There are some who are not prepared to take food."

They had been on a hunger strike for the past two weeks.

"They arrived in Walvis Bay about 18 months ago without any documentation. They have been refused permission to remain in South Africa, and as prohibited immigrants, they can be in any place of detention - in other words, the local prison," he said.

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Pretorius said the S A Government was "taking certain steps" to secure their departure, but added that at the moment there were "no definite solutions".

Not all the men were from Sao Tome, several being from nearby African countries, he said.

"When there are no diplomatic communications, it is difficult get that person back in his own country."

The International Red Cross and the United Nation's High Commission for Refugees had been approached.

A Catholic priest, Father Herman Klein-Hidpass, said 58 of the refugees were on a hunger strike at the hospital.

Some of the men told him they objected to the treatment and food in prison.

The church official said it had been "impossible" to get legal help for the men.

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Hidpass said some of the refugees had escaped. He last saw some of them two months ago. "That was when 16 of them were admitted to the black hospital, and they were also on a hunger strike," he said.

The 16 went back to the prison after treatment "and two months later 58 were admitted to the white hospital".

South Hospital is being renovated, and there are no other patients besides the hunger strikers in the building.

"They are only drinking a bit of water or tea. They won't even eat a biscuit. They say that if they start to eat biscuits, they will have to go back to prison," Hindpass said.

"I have asked the police to let me speak to them, and try to convince them to start eating again. They said I couldn't for political reasons, and they didn't believe I could convince them anyway," he said. — Namibian News Agency

Brimming over

Swi/Namibia's capital Windhoek is in the throes of what is probably the biggest property boom in its history.

The reasons for this are many, but foremost among them is a shortage of just about every type of space which arose during the Seventies and early Eighties because of uncertainty about the country's future.

In the relative calm of the moment, investors appear to be keen to get back into the market. This is being fuelled by low interest rates and a tremendous increase in the number of government employees — most of whom are eligible for housing loans.

Also, as in the case of Zimbabwe, many Namibians who left the territory are returning, accompanied by a significant number of South Africans who see new opportunities ahead.

This year:

- House prices have risen 30%-40%;
- Buyers have apparently paid highly inflated prices for industrial sites; and
- There have been few sales or developments of retail and office property and rentals have soared.

Bennie Joseph, MD of property broker Joseph and Snyman and the newly-elected president of the SWA Institute of Estate Agents (SWAIEA), says both demand and prices "are unreal. They are higher than in Johannesburg and Cape Town and moving up all the time."

There is, he says, no shortage of Namibians, South Africans and a surprising number of people from overseas who want to invest in commercial property in the city. But owners are holding on tightly.

There are sites zoned for development but developers have apparently been frightened off by the cost of building which, he claims, is very much higher than in SA.

As a result, the supply of office accommo-

dation is static, rents are increasing and the already huge demand for space is growing daily.

There is also unsatisfied demand for warehousing and factories to let, but here the problem appears to be a shortage of zoned sites. Joseph says the Windhoek Council, which owns all unserviced land within the city's boundaries, will release some ground zoned for industry next year. "But that's too late," he says. "We need it now."

Housing in Windhoek is also in short supply. Gideon Gresse, municipal valuer, tells the *FM* that house prices are rising by around 30% every three to four months and sometimes more. He cites the example of some small cluster houses (80 m²-100 m²) that were built last year and sold for R80 000. They changed hands within a few months for R120 000.

He valued two 2 300 m² industrial sites without rail facilities at R26/m². They were later sold for R36/m² and R48/m².

Christo van Niekerk, MD of property broker Jurie van Zyl, says he recently sold an industrial site at R75/m² and has "let some rather ordinary factory space at R4,50/m²."

The price of a four-bedroomed house with a double garage and pool in an acceptable area is in the R150 000-R180 000 range "and R220 000 if it's a very nice house."

Van Niekerk points out "there is no Group Areas Act in Namibia, hence nothing to stop black and coloured people buying anywhere they can afford to. But that hasn't affected property prices. They haven't come streaming into white areas. They prefer to stay in their traditional areas where, when they can afford to, they build their own homes."

Most agree Namibia is going through a period of tranquillity that has been good for business. Even Hannes Smit, controversial editor of *The Windhoek Observer*, says: "The economy is good and most people are making money. The mining sector is going well and farmers are getting R50 a pelt for their karakul skins and R1 000 an ox."

Even institutions like the Old Mutual are confident about the future of the territory. Property manager Martin Buss says: "We have owned a prime site in Stübel Street for

more than 11 years and are now looking at developing it.

"We do not yet have board approval and the matter is still very much in the planning stages, but the project will probably consist of ground floor shopping and parking plus four or five floors of offices. We have identified a need and feel this is the right time to build in Windhoek. We have confidence in Namibia. It's good, safe area."

Although Buss says it is still too early to talk of what Old Mutual will invest in the project, talk in Windhoek has it that it could be anything between R8m and R20m. ■

The last stop before the battle zone

AN air of preparation hangs over the small mining town of Tsumeb — the last stop before the border gate into Ovamboland.

Workers are erecting a huge tent for a weekend *Oktoberfees*, a traditional German festival. The stark beauty of a Namibian sunset lights up a nearby monument dedicated to all white soldiers who fell in the line of duty.

But the real preparation is for November, the month when the rains come. And the guerrillas.

In the rainy season guerrillas have a better chance of slipping successfully across the *Kaaplyn* (Cape line), as the border is called here. But even then the odds are against them and both sides know this. South Africa has an estimated 100 000 troops on the border and spends about R2-million a day to keep them there and Swapo guerrillas out.

In Ovamboland, news of the war is difficult to obtain. The local radio station gives only one-sided army communiqués.

Swapo sympathisers who might know details keep the information to themselves, although there could be

monetary gain in disclosing it.

Ovamboland villages were showered this year with pamphlets claiming the SA Defence Force would pay R20 000 for a detachment commander, R10 000 for a political commissar, platoon commander, Swapo chairman or engineer, and R2 000 for a soldier.

A church pastor says: "We've seen convoys of trucks and armoured cars going up to Angola but that's all I can tell you other than it's the same old story. We're in the middle of a war which is 21 years old."

Public ignorance of the war also extends to casualties.

Villagers say the only way they learn of the death of friends and relatives is by inquiring at the Tsumeb inquest court. The post mortem details of those reportedly killed in cross-fire only record the medical details of the cause of death.

Meanwhile, further north, the promise of rain is a matter of life or

death. The Rev Phillip Shillongo, dean of the Anglican mission at Angela, says there is only enough water to last a fortnight.

"We are waiting for the rain," he says, and smiles.

Churches play a crucial role in the war zone as the only places where people can meet in safety. But even the churches are under attack.

Shillongo's was shelled in 1979. Last month, the Catholic church at Omulukila was bombed.

Swapo has denied involvement and blamed the South African army. The SADF in turn is blaming Swapo.

Schools have also been a target. This year alone has seen the destruction of 14 schools. Two weeks ago, 15 children from Oshigambo High School were either abducted or left to join the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's armed wing — depending on who tells the story.

But with both sides blaming each other, the truth is hard to ascertain. In the end it boils down not to what you hear on the radio but how you can interpret a smile.

The contents of both these articles have been severely restricted in terms of the Defence Act

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W/Neil

The rebels SA snubbed end up in prison — on hunger strike

A BAND of 76 anti-communist rebels from the West African island of Sao Tome arrive at Walvis Bay last year in search of aid. Today, they're in a prison hospital, on a hunger strike.

The police commander at Walvis Bay district headquarters, Colonel A Wiese, confirmed that several of the refugees had been admitted to the whites-only South Hospital and said they had been receiving treatment since Sunday.

The refugees went on a hunger strike after being detained in Walvis Bay prison.

During May last year the 76 men sailed into Walvis Bay harbour after a harrowing voyage from Cameroon. They claimed to be members of the National Resistance Front for Sao Tome and Principe and said they were looking for aid to arm and train their members to overthrow the Marxist government of Pinto da Costa. They also indicated they were prepared to join Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

However, a representative for the NRF in Sao Tome said the 76 men had been expelled from the organisa-

By MARK VERBAAN,
Windhoek

tion after they had attempted to establish a clandestine military camp.

The refugees lived in tents at the South African Defence Force's Rooikop base in Walvis Bay for 10 months while the South African authorities considered their case.

At the end of March this year their status was changed to that of "prohibited immigrants" and they were moved to the Walvis Bay prison.

JC Pretorius, of the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, this week confirmed that some of the men have been on a hunger strike for the past two weeks but did not know the number receiving medical treatment. The 76 were transferred to the hospital because "they don't want to eat", he said.

He also confirmed that the status of the Sao Tome people had changed from "refugee" to "prohibited immigrants".

"They arrived in Walvis Bay about 18 months ago without any documentation. They have been refused

permission to remain in South Africa, and as prohibited immigrants they can be held in any place of detention ... in other words the local prison."

The South African government was "taking certain steps" to secure their departure but "when there are no diplomatic communications, it is difficult to get that person back to his country," according to Pretorius. The International Red Cross and the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees had been approached for assistance, he said.

A Catholic priest, Father Herman Klein-Hidpass, said 58 of the refugees were on a hunger strike. During the past few months he has spoken to some of the men, who told him they were not criminals and that they objected to the treatment and food they received in prison. "This is the reason why the men are refusing to eat," he said.

Father Hidpass, who said a few refugees had escaped, last saw some of the men two months ago.

"That was when 16 of them were admitted to the black hospital and they were also on a hunger strike."

The 16 went back to prison after treatment "and two months later 58 were admitted to the white hospital", he said.

The priest attempted to visit the men, who are under guard in hospital, but was refused permission by a police officer as the men were political refugees.

"They are only drinking a bit of water or tea. They won't even eat a biscuit. They say that if they start to eat biscuits, they will have to go back to prison," Father Hidpass said. "I have asked the police to let me speak to them and try to convince them to start eating again. They said I couldn't for political reasons, and they didn't believe I could convince them anyway."

Father Hidpass said he had been told that in the prison the refugees were not separated from convicted criminals. — The Namibian

FOR THE RECORD

TENANTS of Protea Mansions, a block of flats occupied by blacks in Johannesburg's Joubert Park area, are contesting the owners' application for a rent increase.

The residents, represented by the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, claim they are already paying rental far in excess of the rate stipulated by the Rent Board. According to the tenants, owners had taken advantage of their uncertain legal status.

MORE than 300 Motherwell township families, ordered by the Cape Provincial Administration to demolish their shacks, have been granted a reprieve.

The removal, which was stopped last Friday after members of the Port Elizabeth Anti-removals Committee and Legal Resources Centre intervened, was put off indefinitely by the superintendent of the area, Des Foreman, who said that no further steps would be taken against residents.

A FORMER associate and bearer of the Aza-

week when the Black Sash and a Legal Resources Centre lawyer intervened.

Residents, who believed the closure was an attempt to force them to move from Lawaakamp to Sandkraal, had been told that children could be bussed to a creche at Sandkraal. The situation was resolved when the municipality agreed the creche could be re-opened if the administration could be taken over by a registered welfare organisation.

A PRE-DAWN raid on two Durban squatter settlements and the arrest of 45 people did not indicate a change in council policy, senior councillor Sybil Hotz said this week. Earlier this year the council announced a flexible policy on informal housing, saying "existing squatters" would be regarded as permanent.

"However," said Hotz, "we could not continue indefinitely and the squatters against whom action was taken this week moved in after the cut-off date. They were also

RESIDENTS NO 51 AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1987

... motive for the slaying was not known.

Swapo man attacked

CAPE TIMES
24/1/87

221

WINDHOEK. — White Swapo supporter Mr Ernest Lichtenstrasser of Walvis Bay was seriously injured when a rival group broke up a Swapo meeting at Okakarara, Hereroland, on Sunday, the Namibian newspaper reported yesterday. He was apparently struck with a panga by his assailants, who mistook him for Swapo supporter and trade unionist Mr Anton Lubowski.

CASE 7018 28/10/87 (221)

3 children killed in mine explosion

WINDHOEK. — Three children died and one was seriously injured when a mine exploded near an ammunition cache at Okakwiyo in northern Namibia, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said.

Rodisia Immanuel, 7, and Endelesa Petrus, 8, died instantly on Friday when the mine they were playing with exploded in their hands.

Angela David, 4, and Kledura David, 2, were seriously injured in the blast. One of them subsequently died in hospital.

A spokeswoman for the SWATF said he did not know which of the two children had died.

A cache of ten mines and six 60mm mortar bombs was uncovered near the scene of the blast. — Sapa

CMF. Trip 31/10/87 (2)
221

Cubans won't pull troops from Angola

NEW YORK. — Cuba has refused to withdraw its 25 000 to 40 000 troops from Angola, while South Africa reiterated its refusal to grant Namibian independence till Cuban soldiers leave Angola.

The statements in the Namibian standoff continued in a debate on Thursday before the Security Council. A majority of speakers lined up against South Africa and demanded implementation of a 1978 council resolution demanding Pretoria end its "illegal" occupation of Namibia and grant full independence.

Virtually all speakers rejected linkage between independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

South Africa estimates that 40 000 Cuban troops, with Soviet advice and weapons, are propping up the Marxist Angolan government and launching terrorist raids against Namibia. Other

estimates place the troop strength at 25 000 to 35 000.

South Africa demands linkage and is supported by the United States. The United States has vetoed Security Council resolutions calling for Namibian independence and seeking mandatory comprehensive sanctions against the white-majority South African government.

"The sole obstacle to Namibian independence is the intransigence of the racists in Pretoria, which wages an open war against the People's Republic of Angola ... in flagrant violation of the UN Charter," said Cuban

Ambassador Mr Oscar Oramas-Olivares. He told the council that South Africa had been destabilizing the Southern African region long before 1975, when "internationalist Cuban troops came to the aid of Angola."

He said the only option now is to impose comprehensive and binding sanctions against South Africa.

CAV. 700 B 2/11/87
221

UN wants ceasefire, SA out of Namibia

NEW YORK — The Security Council has asked the United Nations secretary-general to arrange a ceasefire between South Africa and Namibian guerrillas and proceed with a UN plan for Namibian independence.

But the United States abstained from the voting on Friday night and South Africa made it clear it would not leave Namibia as long as Cuban troops remain in neighboring Angola.

The 14-0 vote, with the United States casting the lone abstention, came on a resolution which, to secure Western support, abandoned earlier insistence on comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The resolution adopted on Friday "strongly condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation" of the territory, and its "stubborn refusal" to grant it independence under a 1978 Security Council plan.

US Ambassador Mr Herbert Okun said it was "unrealistic and inappropriate for the council to ask the secretary-general to proceed with the final procedural steps" before an agreement on the "security concerns" of Angola and South Africa is in place. — UPI

Thirion mining proposals rejected

Capr Times (221) 2/11/87

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Namibian government has rejected the most far-reaching of the recommendations of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into state control of mining in the country.

In doing so it has allayed fears by diamond mining houses that they would have to pay millions of rands in higher taxes to the Namibian government.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice P W Thirion, said yesterday it was "immaterial" to him what the response to his report was and he did not wish to comment.

An inter-departmental government committee has thrown out as unsubstantiated allegations that the mining houses depleted diamond mine reserves and engaged in malpractices such as transfer-pricing and tax avoidance.

The government committee's report on the eighth interim report of the Thirion Commission was tabled in the Namibian parliament in Windhoek on Friday

together with a White Paper, which outlines the government's national mineral policy.

In its white paper the government rejected the commission's recommendations that tax income be derived from rentals, levies, royalties and surcharges, emphasizing its support for profit-based taxation (as opposed to a tax on production) to encourage mining by the private sector.

Capex redemption

It also threw out the commission's recommendation that mining ventures be prevented from writing off their capital expenditure — including exploration costs — against income for tax purposes.

The commission's proposal that capital expenditure redemption be spread over the life of the mine rather than allowing redemption in the same year as expenses are incurred was dismissed by the government as was the proposal that the diamonds profit tax be abolished because it was a liability to the state.

But, in what is sure to be a controversial move, the govern-

ment announced in its White Paper that up to 15% of the shareholding in any mining venture would have to be offered to a government-appointed National Unit Trust for purchase. The trust would sell share units to nationals and Namibian financial and commercial institutions.

However, the mining houses — which vigorously opposed the commission's proposals in representations to the government committee — can expect more stringent control in areas such as the granting and monitoring of prospecting rights.

They will also be required regularly to submit data to government on the sale and export of mining products.

While the government committee exonerated the mines of transfer-pricing, the White Paper accepted that government held a watching brief over the marketing of minerals in order to see that mineral products are sold at fair prices (arms-length deals), and that transfer pricing was not practised to the detriment of the country.

Bloody battlefield

Death toll after conflict in Angola rises as troopie dies

122
11/187
1965

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — At least 12 South African Defence Force/South West Africa Territorial Force troops and 150 Swapo members have been killed in one of the bloodiest battles in the more than 20-year war in SWA/Namibia.

A SADF spokesman has confirmed that the 12 soldiers were killed in an attack on a Swapo base 150km north of Owamboland on Saturday.

Swapo lost 150 members in the battle, he said.

Eleven soldiers were reported yesterday to have been killed, but the SADF announced today that Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman, 20, had died of his wounds, raising the death toll to 12.

Military observers said the South African casualties were the result of a bloody and intense fire-fight as SADF/SWATF forces launched an all-out assault on a Swapo base in southern Angola.

Ground battle

It was reported to be a ground battle. The SADF rejected claims that a helicopter was shot down.

Although the exact location of the base is not known, it is believed to be in the vicinity of Cuvelai, where SADF forces destroyed a major Swapo base during Operation Askari in late 1983.

The battle was said not to be related to the defeat of a Cuban-led Fapla force by Unita rebels.

An officer from Malmesbury who died in the battle had survived war wounds earlier this year and returned to the operational area.

Second Lieutenant Dean Botes, 20, was wounded in a skirmish on July 25, said his mother, Mrs Ena Botes of Malmesbury.

"He went back to 101 Battalion at the end of September and was there for 14 days before he came home for his last pass," said Mrs Botes.

"We put him on a plane on October 23 and he was killed seven days later."

Lieutenant Botes knew what was waiting for him when he reported back for duty after his pass.

"He was told that he had to go into Angola," said Mrs Botes. She and Mr Danie Botes, who works for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, have two other sons.

"Outdoor type"

Lieutenant Botes turned 20 on October 21. He went into the army straight from Swartland Hoërskool, where he played for the first rugby team and for Boland schools. His ambition was to become a nature conservationist and he had planned to study in Cape Town next year.

"He was keen to go, he was an outdoor type of person. He was genuine and was just marvellous. His death is a terrible shock," said Mrs Botes.

Another victim of the battle, Sapper Erasmus Albertus Steyn, 19, was one of seven children of Hans and Louise Steyn of Bloemfontein.

"The Lord lent me my son and He has now taken him back," Mrs Steyn said.

Mr Steyn was treated for shock at the news of his son's death.

Sapper Steyn was to have finished his national service at the end of the year, but he had not formulated plans for next year.

The mother of Rifleman Hugues de Rose, 21, said she had last seen her son on her 50th birthday in September.

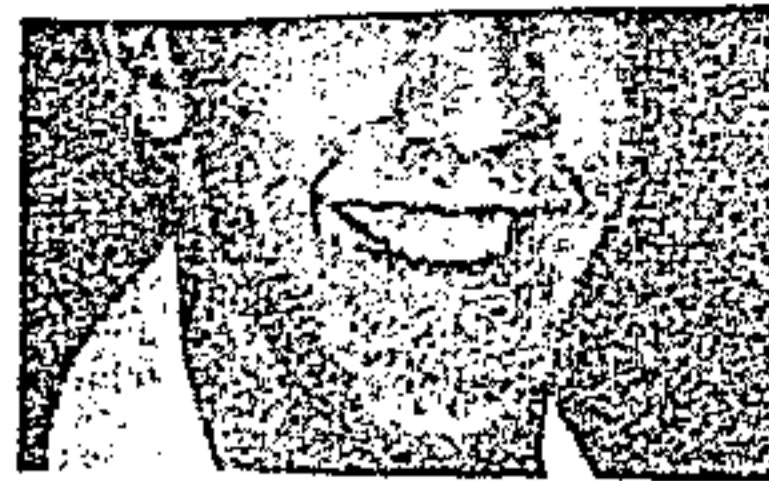
Mrs Therese de Rose said her son was a paratrooper and had spent most of his national service on the border. He was also due to finish his service next month. Rifleman de Rose is survived by his parents, who live in Harrismith, a brother and a sister.

"It is a terrible thing, he was such a lovely boy. They told us there were quite a few injured," said Mrs de Rose.

Mr R Cobbold said he was in no condition to speak about his son, Second Lieutenant Dylan Cobbold, 20, who was also killed in the battle.

The death of Rifleman Wayne Ewels, 21, was the second blow for the Ewels family of East London in three days.

(Turn to page 3, col 1)



Lt Dean Botes

10 SADF men

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The SADF men who died in the battle were:

Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, 27, who is survived by two brothers and a sister.

Second Lieutenant Dean Botes, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs DJ Botes of Malmesbury.

Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevallier Cobbold, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R G Cobbold of Winterton, Natal.

Corporal Nico Smith Olivier, 19, who is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs L R Olivier of Pretoria.

Lance Corporal Raymond Mark Light, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R H Light of Pinetown.

Rifleman Dirk Wilhelm van Rooyen, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs DW van Rooyen of Phalaborwa.

Rifleman Wayne Vallentine Ewels, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G R Ewels of East London.

Rifleman Hugues Norbert de Rose, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R de Rose of Harrismith.

Sapper Erasmus Albert Steyn, 19, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs H J Steyn of Bloemfontein.

Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr P H Schuurman of Randburg and his mother, Mrs J Janisch of Johannesburg.

Bloody battlefield

(Continued from page 1)

reports Sapa.

His younger brother, Rifleman Robert Ewels, 19, was injured in the operational area last Thursday when the battle raged. He and three other soldiers were travelling in was hit by a train. All four soldiers sustained injuries.

A third brother, Mr Tony Ewels, said today Wayne had been a perfect gentleman and keen sportsman.

He was educated at Lilyfontein Primary School and Port Rex Technical High, East London, where he obtained school colours for rugby. He was also a keen fisherman and hunter.

"When Wayne went for something, he really went for it. He wanted to join the parabats," Mr Tony Ewels, said.

Rifleman Ewels is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G R Ewels, of Vincent, East London, his two brothers and a sister.

Meanwhile, The Argus Foreign Service reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, on a tour of Britain and Ireland, has rejected the SADF claims that 150 Swapo fighters had been killed.

Mr Nujoma said the claim was another of the lies "that Pretoria always tells when it wants to cover its military aggression against Angola".

"If South Africa has killed people inside Angola, they must be Angolan victims of its aggression," Mr Nujoma said.

Earlier in his visit he said the people of Namibia were being "oppressed as never before". He accused South African troops of committing atrocities against civilians in Namibia and southern Angola.

Our correspondent in Lisbon says Southern Africa observers in the Portuguese capital are sceptical of Pretoria's announcement that it lost a dozen men in the strike. They suggest the report aims to cover up South Africa's involvement and losses in the two-month thrust in aid of Unita.

Several sources underlined Angola's claim, made more than a fortnight ago, that nine South African soldiers had been killed during the Fapla offensive in south-eastern Cuando Cubango province.

Luanda has yet to publicly present any evidence of these claims.

A recent traveller to Luanda said he witnessed the arrival at the defence ministry compound of two allegedly captured South African "armoured cars" transported from the southern battle front.

SAWUL. — Sapa
CME Times 3/1/87
321 N.
urers of South Africa.

Namibia rejects Thirion findings

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mining houses operating in Namibia yesterday welcomed government's rejection of the main findings of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry.

Dru Gnodde, deputy chairman of Goldfields which owns Tsumeb Corporation, the copper and lead mine, said: "We are very pleased with the way the government has reacted and pleased that they have taken cognizance of the views that we presented to them."

Gnodde said Tsumeb had not held back or placed restraints on its mining activities pending government's reply to the eighth re-

port of the Thirion Commission.

Clive Cowley, public relations manager for Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) which the Commission accused of extensive overmining, said: "We are very pleased that we have been exonerated of the two main allegations made against us, namely that we overmined and indulged in transfer-pricing."

It was announced yesterday that the Namibian government is to use its control over the issue of prospecting rights to ensure that mineral exploration in the country takes place at a satisfactory rate.

The government's White Paper

on its National Mineral Policy says, for example, that exclusive prospecting rights will be cancelled if their holders do not start prospecting within a prescribed period of time and if they do not fulfil their stipulated obligations.

This was one of the recommendations of the Thirion Commission accepted by the government.

The inter-departmental committee commenting on the pegging of claims in its report, says: "Claims have become a means of obtaining virtually permanent mineral rights with the payment of claim fees being the only condition laid down and enforced."

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Empro: R1m expansion

EMPRO, a company in the recently formed Murray & Roberts Plastics, has completed a major expansion and upgrading of its manufacturing and packaging facilities, costing over R1m.

"In fact, Empro has only recently manufactured and installed SA's largest fibreglass silo at a petro-chemical plant in the Transvaal," said Willi Schutten, chairman of Empro.

"However, it is essential that Empro continues to concentrate its efforts on research and development.

"We are most fortunate in being associated with a number of European licensors."

Namibia to check mineral tax losses

CAPE TOWN 3/11/82

227

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — To combat transfer-pricing and tax evasion which has allegedly cost the State millions in lost revenue, the Namibian government is to demand that the mines submit details of all sales of mineral products mined in the country.

In its White Paper on national mineral policy the government states that the mines will in future have to submit regular, comprehensive returns on the quantity of minerals produced and sold and the prices obtained. Government officials will conduct regular checks to ensure that the information is correct.

And, if necessary, the government will investigate metal and mineral sales before issuing sales or export permits to ensure that the terms of the sale are in the best interest of both the mining industry and the country.

The government will also conduct regular audits of the analyses of mineral consignments to ensure that their quality and quantity comply with the permits issued to the exporters.

The returns submitted by the producers will be annually reconciled with the permits.

11 Soldiers die in attack on Swapo

CHM TMS
2/11/87
221

Defence Correspondent

ELEVEN members of the South African Defence Force and South West Africa Territory Force and more than 150 Swapo insurgents died on Saturday during a fierce fight in which a Swapo base was overrun in southern Angola, directly north of the Ovamboland border, according to Defence headquarters.

It is the highest death-toll to be suffered by the security forces since 11 SADF and SWATF soldiers died in action during the last large-scale "external" (cross-border) operation into southern Angola, Operation Askari, which lasted from December 1983 to January 1984.

News of the operation was held back till last night to enable next-of-kin to be contacted.

In an announcement that gave no indication of where the action had taken place, Defence Headquarters said yesterday:

"A pre-emptive attack was carried out on a Swapo terrorist base north of Ovamboland, South West Africa, on Saturday, October 31, 1987.

"More than 150 Swapo terrorists were killed in this operation, which was aimed at Swapo elements preparing for their seasonal infiltration of South West Africa, and the ensuing terrorist activities against the inhabitants."

Military sources were yesterday emphatic that the casualties had been incurred in an action totally divorced from the recent Lomba River fighting, and a military spokesman stated categorically: "There is no connection between the Unita action in south-east Angola and this operation."

Tony Weaver reports that Swapo spokesmen in New York, London and Harare last night expressed surprise at the SADF statement and said all they know was what they had heard from journalists making inquiries.

In New York Swapo's spokesman at the United Nations, Mr Theco-Ben Gurirab, said: "This is news to us — I only know what journalists told me an hour ago."

In Harare, a Swapo spokesman said: "We have heard nothing, and we would have heard by now if one of our camps had been hit."

Our London correspondent reports that Mr Sam Nujoma, who is currently in Dublin on a week-long tour of Britain and Ireland, has denied the claims that 150 Swapo fighters were killed.

Swapo said in a statement: "In truth, nothing like this has happened. This is the same kind of deceit and lies that Pretoria always tells whenever it wants to cover up its military aggression against Angola."

Mr Nujoma said that if South Africa had killed people inside Angola, "then they must be Angolan victims of its aggression."

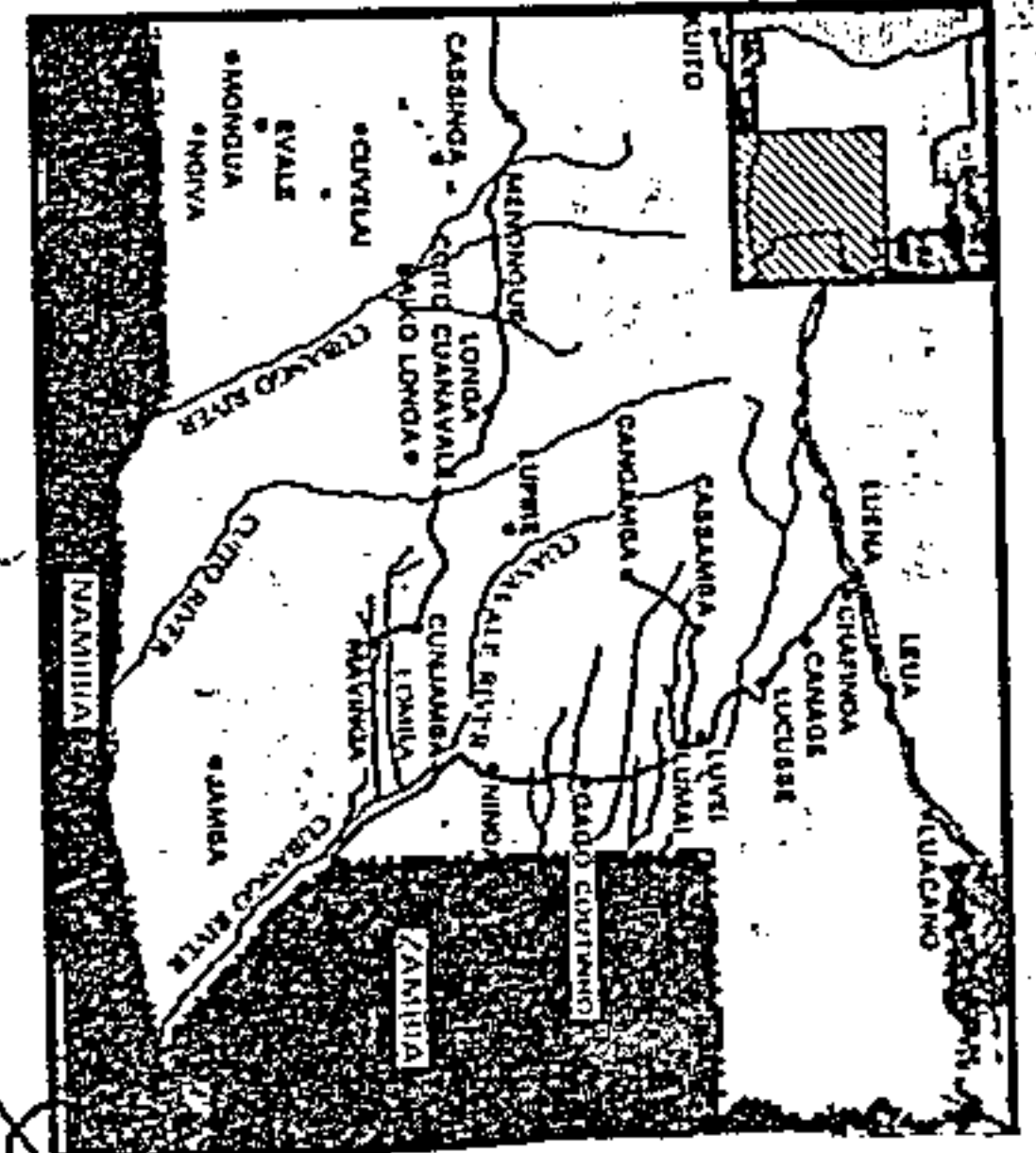
● **Unita advances on Cuito Cuavavale — Page 3**

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night said that those who were harbouring guerrillas had to remember South Africa was prepared to pay the high price of freedom in the interests of its people and its territorial integrity.

In a statement released to Sapa in Pretoria, General Malan expressed his deepest sympathy with the next-of-kin of the members of the SADF and SWATF who were killed in the operation.

"The price of freedom is always high and this is the reality which brings safety for South Africa.

"Terrorists are conducting an undeclared war against SWA/Namibia and South Africa but the ultimate objective is South Africa," General Malan said.



Mr Peter Manning said:

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In New York Swapo's spokesman at the United Nations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said: "This is news to us — I only know what journalists told me an hour ago."

In London, Mr Peter Manning said: "I only know what the Reuters (news agency) reporter told me — I am trying to get some clarity on the situation."

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"For this reason South Africa will

To page 3



Capt Andries Rademeyer



Second-Lt Deon Botes



L/Cpl Raymond Light



Rfn Wayne Ewels

Families grieve their dead

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE last time the parents of Second Lieutenant Deon Botes saw him was on October 23 this year, two days after his 20th birthday.

Lt Botes, who was due to complete his call-up in December, was one of 11 SA soldiers who died during a clash with Swapo guerillas in southern Angola on Saturday.

Speaking at the Botes' Malmesbury home last night, Mr D J Botes said his son had been a gentle, humble person with good leadership qualities.

Mrs Botes said he matriculated in 1985 and after doing his basic training, he was sent to 1 SA Infantry battalion in Bloemfontein. He then completed an officers course at Oudsthoorn and went on to Ondangwa.

He played under-19 rugby while at school and also played in the Craven Week.

Lt Botes had applied to the Cape Technikon for registration as a nature conservation officer, Mr Botes said.

He is survived by his parents and his elder brother Anton, 22, and his younger brother Andre, 14.

● Just six weeks before their wedding, Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, the fiance of 21-year-old Miss Tania Steyn of Port Elizabeth, was killed in the operational area.

Capt Rademeyer, 27, is originally from Humansdorp and survived by two brothers and a sister.

● Rifleman Wayne Ewels, 21, who died in action at the weekend, was a keen sportsman and a perfect gentleman, his brother, Mr Tony Ewels, said yesterday.

Rifleman Ewels is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs GR Ewels, of Vincent, East London, his two brothers and a sister.

● Two Natal men were among the 11 soldiers killed at the weekend.

The two Natal men were Lance-Corporal Raymond Light, 21, of Pinetown, and Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevalier Cobbold, 20, of Winterton.

never hesitate to strike terrorists in their hideouts wherever they might be.

"This is how South Africa serves the interests of all its peoples," General Malan said.

The Swapo base's location is not known, but according to local observers there are two possibilities:

● It was in the so-called "Dova Triangle", the area between the towns of Evale, Nehone and Dova, about 60km from the Angola-Namibian border, which for years has been used as a Swapo forward assembly area where last-minute training is carried out before southward infiltration.

Almost exactly two years ago, in September of 1985, a number of SWATF "romeo mikes" (vehicle-mounted reaction-force teams) crip-

pled the November-December short rainy season infiltration by hitting and totally dispersing several hundred Swapo members gathered in the Dova Triangle for retraining.

● It was in the area immediately south and south-west of Cassinga, a former mining town about 250km inside Angola, which suffered a parachute attack in 1978 in the first large-scale South African "external operations".

However, the observers added, it was unlikely SADF and SWATF forces would operate that far into Angola, especially at the start of the rainy season.

One commented: "The fact that our losses were the heaviest this year does not necessarily mean it was the biggest battle. If they were to hit a troop carrier, for example, they could kill that many with one rocket."

The nine members of the SADF and two of the SWATF who died in Saturday's attack are:

● Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, 27, who is survived by two brothers and a sister.

● Second Lieutenant Deon Botes, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D J Botes, of 4 West Street, Malmesbury.

● Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevalier Cobbold, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R G Cobbold, of Long Reach, Winterton.

● Corporal Nico Smith Olivier, 19, who is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs L R Olivier, of 155 Anderson Street, Brooklyn, Pretoria.

● Lance-Corporal Raymond Mark Light, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R H Light, of 13 Tracy Watts Road, Pinetown.

● Rifleman Dirk Wilhelm van Rooyen, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D W van Rooyen, of 21 President van Rensburg, Phalaborwa.

● Rifleman Wayne Vallentine Ewels, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G R Ewels, of 6 Epsom Road, Stirling, East London.

● Rifleman Hugues Norbert de Rose, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R de Rose, of 11 Smith Street, Wiger Park, Harrismith.

● Sapper Erasmus Albertus Steyn, 19, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs H J Steyn, of Plot 118, 5 Orange Street, Bloemfontein.

● Rifleman W Abrahams, 25, of Ovamboland.
● Rifleman B Petrus, 21, of Ovamboland.

Capt Trinks 3/11/87

Mr Gorbachev broke people were afraid to labour have to see

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Missile killed SA soldiers

CAPC Trans
4/11/87

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Defence Correspondent and UPI
SEVEN HOURS of fighting in densely wooded southern Angolan terrain preceded the capture of the Swapo base in which more than 150 insurgents and 12 South African soldiers died on Saturday — five of them when their vehicle was hit by an anti-tank projectile, military spokesmen said yesterday.

A statement from Defence Headquarters gave details for the first time about the way in which the security force men died and claimed that "hundreds" of Swapo had been wounded — and, presumably, captured.

At no stage were the Angolan armed forces involved in the attack, the statement said.

It was expected that Swapo infiltration into northern Namibia during the November-December short rainy season would be "seriously hindered".

The South African losses were the worst in a single engagement since January 1984 when 17 soldiers died in one battle. Unlike in previous strikes, the Swapo base was not identified. The reported attack takes the Swapo toll to 726 this year.

The full statement from Defence headquarters reads as follows:

"Defence headquarters confirms that the attack was launched on an established Swapo terrorist base north of the Ovamboland/Angola border.

"This fortification was extremely well hidden in difficult, densely wooded terrain. Some of the Defence Force's casualties were incurred during heavy fighting in this area from 13h00 to 20h00 on Saturday.

Mortar exploded

"In one incident a troop carrier was struck by an anti-tank weapon and five soldiers died.

"In another incident, a number of soldiers were wounded when a mortar bomb exploded among them as they were getting out of their combat vehicle.

"There was no interference or support to Swapo from the Angolan armed forces during this operation.

"Although it is not possible to account for each and every terrorist in such difficult terrain, it has been confirmed that Swapo suffered heavy casualties, including more than 150 dead, and hundreds wounded.

"They have now broken up into small groups and are trying to link up with other established Swapo bases in the area."

However, yesterday senior Swapo sources in offices in Africa and Europe stuck to earlier assertions that the SADF figures were "from battles they have fought with (Angolan) Fapla troops, not with our combatants".

Swapo leader Dr Sam Nujoma told reporters in Ireland, where he was on an unofficial visit, that no Swapo guerillas were killed. He said Pretoria made up the report to account for soldiers killed in clandestine action to support the anti-Marxist Unita movement.

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From page 1

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Dr Nujoma has had talks in London with British Foreign Office Minister of State, Mrs Lynda Chalker, who said in a written parliamentary reply that she had expressed to the Swapo leader British concern about alleged human-rights abuses by the organization.

Meanwhile the Unita claim that they had beaten back a combined Soviet, Cuban, East German and Angolan assault on its bush headquarters at Jamba unaided, was disputed by American and European intelligence sources which reported that the victory was achieved with the help of American Stinger and Tow missiles; and South African artillery, bombers and fighter aircraft.

Pretoria so far has declined to confirm or deny a major role in the successful Unita counter-attack and has not announced any casualties in the south-eastern region around Jamba.

Western diplomats in Lisbon also alleged on Monday that Pretoria "fabricated" the story to account for losses against Angola's Soviet-backed army.

However, local military observers suggested that Swapo's continuing denial that any attack had taken place had to be seen against the background of heavy losses by its military wing, Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia), since 1983.

● Meanwhile, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said in a statement released by press officer, Ms Tracy Clayton, that "the deaths of these young conscripts is the price paid for the military aggression of the Nationalist government".

● From Lisbon, Unita claimed yesterday that its forces attacked retreating government troops in southern Cuando-Cubango province on Monday, killing 25 Angolan army regulars and destroying 15 military vehicles, including two tanks.

They said the army was in full retreat from "free Angola".

To page 3

'Balance of forces required'

Staff Reporter

Group membership, loyalty and identification were voluntary and could not be regulated by statute, a member of Namibia's transitional government, Mr Hans Staby, said yesterday at a conference on minorities held at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Spelling out what a future constitution for the territory should recognise, Mr Staby, chairman of the Republic Party, said group boundaries were obviously not impermeable barriers.

"Individual members of ethnic groups can and do share political philosophies and religious convictions with members of all other groups. Individuals belong to a variety of groups simultaneously and not only to a single group."

"All groups have the right to protection against intrusion by others. The draft constitution of the transitional government accommodates this right with a variety of mechanisms. It does not, however, provide for express political representation for groups on the basis of group membership."

The cardinal question in the Namibian debate, he said, was not whether minorities existed, but how they could best be protected.

The ideal situation was "a healthy balance between group affiliation and national loyalty as far as both individuals and groups are concerned".

Swapo rally backs party actions

HUNDREDS of Swapo members converged at a rally at Omaruru and strongly condemned the presence of the South African Defence Force in Namibia and called for the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435.

The meeting was held before the news of the SADF-Swapo skirmish in Angola had been announced.

The rally was held for members to pledge their full support and loyalty to leader Sam Nujoma.

According to an SADF communique, issued after the rally, Swapo had lost more than 150 members while 12 South African soldiers died in the Angola skirmish.

The Cuvetai, Southern Angola raid was a pre-emptive offensive aimed at disrupting the annual Swapo infiltration of Namibia.



Swapo members gathered to protest at the presence of the SADF in Angola.



The speakers at the rally called for the implementation on the UN resolution.

Two more bombs rock Windhoek, Walvis ²²¹

ARGUS 13/11/87

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Two more bombs have exploded, here and in Walvis Bay, bringing to three the number of blasts in the region in 24 hours.

A bomb estimated to have contained between 500g and a kilogram of explosives exploded on the main northern railway close to the centre of Windhoek at 8.30 last night.

Within hours, another bomb rocked the municipal offices in the Kuisebmond coloured township in Walvis Bay.

Police in the two centres said no one was injured and the damage had yet to be established.

Early yesterday Walvis Bay post office was badly damaged by a bomb, suspending postal facilities for the day. A worker was slightly injured.

The blasts have been condemned by the South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis

Pienaar, and the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the transitional government, Mr Jan de Wet.

They said such acts would not divert politicians from striving for a peaceful solution to the territory's problems.

No one has claimed responsibility, but police in Windhoek said the device used in the railway blast contained a Soviet-made MUV-4 timing device. The line was repaired in hours.

The blast in Windhoek was the second in the city in five months. In July a car-bomb wrecked a parking garage at a hotel complex.

Three blasts hit Namibia in 24 hours

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two bombs exploded last night in Windhoek and Walvis Bay, bringing to three the number of blasts that have rocked Namibia in the past 24 hours.

A large bomb — estimated as containing between 500 g and 1 kg of high explosive — exploded on the main northern railway line, close to the Windhoek city centre, just after 8.30 pm last night.

Within hours, a bomb had rocked the municipal offices in the Kuisebmond coloured township in Walvis Bay. According to police spokesmen, there were no injuries.

Early yesterday morning, the Walvis Bay Post Office building was badly damaged by a bomb, forcing the suspension of postal facilities for the day. A Post Office employee was slightly injured in the explosion.

STRONGLY CONDEMNED

All the blasts have been strongly condemned by both the South African Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Transitional Government, Mr Jan de Wet.

Both men said such acts of terror would not divert Namibia's politicians from striving for a peaceful solution to the territory's problems.

The three blasts are the most yet seen within such a short space of time, and have caused fears that they may be part of a bombing campaign by Swapo insurgents.

However, no one has yet claimed responsibility for the bomb blasts, although police in Windhoek say the railway line bomb made use of a Soviet-made MUV-4 timing device. The line was repaired within hours.

The blast in Windhoek was the second in five months. In July, a massive car bomb wrecked a parking garage at a hotel complex.

Swapo claimed responsibility for planting that bomb, which caused no injuries, but damage estimated at more than R2 million.

Refugees now on hunger strike?

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — When a rickety fishing vessel dropped anchor off Walvis Bay at the beginning of May last year, the 76 men on board were physically near the end of their tether.

Their drinking water had run out five days before and they were hungry, having had to throw overboard a large quantity of rotten food during their 12-day voyage from Douala in Cameroon.

They told South African officials they were from the island country of Sao Tome and Principe off the west coast and fleeing the Communist regime of President Manuel Pinta da Costa.

If they thought that coming to Walvis Bay, the enclave port on the edge of the Namib Desert, would be the Promised Land, they now realise their mistake.

DETAILS ARE STILL SKETCHY

More than 18 months after landing they are still in Walvis Bay — and many are still hungry. At least 50 are understood to be on a hunger strike in protest against being held under guard at Walvis Bay Prison while the authorities try to decide what to do with them.

Many of the hunger strikers are said to have been taken to hospital — and are still under guard.

Details of the condition of the men are sketchy, with officials at Walvis Bay referring inquiries to the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria.

Department spokesman Mr Johan Pretorius said efforts were still being made to find a home for the men, who have not been granted South African residence status. Among agencies contacted have been the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and

the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr Pretorius said the men were regarded as illegal immigrants. He had heard reports that some were on hunger strike, but referred all queries to the Department of Prisons.

Replying to an inquiry about the number of men on hunger strike and whether they were being force-fed, Colonel DJ Immelman said: "It occurs from time to time that persons in detention indicate that they will be going on a hunger strike — and then they quite often take food on a selective basis. This cannot be taken as a hunger strike. Notwithstanding, such individuals are treated strictly in terms of the internationally-accepted directives regarding hunger strikes. In addition, their reasons or grievances are thoroughly investigated and suitably handled."

There have been reports that at least 58 of the "boat people" have been taken to hospital in Walvis Bay.

A Roman Catholic worker who visited them said they were angry at being treated like criminals and at being held in prison.

The men were originally held in a tent camp at the SAAF base at Rooikop near Walvis Bay, but had to move out earlier this year when the tents were needed for incoming servicemen.

RESISTANCE CLAIMS DENIED

It has learnt by the Department of Home Affairs that not all the men are from Sao Tome. At least 17 are from Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon.

Claims by the men on their arrival that they were members of the National Resistance Front for Sao Tome and Principe have been denied by the organisation. It said the refugees had tried to set up a military training camp, and had been expelled from both Sao Tome and Cameroon.

Namibia lifts emergency travel restrictions

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's transitional government has lifted its emergency regulations controlling admission to so-called "security districts".

The restrictions were promulgated by Proclamation AG-28 in the early 1980s and required all those wishing to visit a proclaimed "security district" to obtain a permit from the police.

The areas affected were Owambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi, Hereroland East and Kaokoland.

A Cabinet statement on Friday said the easing of the regulations would come into immediate effect.

The transitional government has been heavily criticised for restricting the freedom of movement guaranteed in its Bill of Fundamental Rights.

New plan for Namibia needed — Minister

WINDHOEK — The recent defeat of MPLA forces in Angola and a reshuffle in global politics have opened up new ways to break the deadlock over Namibia's independence, the Minister of National Education in the territory's interim government, Mr Andrew Matjila, said yesterday.

In an address prepared for delivery at the Hans Seidel Foundation in Bonn, Mr Matjila said the international community, despite paying lip service to Resolution 435 as a means of resolving the Namibian deadlock, did not share a common commitment to this goal.

"Can anyone, after the clashes earlier this year between the Administrator-General representing South Africa and the cabinet of the Namibian Government of National Unity believe that even these two entities see eye to eye?" Mr Matjila said.

In spite of pressure for early implementation of Resolution 435, nothing would happen unless Namibians adopted a more sophisticated approach to the issue of independence.

'LOW EBB FOR SWAPO'

In an overview of the balance of forces in the Namibian conflict, Mr Matjila claimed Swapo was "the most unsuccessful liberation movement of all time ... After 21 years of armed struggle it does not control one square centimetre of Namibia ..."

"Swapo has discovered that ... calls for the implementation of Resolution 435 and communique claiming incredible military triumphs are no substitutes for an effective administration addressing the needs of the people."

He said relations between Swapo and West Germany had reached their lowest ebb in more than a decade.

Swapo had threatened "to

main and kill German officials sent to Namibia, a "mythical" plot had been dreamed up of a German plan to dump nuclear waste in the Namib Desert and the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights had been attacked in the UN General Assembly for reporting on the alleged murder of Swapo cadres who had fallen out with the leadership.

'BIAS AT THE UN'

Mr Matjila expressed doubt about the ability of the UN to impartially oversee an independence plan for the territory.

During the debate on Namibia in the UN Security Council at the end of October, six political parties, who would take part in elections under the UN peace proposal, were refused permission to state their views. Yet Swapo had been allowed to speak in the UN Security Council for the last seven years, Mr Matjila said.

"So much ... for the argu-

ments of those who have always assured Namibian parties other than Swapo that it was only the UN General Assembly that was biased, and that the UN Security Council, which is to oversee the elections to be held in terms of Resolution 435, would act impartially.

"The UN, racked by an economic crisis, will not be able to persuade those of its member states who still pay their dues, to provide the R1 billion ... necessary to install 7 500 UN troops in Namibia," he added.

NO CLEAR WINNER

The United States and South Africa had no intention of abandoning their demands for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola as part of the process of implementing the UN settlement.

The MPLA government was unable to survive without Soviet and Cuban assistance and Swapo was unlikely to win a military victory in Angola.

Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's new global views had shifted the stresses in East-West relationships, while senior Soviet officials and Cuban diplomats had already expressed the need for a new approach to Namibia.

"As the MPLA itself has been dealt a severe setback in its last offensive against Unita, a comprehensive rethink by all parties to the conflict about other possible approaches is overdue."

Mr Matjila said an opportunity for a negotiated settlement that took into account the interests of all the parties has presented itself.

"We see that opportunity and are interested in pursuing it energetically," he said.

"If Namibia is to become a stable, independent nation, reconciliation among its political parties is essential.

"We invite Swapo again today to adopt the same approach." — Sapa.

9/11/85 Star

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SA troops stay put in Angola

CNR T-17K 17/11/81 (221)

Defence Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN troops are in southern Angola to stay — at least for the immediate future, according to information received yesterday from reliable sources.

It is understood that the two separate South African and Namibian presences — one in Swapo territory due north of Ovamboland, the other several hundred kilometres away between the Lomba River and Cuito Cuanavale — will not leave Angola till they have completed "certain tasks". These are thought to include actions to ensure that:

- Swapo is not able to gather its forces for the customary rainy-season infiltration of Ovamboland; and
 - There is no chance that the Fapla (Angolan government forces) attempt to capture the Unita-held Cuando-Cubango province can be resumed this year.
- It is now clear that a relatively small contingent of South African troops — put at 3 000 by President

Pilot hurt as Mirage crash lands

PRETORIA. — An SA Air Force Mirage jet fighter crash landed in Namibia after it was hit during fighting in Angola, military sources said.

Angola recently claimed to have shot down a Mirage.

The sources confirmed that in recent weeks a Mirage was hit by enemy forces and damaged. The pilot brought the jet back to base in Namibia.

On landing, the fighter's brake parachute failed to open and the Mirage overshot the landing strip.

Because of a technical fault as a result of the damage incurred by the aircraft, the pilot's ejector seat was activated and the pilot was ejected from the aircraft.

The pilot had been "seriously injured" and was in No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte here. — Sapa

Swapo claims SWATF mutiny

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A Swapo spokesman here last night claimed that "two units" of the South West Africa Territory Force's 202 (Bushman) Battalion had "mutinied on October 29 against their commanders' orders to go and fight in Angola".

The soldiers, based at Omusheshe and Omani in Kavango, revolted "and deserted from their military bases on the Angola-Namibia border, near the Unita headquarters of Jamba in the Cuando-Cubango province", the statement added.

Eduardo dos Santos of Angola — has helped to achieve what appears to be a remarkable victory over Fapla by the guerrilla and semi-conventional troops of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

According to reliable information Unita has bloodily repulsed not one but two large-scale advances on its vital stronghold of Mavinga by a total of about 25 000 Angolan, Russian and Cuban troops armed with some of the most sophisticated military equipment currently in service.

● The first, launched southwards from the Benguela railway line town of Luena (formerly Lu-so), was met and destroyed by Unita forces acting entirely on their own, hundreds of kilometres before it reached Mavinga.

● The second, moving from the forward base of Cuito Cuanavale, was blunted along the Lomba River by Unita forces assisted by a South African-Namibian element, and then severely mauled as it began to withdraw to Cuito Cuanavale.

Now four Fapla brigades, all damaged to a greater or lesser extent, are about 30km south-east of Cuito Cuanavale, withdrawing slowly but in reasonable order.

● The whereabouts of another formation, 47 Brigade, which was virtually wiped out, is not known and it is possible it has disintegrated.

Meanwhile, reliable sources claim that staggering losses in men and material was suffered by the Fapla columns.

The total Fapla death-toll by the end of last week is said to have been more than 3 600, with an estimated 10 000 wounded.

Fapla is said to have lost equipment and weaponry worth more than R2 billion so far, including:

- Twenty-nine T-55 main battle tanks;
- Nine pieces of field artillery;
- Seven anti-aircraft guns;
- Three SA-8 mobile anti-aircraft missile-launchers;
- One SA-9 mobile anti-aircraft missile-launcher;
- Fifteen other missile launchers;
- Ninety-eight logistics vehicles;
- Seven combat aircraft, mostly MiG-21s and MiG-23s, and one of Angola's six operational SU-22 fighter-bombers; and

● Seven helicopters, most of them the fearsome Mi-25 gunships.

To make matters worse, the withdrawal of troops from other parts of Angola — one 1 200-man brigade was actually despatched from counter-insurgency duties in the far northern Cabinda enclave oilfields — has resulted in a nationwide upsurge of Unita insurgent activity.

The Fapla presence is understood to have been driven out of 99% of the vitally strategic "Cazombo Salient", which projects into Zambia and Zairean territory on Angola's eastern borders, with only the town of Cazombo itself still in Angolan hands.

South African-Namibian losses between November 9 and November 11 total 12 dead — four regulars and eight national servicemen of various units — and two Ratel infantry fighting vehicles destroyed.

Another Ratel and two other armoured vehicles were damaged but were all repairable.

Aircraft losses are said to total one light spotter aircraft shot down with the loss of its two occupants, while a Mirage fighter was returned to its base damaged and crash-landed, injuring the pilot.

● The mutineers trekked to the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek on November 10 and demanded demobilization from that conscript army. The occupation army is now interrogating the men and has threatened heavy punishment against them.

● The Cape Times Defence Correspondent comments: Reacting to claims about the all-volunteer battalion — regarded as one of SWATF's top fighting units — a SWATF spokesman said last night that he had "no comment to make at this stage", but added that the Swapo claims would be investigated today.

NEWS 11/18/87 (2)

Swapo claims of mutiny in SWATF 'hilarious'

The Argus Foreign Service LONDON. — Black soldiers in the South African forces in SWA/Namibia are mutinying against being sent to fight in Angola, according to a Swapo communiqué.

In the latest of its "war dispatches" Swapo says low morale, frustration and lack of discipline "continue to beset the army of occupation".

The claims were denied in Windhoek today by a spokesman for SWATF headquarters who described the Swapo state-

ment as "poor propaganda and wishful thinking".

According to the Swapo communiqué two units of the "notorious 202 Battalion of the so-called South West Africa Territory Force mutinied on October 29 against their commanders' orders to go and fight in Angola".

The 202 Battalion units based at Omusheshe and Omauni in Kavango, Swapo said, had deserted their military bases on the Angola-Namibia border near Unita's headquarters at Jamba.

"After a special six-week commando training course at the Betersuit base in Kavango they refused to obey orders to go and fight in Angola."

The communiqué said the mutineers trekked to SWATF headquarters in Windhoek on November 10 and demanded their demobilisation. "The occupation army is now interrogating the men and has threatened heavy punishment against them."

Swapo said suicide, desertion and drug addiction were also "rampant" in the ranks of the

occupying forces. "In many cases enemy soldiers have refused to go into combat action against the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) combatants for fear of being eliminated."

The spokesman for SWATF headquarters said the Swapo statement was "such poor propaganda that it is hilarious".

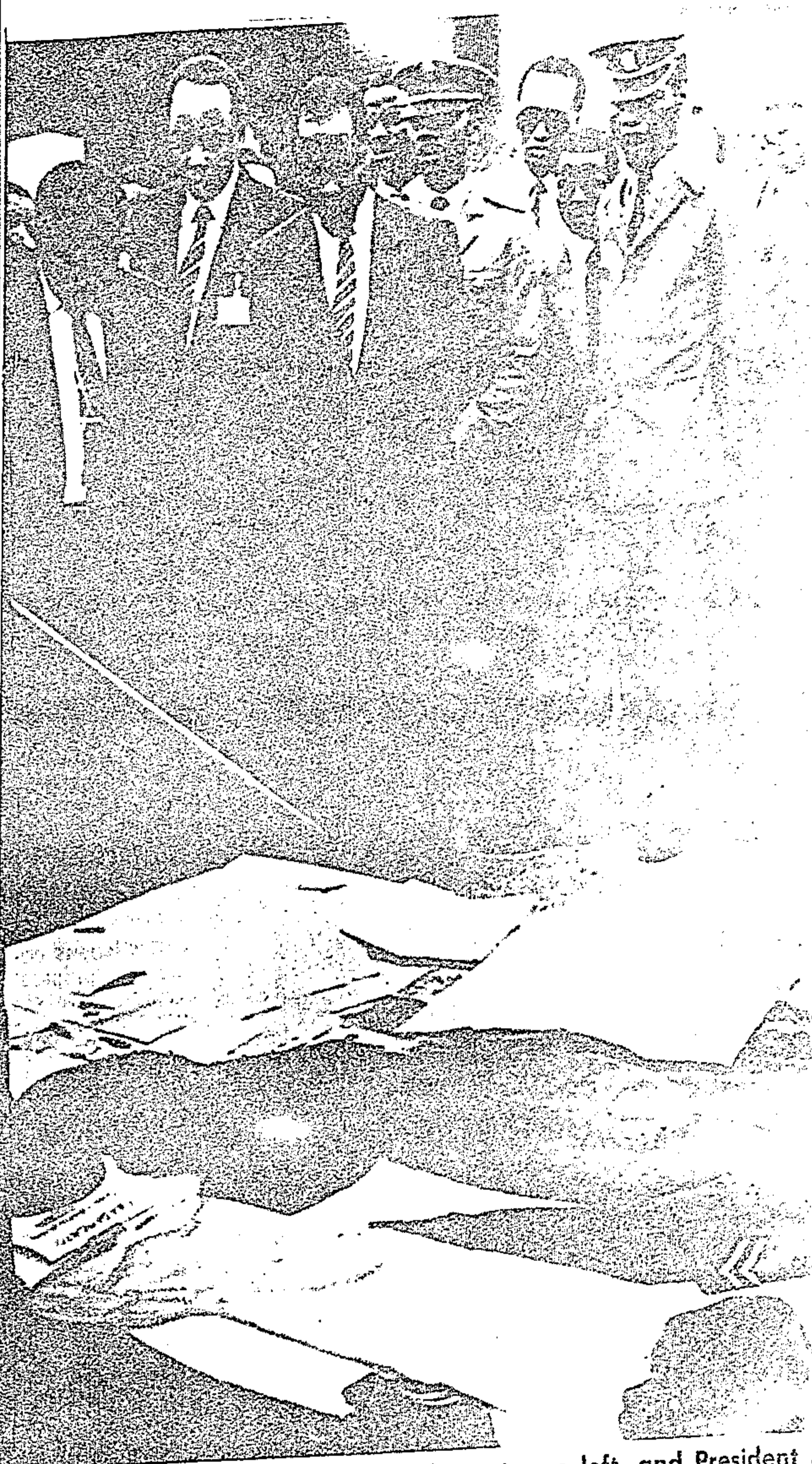
"Since June 1985 Kavango has been clear of Swapo terrorists and there is no threat by them in that area."

"If the troops had to exist on fighting Swapo alone they

would die of boredom. At present they are helping the local population with community projects and are also deployed in other areas.

"The morale of the unit is exceptionally high and they recently walked away with many prizes a SWATF winners' evening. They also have time to take part in cultural events."

"As for the alleged march from Rundu to Windhoek, it will create great mirth for those in the know because there is more than 800km separating the two centres."



President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, extreme left, and President Chissano of Mozambique, third from left, inspect what are claimed to be captured South African uniforms and documents.

SA troops stay put in Angola

APR 71/RS 17/11/81
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Defence Correspondent

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Pilot hurt as Mirage crash lands

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The pilot had been "seriously injured" and was in No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte here. — Sapa

MISSING
18/11/87
MSS

CRUCIAL MISSING RUSSIAN JET PILOT

THE search continued in southern Angola today for the missing SAAF pilot, Captain Andre Stapa, who faces a desperate journey to safety — "if he is still alive."

Although nothing has been heard from 30-year-old Captain Stapa since his Impala jet went missing in an action against Swapo on Sunday, it is possible that he could have baled out.

At this stage the only deduction that can be made is that he has not been captured by Angolan forces, who would have rushed him immediately before the world's Press.

"As far as we are concerned he is alive until we get a body. And that's the basis we're working on," an air force spokesman said today.

Angola forces have claimed to have shot down three South African planes in southern Angola this week — two Impalas and one Mirage. However, the SADF has denied losing any Mirages in Angola.

While the search for the missing pilot continues, the South African Defence Force is extremely reluctant to release any details of where his jet disappeared for fear of jeopardising his chances.

However, it is probable that he could have ditched up to 100km into Angola and faces a desperate march back to safety through dense bush, facing searing daytime temperatures of over 35 deg C.

Russian plane downed

The rainy season has not yet started in the area, and once the rains come they will make his journey that much tougher.

However, the hardest task will be his battle for survival. He will have to use every trick learnt in the tough SAAF survival course all pilots undergo to survive.

Meanwhile, Unita guerrillas say they have downed a Soviet-crewed Ilyushin transport plane over central Angola and claim Cuban-supported government troops are abandoning "much armament" to flee rebel forces in the south-east.

The guerrillas said they shot down "the giant Soviet transport plane" 10km outside the central highlands city of Huambo, Angola's second largest city, on Saturday.

"The entirely Russian crew were killed."

Ilyushin planes, normally manned by at least three people, are used by Angola for both military and civilian missions.

Unita also said its forces were pursuing government units in south-eastern Cuando Cubango province and had seized the central Bie province garrison town of Kakuola.

Government stronghold

The Angolan army was leaving behind "much armament" in its hasty withdrawal across the Cuito River to the government stronghold at Cuito Cuanavale. Unita added it had captured 23 soldiers.

Two more South African soldiers have died in action in south-east Angola.

They were Corporal Jacob Carel van Heerden, 20, of Tulbagh Avenue, Extension 4, Bethal, and Lance-Corporal Johannes Jacobus Redelinghuys, 20, of West Avenue, Ferndale, Randburg.

Both soldiers were fatally wounded in the same action in Angola's Cuando Cubango province, Defence headquarters said. Corporal van Heerden died on Monday and Lance-Corporal Redelinghuys yesterday.

Corporal van Heerden is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs C H van Heerden, and Lance-Corporal Redelinghuys is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J J Redelinghuys.

Twenty-four South African soldiers wounded in recent battles in southern Angola are still being treated in No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria.

Five of them are in a serious condition, but 18 of the 42 soldiers admitted to the hospital have already been discharged.

The warfront in south-east Angola was confused today with scanty reports reaching South Africa of desperate attempts of retreating Fapla forces trying to push past Unita. — The Argus Foreign Service, Argus Africa News Service, Staff Reporters, Sapa.

Angola has become a swirling vortex of forces, making it one of the hottest trouble spots on the globe.

DAVID BRAUN of the Political staff reports

Angola 10/1/87

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It's a desperate struggle for regional supremacy

THE conflict in Angola which in recent months has claimed close on 6 000 lives, including about 30 South Africans, is a complex struggle between different interests and groups.

It has turned the troubled former Portuguese colony into a swirling vortex of forces, making it one of the hottest trouble spots on the globe.

In one respect the conflict in Angola is one of about two dozen fronts in the undeclared war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In another it is a struggle about regional supremacy.

Contradictions

And in the final analysis it is a power struggle inside Angola between an embattled government and a desperate guerrilla movement.

Because of these complexities, the situation in Angola is fraught with contradictions.

America, for example, has found itself giving aid to the MPLA government as well as military assistance to the Unita rebel movement.

American oil companies have massive investments in Angola, protected by the MPLA government, yet American-backed Unita has made numerous attacks on these same installations.

Unita, with American and South African backing, is fielding between 20 000 and 30 000 conventional troops and about the same number of guerrillas. This enables it to not only occupy and ad-

minister" a third of the country, but also to wreak havoc across the length and breadth of the remaining two-thirds in the form of sabotage and hit-and-run attacks.

Into this maelstrom has stepped Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany and other East European powers - and South Africa.

South Africa's interests in the country are plain: it seeks to retain total control of the Caprivi Strip, that most strategic finger of bush and swamp that extends from Zimbabwe and Zambia across the northern border of Botswana to join up with the rest of Namibia.

South Africa also has the responsibility to defend Namibia from guerrilla attacks by the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo), which uses southern Angola as a sanctuary for its 8 700-man forces and as a springboard for operations against Namibia.

President Botha has often stated that were it not for South Africa's role in defending Namibia from communist insurgence, the war against South Africa would now be on the banks of the Orange River.

Not only that, but Botswana would most likely have also become a Marxist state, forming part of a solid phalanx right along South Africa's northern borders.

Instead, South Africa supports Unita, enabling this movement to control the south-eastern third of Angola, effectively closing the Caprivi Strip to Swapo.



President Botha ... warding off Soviet advancement in Southern Africa

Few South Africans realise that Unita ties down some 51 percent of Swapo's forces, and that a limited South African presence in Angola north of Ovamboland has largely neutralised the rest.

According to South African sources, Swapo has so effectively been cut off from Namibia that it is no longer able to make any significant recruits, explaining why its numbers have dwindled from 12 000 to less than 9 000 in the last four years.

The war against Swapo is boasted about in certain circles as one of the most successful in the history of counter-insurgency. But there is little doubt that it would not have been so successful were it not for the South African and Unita control of a vast part of southern Angola.

Whatever the cost to South Africa of supporting and equipping Unita, it is estimated to be substantially less, particularly in human lives, than a heavy SA Defence Force presence along the en-

tire northern, Namibian border would be.

Faced with the magnitude of Unita's attacks on every part of Angola, aimed particularly at disrupting the economy, the MPLA Government long ago turned to the Soviet bloc for assistance.

This has come in the form of upwards of 30 000 Cuban troops and thousands of Russians and East Europeans to act as "advisers" and trainers.

The Cubans and other "surrogates" are deployed mainly around Luanda, other large towns and economic key points in that part of Angola not controlled by Unita.

Soviet equipment

The MPLA's own army, Fapla, makes up the great bulk of the forces fielded against Unita.

South African information is that Fapla committed 25 000 troops in this latest concerted attack against Unita's "capital" Jamba. In the fighting since July Fapla lost 3 600 troops to Unita's 2 000. Another 16 000 Angolans were estimated to have been wounded between the two sides.

The Fapla side is known to have lost equipment worth in the region of R2 000 million, almost all of it provided by the Soviet Union.

Fapla has been unable to absorb losses of this magnitude, so once again, for the fourth year in a row, it has been forced to abandon a campaign to rout Unita.

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Can Tim B. Smith

Unita was the victor not SA

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DID South Africa win Dr Jonas Savimbi's battle for him? It is worth examining this question, which is a matter of some speculation among the population at large and a source of considerable embarrassment to Dr Savimbi himself (and, needless to say, glee on the part of his opponents).

The answer is "no". Unita committed most of the manpower (about 25 000 men, I am told), did most of the fighting and suffered by far the most casualties — 2 000 dead seems the generally accepted figure.

It seems clear that Pretoria's commitment in the Lomba River-Cuito Cuanavale battles was, in fact, a fairly limited one, as the Minister of Defence has claimed — albeit an important one. "Invaluable help" would probably be a better description.

One can say the following:

- The South African commitment was limited to one of the two major campaigns fought in the September-November period, namely the thrust on Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale. In this campaign, the South Africans and Namibians helped by way of artillery and air attacks, and participated (as far as is known) in one medium-sized and one large action.

South African help in the other campaign — in which Dr Savimbi repulsed a thrust southwards from the Benguela railway line — consisted, I have it on good authority, of a lone medical officer.

This is particularly interesting because Unita could not have smashed this latter attack without deploying its so-called "regular battalions" — shoot-and-scoot guerillas cannot stop a conventional advance.

What this indicates is that Unita has now moved into the third or semi-conventional stage of insurgency. According to the book, the government in question now either collapses, having been bled dry by the long war, or falls into a state of conventional warfare with the insurgents, and loses.

What the future holds is anybody's guess. The Angolan economy is certainly wonky, to say the least, but it still has a lot of military bite: There is a great difference between fielding some "regular" forces and having enough of them to defeat the government, and Dr Savimbi has a long way to go in that regard.

On the other hand, the Russians and Cubans have been curiously unenthusiastic in their participation, by reliable accounts.

- The South African commitment appears to be no more than 3 000 men, counting both "teeth" and "tail"; even the Angolans concede this.

Another point which has since become clear is that the South Africans' revelation of their commitment was no mere expression of braggadocio; they would sooner have said little or nothing about it, but their hand was forced because casualties were suffered and it is impossible for them to conceal this.

Why us?

THERE is one question many readers have asked me about the recent battles in Angola: "If the South West Africa Territory Force is so efficient, as we're told, why are South African national servicemen fighting in Angola?"

The answer is that SWATF's all-regular border battalions are light infantry units, equipped and organized primarily for counter-insurgency warfare, not the semi-conventional mechanized-infantry operations that have been going on in Angola in the past fortnight.

The result is the required "mech" troops were obviously brought in from one of the SADF's national service battalions trained in this speciality.

This being so, I believe there are three good reasons why SWATF should speedily acquire its own mechanized infantry battalion or battalion group.

- It would provide SWATF with a better structural balance.

- The days are gone when Namibia had no defence force of its own and had to rely on South Africa — and make no mistake about it, the Angolan fighting is not mere military adventurism aimed at bringing down the Luanda government: It is an extension of the border struggle, designed primarily to prevent the Swapo insurgents from operating in the border areas.

- Many South Africans, even pro-government ones, have mixed feelings about the war. Some have doubts about its morality, others do not know what to think and yet others do not see why South Africans should be fighting someone else's war in a third party's country.

This is not a matter of facts or strategy but a question of perceptions which can easily be harnessed to anti-conscriptionist propaganda.

Not like that

WITH all due respect to Mr Pik Botha, he is off-beam when he says (*apropos* his recent visit to the Angolan fighting zone) that "you sleep next to your fox-hole and eat army rations. You really become part of a battle".

You become part of it when you are shot at, when you have felt the dread-filled excitement of battle, when you see death and wounds, the memories of which haunt you for years afterwards. That other business about sleeping next to a "foxhole" (an archaic word in today's army) is just camping out.

On the other hand, to his credit it can be said it is not often a cabinet minister comes that close to the actual fighting — particularly in this era of long-range weapons and strafing aircraft.

Koevoet police linked to 3 deaths, court finds

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Members of the SWA/Namibia police Koevoet counter-insurgency unit have been declared criminally liable for the deaths of three civilians.

At an inquest at Ondangwa, Owambo, this week, magistrate Mr G B von Pletzen referred documents in two cases to the Attorney-General.

In the first case, the magistrate found that two Koevoet policemen, Sergeant Leon Lotz and Sergeant Daniel Boucher, were liable for the deaths of Mr Nicodemus Fillemon and Mr Petrus Sakaria in July 1985.

Arms cache

The policemen said that after interrogation Mr Fillemon showed them an arms cache but then tried to shoot Sergeant Lotz. He was not hit and returned the fire, killing Mr Fillemon.

The policeman claimed Mr Sakaria was shot when he tried to run away.

According to a pathologist's report, both of the dead men showed signs of violence before having been shot — a broken rib on one body and other fractures.

Mr von Pletzen said he found several aspects of the men's story "unacceptable".

In another case, Mr von Pletzen found that three Koevoet fighters, Shilamba, Kaulandwa and Katau Kenjala, were liable for the death of Mr Amaladu Iita in March last year.

Evidence was that Mr Iita was assaulted by members of a Koevoet fighting group, who were looking for Swapo insurgents.

● A security policeman, Captain Frans Ballach, who admitted assaulting suspects in a terrorism case, would not be prosecuted, Attorney-General Mr Etienne Pretorius said.

Other police officers testified that they had also assaulted prisoners in an attempt to get information.

SWA Territory Force denies mutiny, resignation claims

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force (SWATF) denied yesterday as "completely untrue" reports here stating that there had been mass resignations at two SWATF units, Kavango's 202 Battalion and Ovambo's 101 Battalion.

It was reported that more than 400 members of the SWATF's 101 Battalion, stationed in Ovambo "have gone on strike" at Oshakati and Mavinga in south-eastern Angola after refusing to fight on the side of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita.

According to the reports, 48 soldiers of 202 Battalion refused to obey orders and resigned in protest against what they had described

as "unfair fines" and other grievances.

An unnamed source was quoted to have said 360 soldiers of 101 Battalion had already been sent to the "Walvis Bay military prison".

The source said: "In August this year, we were transported from the north of SWA/Namibia to Mavinga via Caprivi to fight against our Unita."

He said a number of former Swapo insurgents who had become members of 101 Battalion had been captured at Mavinga by the Angolan Government forces, Fapla, and handed back to Swapo. "To go and fight against Fapla in their

own country is a crime against God's will."

A Johannesburg-based paper, The Weekly Mail, also reported yesterday that more than 400 members of the SWATF mutinied by refusing to fight for Unita.

A SWATF Commandant, Cmdt Lieb Bester, denied the story, saying, "It is totally untrue."

The SWATF said in a statement that 47 members of 202 Battalion were discharged at the end of last month after they had failed to comply with military standards.

"There was no talk of 'resignations' or 'mutiny'," the SWATF said. Some of the dismissed

soldiers had gone to the military headquarters here to demand pay still owed to them.

But, they were told that their final pay packet would be handed to them as soon as certain administrative requirements had been disposed of.

Concerning 101 Battalion in Ovambo, the SWATF said there had been dissatisfaction among members of the unit concerning their deployment last month.

But, "all problems have since been ironed out" and they were presently engaged in their usual duties, the SWATF said. "Also in this case there was no talk of 'mutiny' as alleged."

The SWATF said it noted with interest that Swapo's new propaganda effort came shortly after the organization's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had attended the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Russian revolution in Moscow.

Meanwhile, the SWATF said that Swapo insurgents had attacked a kraal of an Ovambo headman, Mr Nanyala Omunyele, in northern SWA/Namibia.

The insurgents fired mortar bombs — 22 of them — in a stand-off bombardment in which five people were injured. In another incident, four civilians were in-

jured in northern SWA/Namibia when a vehicle detonated a Soviet-made landmine.

Meanwhile from Johannesburg, the military claim by SWA guerrillas that they killed or wounded more than 100 South African soldiers in a recent battle.

Swapo said its guerrillas had ambushed a South African military convoy of 70 vehicles near Okanghudi in northern SWA/Namibia.

A SADF spokesman denied the claim, calling it "a figment of the Swapo propaganda master's fertile imagination." South Africa has said 12 of its soldiers and 150 Swapo guerrillas were killed in the battle.

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SWATF denies 'mutiny' allegations

Defence Correspondent

REPORTS that more than 400 members of the South-West Africa Territory Force's crack 101 (Ovambo) Battalion had mutinied in protest against fighting alongside Angola's Unita insurgents, and that many had been detained, were flatly denied by a SWATF spokesman yesterday.

The reports were "devoid of all truth", the spokesman said.

He also denied claims earlier this week by Swapo that a number of Bushman soldiers of 202 Battalion had mutinied for the same reason.

The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek claimed yesterday that the Ovambo soldiers had "gone on strike" at their home base at Oshakati and at Mavinga, Angola, after refusing to fight on the side of Unita.

It quoted an unnamed source as saying 360 of the soldiers had already been sent to the "Walvis Bay military prison" while another 48 had resigned.

"I am one of those who resigned," the source said.

"To go and fight against Fapla in their own country is a crime against God's will. Unita and the MPLA are brothers."

A SWATF spokesman replied yesterday: "At the end of October 47 members of 202 Battalion were dismissed from the service after they failed to achieve the required military standards. There was no question of resignations or mutiny.

"At 101 Battalion dissatisfaction arose among 27 members during October with regard to deployment. A discussion followed, but 24 members still declined to obey military regulations.

"They were warned, and subsequently all problems have been ironed out. Presently all these members are engaged in their normal tasks.

"There is no question of a mutiny, as has been alleged," the spokesman said.

SWA ^{case 7/18} man's ^{23/11/87} appeal ⁽²²⁾ to wait

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court here has reserved its judgment on an appeal by Namibian citizen Mr Erick Binga against his liability for national service and where it should be rendered.

Initially, a Full Bench of 11 judges was allocated to hear the appeal but as counsel for Mr Binga decided to narrow the issues to be argued, the Bench was reduced to five.

Mr Binga was called up in November 1982 to render national service at Walvis Bay from January 1983 to January 1985.

On June 22, 1984 a Full Bench refused Mr Binga an order calling on the SWA Administrator-General, the Minister of Defence and the Exemption Board to show cause why he should not be declared exempt from national service. — Sapa

The British journal *The Economist* says South Africa's Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has done well enough in Angola to shift his sights to peace.

Setting sights on peace in Angola

Ad 6/5
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THE dry season in Angola is drawing to its close, and with it this year's offensive by the Angolan government and its Cuban helpers against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

Dr Savimbi's men have held on to their stronghold in Angola's south-eastern corner. They will now presumably re-expand through the eastern half of the country in the wet season, as they have done in the past.

Dr Savimbi's men have fought well enough, and Dr Savimbi himself speaks for enough Angolans to repeat his side's claim to a place in the governing of that still ungoverned country.

But his very success poses a question to South Africa, which has helped with the success.

This year, South Africans have helped Unita on the ground as well as from the air. For the moment South Africa's Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, is happy to be seen doing that.

Expensive

General Malan, however, has no clear-cut victory in view. Like the Israeli army that invaded Lebanon to support its local friends in 1982, his troops cannot expect to install Dr Savimbi in power, and then retire elegantly home. The most they can do is keep Dr Savimbi in play until his Angolan enemies wearily agree to do a deal with him.

Keeping Dr Savimbi in play is getting expensive. Since September, when the fighting began in earnest, it has cost

more than 20 white South Africans their lives. This is the moment to urge on South Africa the case for a settlement of its north-west frontier.

South Africa has two reasons for putting soldiers into Angola. The publicly professed reason is that, if Dr Savimbi were to fall, the 30 000 or so Cuban troops in Angola would threaten South Africa itself. But the Cuban army in Angola justifies its presence by pointing to the South African army in illegally occupied Namibia, next door.

Empty coffers

So does Russia, which has 1 000 advisers in Angola and has sent R10-billion worth of military supplies since 1985. Russia will send more weapons and advisers rather than let its Angolan clients collapse, but Mr Gorbachev's new cash-conscious Russia might accept peace if it were offered a deal that suited it.

So might the Angolan government, which has demonstrated empty-coffered pragmatism by saying it would like to join the IMF.

The deal that could suit Russia and Angola — and get rid of the Cubans — is the one which Dr Chester Crocker, President Reagan's Africa man, has long advocated: the Cubans should leave Angola in exchange for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos has long refused to agree. This year may be different. In August he said the Cubans would leave Angola within two years of South Africa's withdrawal.

When he met Dr Crocker in September, he may have cut that to 18 months. A shift or two more from Mr dos Santos will make South Africa's fear of those Cubans a rotten excuse for not changing policy.

South Africa's second, undeclared, and probably stronger reason for not changing policy is that it wants to hold on to SWA/Namibia. Dr Savimbi's war in effect protects South Africa's puppet government in Namibia from the guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), who have their bases in Angola.

President Botha and General Malan are trying to keep Swapo out of power in Namibia, even if that means a fuzzy, open-ended commitment to Dr Savimbi.

No regrets

They should recall South Africa's policy towards Rhodesia in the late 1970s. Instead of backing the doomed white government led by Mr Ian Smith, South Africa accepted the idea of a black-ruled Zimbabwe. It has had no cause to regret that decision. Zimbabwe, like South Africa's other black neighbours, has been too weak to cause it any serious trouble.

The same would certainly be true of an independent, black-ruled Namibia, whose 1.5m people would remain dependent on South Africa's economy and at the mercy of South Africa's army.

If getting out of Namibia is the price of getting Cuba and Russia out of Angola, it is a price South Africa can afford: and a price the West would love it to pay.

SWAPO CLAIM ⁽²²⁾

24/1/82

HARARE — South Africa is infiltrating more troops into Namibia to reinforce the more than 100 000 occupation troops there, the South West Africa People's Organisation has said.

In a statement released from Angola to the official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, Swapo secretary for defence, Mr Peter Mweshihange, said because of the escalation

war in and around Namibia, South Africa was landing troops in the "deep sea port" of Walvis Bay.

Mr Mweshihange disclosed that more than 1 000 anti-personnel carriers had been detected "being transported from South Africa to Namibia to reinforce the occupation army after the recent defeats inflicted on it by Swapo combatants inside Namibia and by the Angolan armed forces during its current invasion of Angola to rescue its Unita surrogates".

In response to Mr Mweshihange, a spokesman for the SADF said: "Any fighting force that can show as little success as Swapo can after 21 years, is obviously desperate and will resort to anything including blatant distortion of facts to boost its image".

DID 24/11/87

Sharpened spoon used by escaping Unita officer

WINDHOEK — A Unita officer, Captain Francisco da Silva, said he escaped from Luanda's Sao Paulo jail after seven years of a 30 year sentence by cutting the throats of three guards with a sharpened spoon.

Heavily tattooed on his forearms, Capt da Silva said he had met both Major Wynand du Toit and Sapper van der Mescht, two captured South African soldiers released after negotiations between Pretoria and Luanda.

Capt da Silva said he was taken captive in 1978 after he had been wounded in the thigh in fighting against Angolan forces.

He spent 18 months in hospital after questioning by Cuban security personnel and later he was sentenced to 30 years by an Angolan tribunal.

Capt da Silva said the strict prison regimen became too much for him after seven years and he began spending days and nights sharpening a

spoon on the cell's cement floor in preparation for escape.

On a Saturday evening when most of the prison wardens were out on the town, he kicked up a row in his cell and cut the throat of a guard who came to investigate.

He claimed he had overpowered another guard in an office and then drove to the prison gates where he killed a third guard.

From the prison, Capt da Silva said, he drove to Luanda harbour where he hid in a container waiting to be shipped and at sea showed himself to the ship's captain who helped him get to France.

With the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the South African Embassy in Paris, Capt da Silva found his way back to Africa and ended up in Windhoek.

"I was lucky to get away," he said.

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4 die in landmine blast

WINDHOEK — Four civilians died and two were injured in a landmine blast in Ovambo in northern Namibia on Saturday

The never-ending war

Three years bring many changes even to a timeless area such as the northern border of Namibia.

The most obvious, of course, is the change in the military struggle there. Today, most importantly, the forces of Swapo have ceased to exist as a serious military threat to control of the Namibian region. What is being waged these days is what might best be described as a simulation of a guerrilla war, not a struggle for real power or real control.

Once the contest for physical control raged across the entire border region from the Skeleton Coast to the eastern edge of the Caprivi Strip. Regular troopers from SA lived in fear that their forward bases would be overrun by the greater numbers of guerrilla bands which had the choice of head-on confrontation, or of slipping around behind to raid isolated farms and to blow up key electric power and water supply installations. Swapo recruiting officers and political agitators moved freely among the Herero tribesmen as they did among the Ovambo families where the movement's base still lies. Mao Tse Tung's dictum about "swimming in the sea of the people" was never more scrupulously observed than on the border with Angola.

But that was then, this is now.

It has been more than 21 years since the first recorded terrorist raid by the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), the armed wing of Swapo, and last month the combined forces of SA and the South West Africa Territory Forces (SWATF) marked the occasion in a fire-fight during which the 10 000th Plan soldier was killed.

Such forays into Angola have recently been thought impossible by the outside press, since it was assumed that so long a journey would have to be accomplished by helicopter. Since Cuban-manned radar and Soviet-supplied Sam missile bases have moved much further south into Angola's Fifth Military Region, helicopters appeared to have been banned from the operational zone as a tactical weapon.

But the development of the Casspir troop carrier — with its high-speed ability (up to 60 km/h through the bush) to carry a combat team of 10 men through mine-infested territory — have given SWATF and the SADF a new mobility and a renewed ability to carry the fight to the enemy.

So the good news — of a sort — is that Swapo has been largely knocked out of the struggle for physical control of Namibia. Its guerrilla teams of saboteurs and rocket-gre-

In November 1984, the *FM's* Washington correspondent, James Srodes, toured the border operational area from the western edge of the Ovambo region to eastern Caprivi, including a brief foray into Angola. A fortnight ago, he repeated the same journey, a more extended trip from Opuwa in Kaokoland to the Omega base in Caprivi, again flying into Angola to a Unita base near the Kovango River.

nade launchers have ceased operations altogether to the west in Kaokoland just as they have not been sighted to the west in the Kovango-Caprivi area in years.

And such incursions as there are in the Ovamboland region of the military area known as Sector 10 are increasingly confined



Unita soldier with
Fapla arms

to the "stand-off" barrage incident where a few guerrillas lob some mortar or grenade rounds into a SWATF or SADF base perimeter and then run for it.

South African military intelligence reports that the average age of these fighters has dropped into the early teens, with most of the insurgents being the unhappy products of the "breeding camps" that Swapo keeps for the kidnapped girls of Ovambo families; the

active kidnapping or recruiting of combat-fit boys from the border region has become increasingly isolated as disenchantment with the life of a rebel has filtered back among once sympathetic tribal groups back home.

What happens now, military authorities say, is that three or so of the young "breeding camp" guerrillas will be led south to the target area by an older veteran who often as not will disappear to his family and often defect after setting the attack in motion. Abandoned, the attack team usually tries to run for the Angolan border and safety, but is invariably tracked down and killed. A lucky few get to surrender.

As a result, where once Swapo's Plan arm constituted a 16 000 force of well-trained guerrillas, the organisation is now estimated to be no more than 8 500 strong. Intelligence estimates say no more than 645 new recruits have joined the ranks this year against the 729 confirmed kills by SWATF and SADF forces.

Swapo, as it now stands, is an increasing burden and danger to its hosts, the Angolan government, and to its masters, the Soviet Union. Fully one-third of the Plan troops under arms today are paying for Swapo's shelter by being seconded to Angola's Fapla troop concentrations massed against the Unita forces of Jonas Savimbi in eastern and south-eastern Angola.

Nearly another 30% are protecting the various Swapo bases and headquarter installations, while other groups are in training or working on the considerable logistics of supply and movement over a spread-out command structure. What this leaves is scarcely 1 200 Swapo guerrillas who can be sent south to challenge South African control of the region. The day when teams of nearly 100 or so would attack a forward base are over.

Not surprisingly, one of the bits of bad news is that the Fapla forces and their Cuban adjuncts have moved into the vacuum created by Swapo's decline in southern Angola. Cuban radar and the threat of Sam missiles now force SADF and SWATF aircraft flying east out of the Ondongwa air base to skim the treetops at less than 100 m.

More ominously, senior South African officials now fully expect Fapla — with their Cuban support forces — to attempt to establish a firm and controllable border area as close as possible to that of the traditional political border with Namibia.

Indeed, a case can be made that a race is on between Pretoria and Luanda to see who

ates with silicon chips instead of tubes, costs several hundred thousand rand. It is different from the other cameras used in that it is highly sensitive to light, and is smaller and weighs less.

The source says Botha has complained on several occasions to the SABC about the heat of the TV lights. He also feels that the strong lights cut him off from his audience. So from now on, providing the SABC finds

a cameraman willing to take up the challenge, South African viewers may see a new (and cooler) Botha, more in touch with his people. The cameraman, may, however, feel the heat. ■

is going to control what has heretofore been a no man's land inside Angola, a free-fire zone where Swapo teams were in peril even before they stepped into Namibia from roaming teams of South African and, increasingly, SWATF and SWA police counter-insurgency teams.

This helps to explain the raid on the Swapo headquarters four Sundays ago. It also explains SA's open support of the Unita forces with long-range artillery and air cover during Savimbi's convincing victory over Fapla in and around Cuando-Dubango province.

By striking Swapo before it has mustered its strength for the traditional rainy season of incursions south in January, by striking Fapla and establishing Savimbi's effective control as far west across the southern border as possible, Pretoria will win another year of peace in Namibia and a possible negotiated settlement that could lead to some kind of secure disengagement.

In any event, it was a risk that apparently had to be taken even though it was not without its pain. The Swapo raid officially resulted in 12 SADF soldiers being killed. But I learned at the Ondangwa base that more than 70 other troopers were airlifted there with serious wounds in addition to those treated on the ground. There has also been a steady stream of casualties coming out of the combined operations with Savimbi.

Not that these casualties are excessive by military operation standards, but it does indicate that the days of the risk-free runs into Angola are gone for ever. There is also the increasing risk of direct and regular confrontation with well-armed, well-trained Fapla-Cuban contingents for that crucial territory along the border in the year or two to come.

And for what? It always comes back to that.

The northern border region of Namibia is as much at peace as it has been in 25 years; that is obvious. And prosperity of a sort has brought much improvement in the lives of all

the tribes that range across that arid and beautiful land. Gone is the rubble and wreckage that lined the highways between Oshakati and Ondangwa. The abandoned Volkswagen buses are gone; cook shops and small stores proliferate as the Ovambo act out their heritage as the most acquisitive and mercantile of the tribes in the region.

Schools and hospitals have begun to make an improvement in life.

and minds" projects — schools, hospitals, trade training and the veneer of a self-governing civil service to deal with the people's needs.

Today that cost, by even the most unofficial estimates, has swollen to R1,5 billion a month with perhaps an even greater amount now going into the "infrastructure" projects that the Namibian civil servants now claim they need to win the aforementioned hearts

and minds of tribal chieftains who are only dimly aware of the struggle being waged on their behalf.

Examples of the futility of the struggle crowd even the newest observer. In Opowa in Kaokaland, the new multi-million rand abattoir and meat packing plant stands idle a year after its formal opening — not a single cow has wandered up its ramp for processing to begin an industry that was to bring prosperity to the Herero tribesmen and their grazing herds.

Someone forget to ask the Herero, who view their cattle as an important demonstration of individual

wealth and personal status.

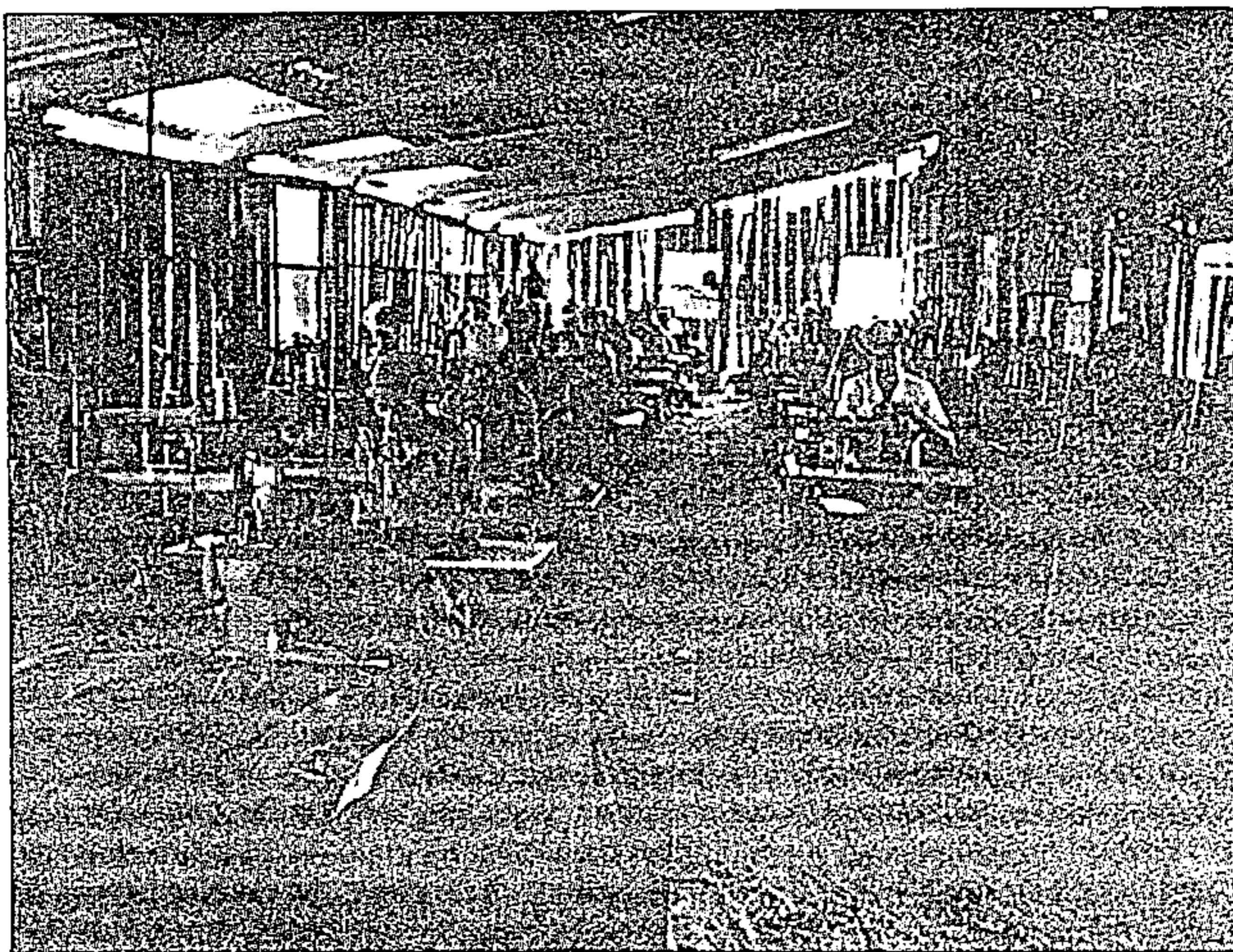
Why would a serious man of affairs want to kill the very symbol of his prosperity — especially since a cow continues to grow and bear calves, whereas money merely moulders in a wallet? The meat packing plant is an object of much discussion and amusement among the daily discussion sessions held by the tribal leaders as they sit beneath the great tree nearby.

And as for money, if it is needed to buy something from the stores, the leader of the white soldiers will provide it somehow.

To the east, where Swapo does occasionally lob a rocket over the fence in the early evening hours of the rainy season, the SADF and SWATF troopers sit and wait.

Many of the large tent encampments have been replaced by the kind of low-frame buildings soldiers build all over the world. Paths are lined with white-washed rock; swimming pools are fashioned out of surplus materials for relief against the heat.

What was once an adventure has taken on the dull routine of never-ending duty.



Sewing Unita uniforms . . .

If the early rains of November follow through and end the long-running drought in the region, the crops and herds of cattle and goats will flourish once more.

Swapo's message has been rejected; even the women who run the cook shops now freely turn in strangers to the military in hopes of the bounty paid for Swapo terrorists.

At what cost?

Each month the supply centre at Ondangwa moves 35 000 kg of domestic supplies through its warehouses — everything from green beans to toilet paper.

In one week, the SADF and SWATF forces consume 20 20 t trucks of ammunition worth R16m-R18m. Nine 90 000l fuel trucks provide delivery each week of the diesel, ordinary and aviation petrol that keeps the troops on the move.

Three years ago that meant the South African economy was subsidising a political-economic entity called Namibia to the tune of R1 billion a month for military expenditures and an almost equal amount on "hearts

^{Conf Times 4/22/77}
**'746 Swapo
insurgents
killed 221**

WINDHOEK. — A senior staff officer of the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Colonel Herman du Plessis, said yesterday that 746 Swapo insurgents had been killed to date this year in security force action.

SWATF's officer commanding, Major-General Willie Meyer, said in Windhoek yesterday that the concept of pre-emptive strikes against Swapo bases in Angola remained decisive in preventing Swapo insurgents from operating freely.

● The official Angolan news agency, Angop, said from Lisbon yesterday that SADF planes have bombed deep inside Angola. Angop said SA carried out more than 30 air and artillery bombardments in Cuando Cubango and Cunene provinces over the past two weeks. — Sapa-Reuter

221

5/12/87

2 Cape Times, Saturday

Koevoet man guilty of killing

WINDHOEK. — A Namibian police counter-insurgency unit sergeant, Dirk Calitz, 26, was convicted yesterday of murdering an Ovambo civilian, Mr Wilhelm Haindongo, in the Erhoma region of northern Namibia on August 16 last year.

Calitz earlier pleaded guilty, but stated he had not been responsible for his actions on the day of the killing.

Mr Justice Johan Strydom, said in judgment that State evidence had shown that Calitz was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong at the time of the assault.

The court began hearing argument in mitigation of sentence. — Sapa

SA sure Swapo won't infiltrate

CARE Times 7/12/87 221

Defence Correspondent

THE South African withdrawal from Angola indicates Pretoria is satisfied there is little short-term chance that Angolan forces will attack the Unita rebels or that Swapo insurgents can regroup for a rain season infiltration into Namibia.

However, it is likely that certain specialist South African-Namibian elements will remain behind to make sure all the loose ends remain tied up, particularly in the area north of Ovamboland, Swapo's only remaining infiltration conduit over the border.

In an announcement from Pretoria at the weekend the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jan Geldenhuys, said the process of withdrawing members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force from Angola had begun,

following "the successful completion of certain tasks in the interests of South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia".

No specific details about the withdrawal could be provided because the withdrawal was being carried out under operational circumstances.

UN debate

This meant the withdrawing forces continually had to take into account the on-going conflict situation in the area, "and care is being taken to ensure that the safety of our soldiers is not unnecessarily jeopardized during the withdrawal".

He pointed out that during the recent United Nations Security Council debate South Africa had

stated its willingness to withdraw its forces, which were operating on a limited scale in south-east Angola, if its interests had been secured or if all foreign forces were also withdrawn from the area.

As far as security force actions against Swapo are concerned, he referred to previous SADF statements that South Africa would not allow Swapo insurgents to activate the Caprivi and the Kavango areas once more.

He also said it was well-known that every year Swapo used the rainy season to infiltrate Namibia from Angola to carry out attacks on the population.

General Geldenhuys reiterated an assurance from the Chief of the Army that those national servicemen currently taking part in operations and who were due for discharge in December would "definitely" be home before Christmas.

Nujoma admits ^{CARE TOWN} 8/12/87 setback in Angola ⁽²²⁾

LUSAKA. — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that South Africa's military operations in Angola last month had been a military setback for his movement.

"The invasion was a setback for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)," he said. Plan is the armed wing of Swapo.

Mr Nujoma said the South African intervention had been prompted by Plan successes.

Mr Nujoma predicted that South Africa would have to withdraw from Namibia next year because of the cost in human and economic terms of ruling the territory.

"My optimism about the South African withdrawal is based on the conditions inside Namibia which are increasingly making it unbearable for South Africa to bear the cost of occupation," he said.

Stepped-up military pressure by his group, said Mr Nujoma, coupled with industrial action, had turned the liberation struggle into a popular resistance against South African rule. — Sapa-Reuter

Captive alleges SWATF crimes

CAP TWP 10/12/87 (221)

LUANDA. — A Namibian soldier taken prisoner in Angola has said that the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) has specialized units that impersonate Swapo and commit crimes against the civilian population in northern Namibia, reports the Mozambican news agency, Aim.

But a spokesman for the SWATF last night denied the allegations, which he dismissed as "exactly what one would expect from a captive who has to please his captors".

Simeon Kandiwapa Petrus (22) was soldier no 86810173 in 101 Battalion of the SWATF until his capture by the Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) in September, in southern Angola.

Petrus said members of 101 Battalion had travelled north from the Namibian border and had met up with Unita units.

They had exchanged their standard rifles for Soviet-made AK-47s.

As South African troops who had fought in Angola flew into Pretoria yesterday, the Angolan news agency, Angop, claimed South African forces were actually moving deeper into the country.

A military spokesman said later the SADF had "nothing to add" to earlier statements that a withdrawal from Angola had begun.

In Cape Town yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, denied any link between the South African withdrawal and the summit meeting between American President Ronald Reagan and Russia's Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

AT WORK SERVICE

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3 Namibian blasts

WINDHOEK. — Three incidents of sabotage have occurred in northern Namibia in the last 48 hours and damage amounted to several thousands of rands, SWABC Radio News reported in Windhoek. A water reservoir was destroyed at Tsandi in western Ovambo on Tuesday. The second explosion at Tsandi damaged the hospital's generator. The third was at tribal offices near the Angolan border, but the extent of the damage was still being determined.

221

COPY TIME 10/12/87

Call for talks to break Namibian deadlock

Call this 11/2/82
WINDHOEK. — There was growing realization at home and abroad that the Namibian independence deadlock could not be broken without a conference among the territory's parties, including Swapo, the Minister of Information in the transitional cabinet, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said yesterday.

In a year-end statement here, Mr Kozonguizi said there was a perception in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, in the United States, that Namibia should be excluded from an economics sanctions package against South Africa. Namibia could not be helped to independence that way.

The bitter military clashes in Angola towards the year-end had cost about 5 000 lives among the Angolan government's MPLA forces, the Unita rebel movement, the SA Defence Force, Swapo and the SWA Territory Force. This suggested "with brutal effect, that no military solution of that conflict is possible either", Mr Kozonguizi said. — Sapa

- On-time completion; and
- Maximum use of local labour in Port Elizabeth or Saldanha Bay.

APG 11/12/87 (221)

Six soldiers jailed for rape

WINDHOEK. — Six members of the SWA Territory Force have been sentenced to jail terms totaling 37 years by the Windhoek Supreme Court for raping a 16-year-old girl.

She was raped at a village near Ombalantu in northern SWA/Namibia on April 13 this year. — Sapa.

How to alert Plain bureau

changes for

News in Brief

Case Tref 17/12/87
Mini-mine defused *(221)*

WINDHOEK. — A mini-limpet mine was defused by police at the Lyambi River Inn in Caprivi yesterday.

ISIS:

CAPE TOWN 21/12/87 221

Bomb explodes in shop

WINDHOEK — Christmas shoppers in a crowded Windhoek chain store narrowly escaped death yesterday when the detonator cap of a bomb exploded but failed to activate a four-kg plastic charge, police said. The bomb was handed in at about 11am to the parcel section of the store, and partly exploded 30 minutes later, scattering pieces of plastic explosive.

APC 70715 22/12/87
Landmine kills two

221
WINDHOEK — Two people died and two were injured when a vehicle detonated a landmine in the Ondimba region of northern Namibia on Friday, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said here. Names of victims were not released.

Urban terror hit Namibia in '87

By Jim Freeman,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — On Saturday morning, in a Windhoek department store crammed with Christmas shoppers, a 15-year-old boy attending the parcel counter accepted a shopping bag similar to hundreds he had accepted during the morning. He didn't look twice.

The carrier bag contained 4 kg of plastic explosives, enough to kill up to 400 people inside the shop and scores more in the street outside. Only the detonator exploded.

On Monday morning the boy was back at work — accepting parcels without checking their contents.

As far as the security situation in Namibia is concerned, 1987 will go down as the year in which the bush war against the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) ended and the urban terror onslaught began.

Namibian journalists are calling 1987 "the year of the bombs", and, when talking about the security situation, will probably refer to the next few years in the same terms.

Lucky escapes

Until now, the loss of life in explosions has been reasonably slight, the most serious in the past year being the five people killed in a Walvis Bay butchery.

But Namibia has had its share of lucky escapes — on Saturday morning at Pep Stores and a year ago when police discovered explosives-laden tyres scheduled to be left in Windhoek's busiest shopping complex.

On July 16 a 50 kg car bomb caused irreparable damage to the parking garage of Windhoek's largest hotel. No lives were lost but damage estimated at more than R1 million was caused.

Since then the territory has been riddled by limpet mines on railways, charges on water pipelines, and devices dropping telephone lines.

Police have recovered 665 kg of TNT or plastic explosives during their operations.

The passing of the bush war (albeit possibly only temporarily) went largely unmarked by the people of South Africa and Namibia.

The security forces are still busy in Angola but the emphasis has shifted from counter-insurgency work to almost conventional war with Luanda's forces.

Bush war on Swapo dims in 'year of bombs'



The 101 battalion from Owambo . . . a deadly force in Namibia's fight against Swapo.

From a national serviceman's point of view, the latter is not a pleasant alternative to vehicle patrols pre-empting infiltrations by guerrillas on foot.

The era of the bomb might have arrived in Namibia, but the past year was not without action in the sparsely vegetated plains of Owambo and the southern Angolan province of Cunene.

While the past years have been marked by the security forces amending their style of operations to counter guerrilla tactics, 1987 saw the Swapo fighters getting wise to the operations's mobility.

In the past South African soldiers used to patrol on foot in the northern Namibian war zone searching for tracks prior to launching follow-up operations. Vehicles were only a mode of transport.

Then came the Casspir, armed with heavy machine-guns or, in some cases, 20 mm rapid-firing cannons. In the hands of the SWA Police Counter-Insurgency Unit (Swapol-Coin, formerly known as Koo-voet) and 101 Battalion from Owambo, the mode of trans-

port became a deadly weapon.

The vehicles were swift and virtually immune to the 7,62 mm-calibre bullets from the rifles and machine guns of the guerrillas.

What the Casspirs and their crews would do was follow the tracks to the insurgents, drive around in circles trapping the guerrillas in the centre, and fire every available weapon inwards.

Rocket launchers

Very few insurgents escaped — until this year, when the security forces discovered virtually every second insurgent was carrying an RPG-7 rocket launcher. Also making its appearance was the RPG-18 portable one-shot rocket launcher.

An RPG-7 rocket can penetrate 4 m of reinforced concrete.

One intelligence officer in the war zone revealed confidentially that vehicle losses were mounting dramatically. Insurgents were looking for command vehicles (those with the longest aerials) and concentrating their rocket fire.

Not surprisingly, troops from



Dense bush in the Tsumeb farming area in Namibia makes tracking Swapo infiltrators difficult. But as far as the security situation is concerned, 1987 will go down in history as the year in which the bush war against Swapo abated and the urban terror onslaught began.

101 Battalion became increasingly reluctant to drive into battle. SWA Territory Force (SWATF) headquarters also recently dismissed media reports that members of the unit were mutinying against their continual deployment at the forefront of hostilities.

The war against Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) has been characterised by two other developments. The police have increasingly assumed the internal counter-insurgency role from the army, while externally Angola has built up its bases in the south of the country and strengthened its air force.

With the South African and Namibian defence forces being utilised more and more in a conventional role inside Angola, Swapol-Coin has taken greater responsibility for oper-

ations inside Namibia.

Its teams have been responsible for the death of 358 of the 736 Plan members killed so far in operations this year. In addition 21 guerrillas have been wounded and 44 arrested in a total of 189 contacts.

No longer scared

It is interesting to note that 222 of the 378 Swapo fighters killed by the SADF and SWATF over the year were killed in two attacks on bases in southern Angola. It was these two assaults, on Mongwa in mid-January (72 Plan dead, 48 Fapla) and on Cuvelai on October 31 (150 Plan dead and about 200 Fapla) that showed Angola was no longer scared to protect guerrillas by basing the two forces side by side.

Fapla's determination to defend Angolan territorial integ-

African force build-up deep inside southern Angola probably meant 1987 was the last year for some time that Swapo was able to launch a wet-season infiltration of note into the white farming area of Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Otavi.

The assault this year on the "triangle of death" saw the return after a two-year absence of Swapo's special unit (known as Typhoon).

It was rumoured in Windhoek intelligence circles that the unit was deploying the second generation of Swapo insurgent — those born in bases in Angola and Zambia since the bush war began in 1966.

While the infiltration contingent was wiped out almost to the man, soldiers deployed in the search-and-destroy operations reported a fanaticism and level of competence never before encountered.

Springboard

That's the good news. The bad news is that the members of the unit are probably being trained in urban terrorism.

And if Botswana, to believe Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, is becoming more amenable to the ANC as a route of access to South Africa, then the country will become a handy springboard for the Windhoek bomb-planters.

Reviewing the war in Namibia in terms of figures is easy: 736 insurgents died compared with 645 last year and 599 in 1985. Since 1966, 11 000 Plan members have been killed.

SWATF Major-General Willie Meyer says the military wing of Swapo consisted of 16 000 trained terrorists in 1978. Despite training between 700 and 1 000 members a year, Plan has suffered a nearly 50 percent attrition rate — leaving a current strength of 9 000 trained cadres.

Pretoria maintains that less than 15 percent of this number is available for deployment in Namibia. A third of the total force is assisting Fapla against Unita and 27 percent form the military command and its defensive battalions.

The percentage of contacts this year was 45,7 percent of the total of incidents, compared with just less than 37 percent in 1986.

There were 448 guerrilla incidents inside Namibia up to the end of November.

Troops charged for refusing to obey

By MARK VERBAAN
in Windhoek

REPORTS of mutiny among troops attached to units of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have snowballed this week with confirmation of more soldiers "refusing to obey a lawful order".

In the wake of reports last week of a mutiny within the ranks of the SWATF's 101 Battalion in northern Namibia come allegations of three more units facing internal dissent. And at least one of these has been confirmed by authorities.

Last week, the *Weekly Mail* reported that about 400 members of SWATF's 101 Battalion had refused to fight in southern Angola in support of Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

These soldiers were either under arrest or had resigned.

The SWATF at first declined to comment. The South African Defence Force rejected the report as "absolutely untrue".

However, SWATF then admitted 27 cases of soldiers who had "problems" with their deployment, though denying this was a mutiny. The problems, he said, had already been ironed out and the men were engaged in their usual duties.

In a letter published last week in the Namibian newspaper in Windhoek, a

soldier who gave his name as Tully Shillongo of Oshakati alleged he was one of the 400 soldiers who were on strike in 101 Battalion. He said that about 360 of these were in custody and 48, himself included, had resigned.

He said he had resigned because he was being forced to fight on the side of Unita in Namibia, that he was not an Angolan fighting on Angolan soil, and because many of "our" fighters had been captured or killed at Mavinga and their parents had not been informed.

The Namibian also reported that 202 Battalion had recently had a serious crisis when 48 soldiers refused

orders and opted to resign. They were protesting what they termed "unfair fines" and other grievances.

A SWATF representative declined to comment until he investigated.

A source in the Caprivi Strip said this week that 701 Battalion, based in the area, had been having similar problems. Approximately 40 members have allegedly asked to be transferred out of the operational area.

A representative of the SWATF liaison division, Commandant Lieb Bester, yesterday said 47 members of 701 Battalion had appeared at a court martial on November 10, where they

Troops charged for not obeying

From PAGE 1

● From PAGE 1
faced charges of refusing to obey a lawful order.

He said they were all found guilty and discharged from the SWATF. He declined to give details of the charges, saying this was "an internal matter".

And a member of SWATF's combat auxiliary service, which is

27/11-3/12/87
manned by volunteers, this week described how 400 of his colleagues had been fired from the unit.

He said the men, who had complained of bad treatment and conditions, had been addressed by a brigadier who told them to leave as they could easily be replaced by "3,000 Ovambos".

It is believed most of these problems are related to the fact that SWATF troops are having to go into Angola and support Unita in its battle against Fapla troops.

Meanwhile, as the fighting in the north intensifies, Windhoek appears increasingly to be the target of bomb attacks.

On Wednesday night, three bombs exploded in the northern industrial area just outside the capital. Two telephone poles were destroyed and the main railway line damaged in the blasts.

Nobody was injured.

A police representative said yesterday Russian-made MUV2 mines with about 200 grams of explosives were probably used.

● See PAGE 5

● TO PAGE 2

THE official touring map still claims that Oshikango is a town on the border between Namibia and Angola.

But today the villas are bombed out ruins, their few standing walls pocked with bullet holes, while shells of spent ammunition can be picked up on the road.

The only inhabitants are a South African military unit encamped 100 metres from the border.

A watertower has been converted into a machine gun turret from where a young soldier with binoculars scans the dense bush of Angola for signs of the "enemy".

Less than a kilometre away, on the Namibian side of the border, one can see the first Ovambo homesteads — signs of a civilian population trapped in a military struggle which has turned their region into a massively fortified war zone.

A dusk to dawn curfew is in force and allegations of beatings, torture and killings of the population are continually reported.

"They are part of our daily bread," said the white-haired Bishop Kleopas Dumani, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Namibia.

To an outside world bored with the endless delays and the seemingly intractable problem of independence for Namibia, it has become a forgotten war overshadowed by the clashes a few hundred kilometres to the north in Angola.

It is more than nine years since the United Nations security council adopted Resolution 435 in September 1978 which would have provided for free and fair elections in Namibia.

However, Pretoria has consistently refused to implement it, linking independence for Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Home to almost half the population of the largely desert land of Namibia, Ovamboland has been the main recruiting ground of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and the focal point of the guerrilla war.

Military bases are dotted throughout the border country, while the dead livestock on the side of the roads are testimony to the relentless patrols of the armoured cars.

To get into the largely white town at Oshakati, where the families of officers live, you have to pass through a military checkpoint.

Inside the fortifications, people go about their business — from Unisex hair salons to supermarket shopping — as if it were Welkom or Benoni — except the houses are sandbagged in case of an attack.

The military claim their forces in the north are there to protect the people from "intimidation by Swapo terrorists".

They believe they are winning the counter-insurgency war and use as proof the decline in the number of attacks since the early 1980s.

However, the second phase of their war against Swapo — winning the "hearts and the minds of the people" — has not met with the same success.

"They (the security forces) are not here to protect the people," said Dumani, "they are here to kill the people."

Nothing new, the Defence Force replies

A SOUTH African Defence Force representative said "there was nothing new in any of these allegations."

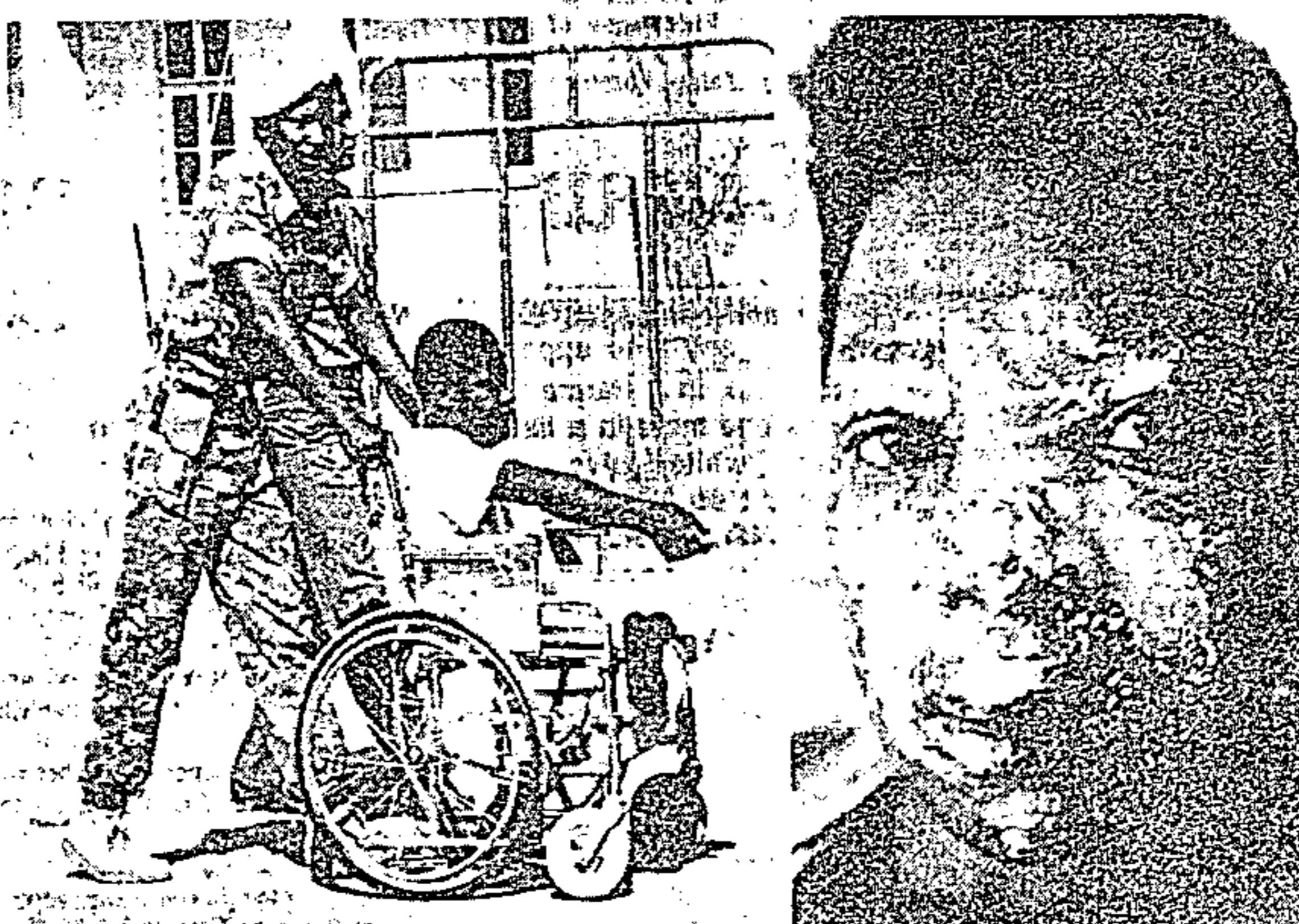
"The Defence Force has set up an organisation in SWA/Namibia to deal with precisely this sort of problem. Any member of the local population can lodge a complaint through these channels and it will be thoroughly investigated."

"The Defence Force does not condone, justify or tolerate any illegal actions committed against the local population. A number of soldiers have, in fact, appeared in court in SWA/Namibia, been convicted and punished in accordance with the law."

"The other side of this story is, however, missing. No mention is made of the atrocities committed by Swapo in SWA/Namibia. No mention is made of the civilians Swapo has murdered and maimed. No mention is made of the fact that Swapo is never held accountable in terms of the law."

Welcome to Oshikango. Or what's left of it

Life on the border: A town reduced to bullet-pocked rubble. Dusk-to-dawn curfews. Military bases are dotted all over. The roads are scattered with dead livestock. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Ondangua



Victims of the Namibian conflict: A wounded Koevoet soldier, left, and a civilian who claims his face was pressed against an exhaust

Pictures: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix, and JOHN LIEBERBERG, The Namibian

ple. If you go to the hospital and see a man who was beaten up by Koevoet (the police counter-insurgency unit) he will say he has been protected."

Even the homeland government in Ovambo is opposed to the South African military presence.

Peter Kalangula, the head of the Ovambo executive committee and leader of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, describes the military as an "occupation force".

Oswald Tshivuti, the secretary of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, keeps a record in his office of all the charges of atrocities levelled against Koevoet and the military by the people of Ovambo.

The fat 1987 file on his desk details 112 incidents ranging from allega-

tions of the machinegunning of a peasant farmer's herd of goats which wandered into a military camp to razing of houses of suspected Swapo sympathisers to allegations of rape committed by white soldiers.

The most common complaints are of Koevoet beating people for information which would then be used to track down Swapo guerrillas and of people shot for breaking the curfew.

A random perusal of Tshivuti's file reveals that on October 2 a man complained that his homestead was visited by seven Koevoet members.

He was out so they interrogated his wife and children about where the terrorists were. They started to hit them, he claimed, smashing his wife in the face with a bottle.

Koevoet searched the other huts.

They stripped two girls until they were naked and made them stand in the light of fire so they could look at their private parts.

"They fetched sticks and started to poke the girls on their female parts," a witness' statement said.

On the night of October 1, two women were sleeping on the stoep of a hospital set aside for visiting relatives and pregnant women. (Because of the curfew, pregnant women have to camp out on the hospital verandah in case they go into labour at night.)

They went into the bushes to relieve themselves and, though they were within the hospital grounds, were shot at as curfew breakers by members of 101 Battalion, the Ovambo battalion. One was killed, the other shot in the legs.

On September 3, a group of bare-chested white soldiers out drinking allegedly started beating people up and shooting at cars and shops. They wounded several people who were taken to 101 Battalion sick bay for treatment.

On July 27, members of 101 Battalion visited a shop for a drink. After talking to the people gathered there, they went to hide in the bush.

At 7.30pm four people (two women, a baby and a young man) left the shop to go home and were all shot dead by the members of the battalion as curfew breakers.

The Defence Force said they fired warning shots and people began running, but this was denied by witnesses to the shooting.

On July 8, a 64-year-old man was shot dead while returning home from a funeral. His wife said she waited and waited, "but Johannes never came home".

The Defence Force came the next day and told her that they shot him because he "walked in the evening and was a terrorist".

Until a few years ago, most of these cases were seldom reported.

It is largely thanks to the weekly exposés in the Windhoek-based newspaper, the Namibian, that they are now starting to see the light of day, making the claims of the security forces that the population are starting to side with them appear increasingly hollow.

Peasants interviewed deep in the bush were adamant that support for Swapo had not waned.

"The Boers are telling white lies," said one old man. "They only threaten people to support them. Even a small kid knows that the Boers are mishandling the people."

Thousands of Ovambos have fled to join Swapo during the 21-year war, meaning many homesteads have given relatives to the struggle, forging an indelible bond with the exiled army.

"How can you call a man a terrorist if he is fighting for his country?" asked another old man.

Dumani said the issue was not whether Swapo had support or not: "We are only asking that the people be given an opportunity to choose their leaders in a free and fair election. That is what the implementation of Resolution 435 is all about."

"As far as the South African government is concerned, they are not elected by the people of this country. They can prolong the process as long as they like, they will not succeed in changing our standpoint."

SACCSS is asking -
 "What changes and activities can we recommend to The Catholic Churches network to help it respond effectively to social and development needs in Southern Africa?"

SACCSS is looking for -
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This job would appeal to a lively individual capable of doing social research. The research post is for one year (1988) but could lead to a permanent post.

It would be an advantage to be a practising Catholic, speak at least one black language, drive a car and be able to work on your own. You will run a small office and in time direct the activities of one other fieldworker. A car will be provided.

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 37 A Somerset Road,
 Cape Town 8001
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Motivate fully please and give names and addresses of at least 2 contactable referees.

LECTURERS

The Association Of Black Accountants (ABASA) a non-profit organisation committed to increasing the numbers of Black Accountants in South Africa, has vacancies for Tutors/Lecturers at the centre for accounting and management studies in Johannesburg.

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- Quantitative Methods / Mathematics / Statistics
- Accounting

Applicants should ideally have a degree and teaching experience. Interested persons can contact Markus at (011) 23 0314/5 and/or submit a detailed C.V. to the Education Officer, P.O. Box 5282, Jhb 2000

The Closing date for applications is the 30th December 1987.

South Africans visiting Namibia often make the assumption that this vast, semi-desert territory has dismantled apartheid and is a long way down the road to racial integration and co-operation.

After all, it will soon be 10 years since the "Whites only" signs were taken down, racial discrimination was outlawed and the Group Areas Act was thrown into the dustbin of history. In the seat of government in Windhoek sits a multiracial six-party coalition whose Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, is convinced that in his "brave new world" on this side of the Orange River there are only "isolated pockets" of white resistance to change.

Right-wing moves

Barely had Mr Matjila made that observation — at an international seminar in Munich — than the territory's right-wingers were proving they could be every bit as conservative as any Free Stater or Far Northern Transvaaler.

In the space of two weeks:

● Extreme right-wing historian David Irving drew a capacity crowd (at R5-a head) to his lectures on the "truth" about Winston Churchill and the "real story" behind Rudolf Hess.

● Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche was given a warm welcome on a visit to Windhoek, where right-wingers called on the AWB to set up an office there.

● A movement known as Aksie

Racism and apartheid Still thrive in Namibia

Red Blanke Suidwes-Afrika (Action Save White South West Africa) reveals it has joined the AWB and claims to have a membership of 3 000 in all walks of life and from all parts of the territory.

● A dominee of the NG Kerk in the southern farming town of Keetmanshoop was one of the people behind moves to form a branch of the Afrikaner Volkswag in the territory. Although professing to be non-political, the movement was reluctant to release the names of its new executive to the local media.

● The Administration for Whites — which is dominated by the National Party of South West Africa — made it known it had reneged on an earlier decision to open up one of its whites-only schools to all races, despite the majority of parents being in favour of integration.

And 10 years after discrimination on the grounds of colour was outlawed, racism is still rife in many areas of the country. Government ministers and senior officials report being abused or treated as second-class citizens in the small platteland towns because of their colour. Even in Windhoek, there is at

The NP's plans for a whites-only election threaten discussions on a new constitution, reports Brendan Seery, Windhoek staffer of The Star's Africa News Service.

least one restaurant which refuses to admit non-whites and has yet to face prosecution. While the Mixed Marriages Act has long since been repealed, mixed race couples often find themselves the targets of abuse from whites.

At the base of the continued dominance of the right wing is the fact that, despite some cosmetic changes, the structure of "grand apartheid" is still in place in Namibia.

Under South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980, the country is divided up among various "ethnic administrations" which are elected by their own people and

take care of the affairs of those people.

In practice, this means that the whites retain their segregated health, educational and social facilities, as well as their considerable tax income.

The National Party of South West Africa, which is a member of the Transitional Government coalition, appears reluctant to see much change to the current system. NP leaders argue that the modified system of separate development they envisage is the best way of ensuring the protection of white minority rights in any future black-dominated central administration.

As an indication of its commitment to the concept of separate ethnic "kingdoms", the NP has gone ahead with plans to hold a whites-only election early next year, despite also being involved in negotiations over a future constitution.

Finance Minister and DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge warned recently that the whites-only poll could torpedo the constitutional discussions, particularly as the NP's opponents feel the whole ethnically-based structure should be torn down.

'SA to pull out of Namibia'

From MARK VERBAAN WINDHOEK. — Swapo has predicted that Pretoria would withdraw altogether from Namibia next year because of the high costs.

But the organisation is sceptical about claims by the South African Defence Force that its troops are being withdrawn from southern Angola,

Pretoria announced last Saturday that the South African forces were

moving back across the border into Namibia after assisting Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement to repulse an offensive by the Angolan army Fapla.

On Monday, Swapo's secretary for publicity and information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said: "We have detected no troop movements in the area.

"The South Africans have made similar state-

ments in the past that turned out to be lies. Let's wait and see what is the truth," he said.

Last month the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 602, which demanded the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola by Thursday this week.

It is uncertain whether or not Pretoria intends to stick to the deadline set out in Resolution 601.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma said this week that the SA military operations in Angola were a military set-back for his guerilla movement, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Plan, Swapo's armed wing, has been fighting a war on Namibia's northern border for the past 21 years. It consists of an estimated 9 000 insurgents.

Nujoma predicted that South Africa would be forced to withdraw from Namibia next year because of the cost in human and economic terms of ruling the territory.

"My optimism about the South African withdrawal is based on the conditions inside Namibia, which are making it increasingly unbearable for South Africa to bear the cost of occupation," he said. — *Namibian News Agency*

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Soldier held by Angola alleges 'fake' company

Weekly Mail Reporter

A NAMIBIAN soldier taken prisoner in Angola has claimed that the South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF) has specialised units that impersonate Swapo and commit crimes against the civilian population in Northern Namibia, according to a report by the Mozambique news agency, AIM.

Simeon Kandiwapa Petrus, 22, was No 86810173 in 101 Battalion of the SWATF when he was captured by Fapla in September in the area of Cuvelia in Cunene Province, AIM reported from Luanda.

The Angolan authorities presented Petrus to journalists at a press conference on Wednesday.

A SWATF representative said yesterday that he had no knowledge of Petrus, but would investigate the matter.

"Regardless of who he is, what he was saying is exactly what can be expected of a captive who has to please his captors. These are also a repetition of allegations made not only in recent times but in the past few years by Swapo," he said.

According to AIM, Petrus, speaking through an interpreter, claimed 101 Battalion had a special company that "wears Swapo uniforms" when "intimidating the local people".

When asked if these acts included the murder of civilians, he replied they did.

He charged that the same company was also used inside Angola where, impersonating Swapo, it obtained in-

formation on Fapla positions and equipment, according to AIM.

AIM reported that according to Petrus, the battalion was commanded by a South African colonel called "Vermoed". It consisted of "more than five companies", and included "a few" white South African soldiers.

Petrus told the press conference that members of 101 Battalion had travelled for a day-and-a-half from the Namibian border and met up with Unita units in Angola.

Before entering Angola, he said, the Namibian soldiers swapped their FN rifles for Soviet-made Kalashnikovs.

"We were told that we were going to fight alongside Unita against Swapo. In Namibia we had no idea what we would find in Angola," Petrus said. "Had we known that we were going to fight Fapla, perhaps we would have refused," AIM reported him as saying.

The battalion had gone to the rescue of three Unita units who were "running away from Fapla".

"We reorganised and we went to the front, following the trail of Fapla. We fought for a little while. Then I realised that my colleagues had fled and that I was alone. I hid in some bushes and when I saw Fapla soldiers passing I revealed myself and told them I was a Namibian."

Petrus said he was merely "an instrument" of the South Africans, but that there were some Namibians who entered SWATF "just to earn some money". He said he did not want to return to SWATF, and indicated an interest in joining Swapo. "There is a lot of discontent among civilians in Namibia" but people were afraid of identifying themselves as Swapo sympathisers "because South Africa has lots of agents there", AIM reported.

Celebrating rights with no-rights day

By JOHN PERLMAN

THE creators of Namibia's first public holiday devoted to human rights yesterday marked the day with a four-day ban on all public meetings.

The cabinet of Namibia's interim government yesterday invoked the Riotous Assemblies Act to impose a ban on all public meetings in the territory until midnight on Sunday.

December 10, designated Human Rights Day earlier this year in a cabinet reshuffle of the territory's public holidays, also marks the 28th anniversary of the forced removal of people from Windhoek's "old location" to the present township of Katutura.

The ban on meetings is believed to be aimed at preventing commemorative rallies at site of the "old location", which is now bare except for the graves of the 12 people killed while resisting the removal.

Both the South West African Peoples' Organisation and members of the parties in the interim government intended holding rallies at the place where the old township once stood.

11-17/12/87 W/Perlman

Generals' dilemma: 'How do we get out of this mess?'

By Jim Freeman, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — As reports of renewed skirmishes between Cuban and South African forces in southern Angola filter back from Luanda, South Africa can look back on 1987 as they year the war north of Namibia threatened to escalate into Pretoria's Vietnam.

For, faced with conventional fighting on a number of fronts deep inside "enemy" territory, the South Africans find themselves much in the position as the United States in south-east Asia: Now that we're in this mess, how do we get out?

The South African Defence Force's latest incursion into Angola began officially in late October with a strike on Swapo's central area headquarters at Cuvelai in which more than 150 guerillas were reported killed.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, subsequently revealed that the SADF was also providing limited support for Unita rebels who were warding off a determined offensive by Angolan troops in the south-east of the country.

The cost of the incursion was heavy. At least 40 South African and Namibian soldiers lost their lives fighting on the two fronts — battles described as the heaviest since the Angolan civil war and Operation Savannah in 1975.

UN peace plan is dead

But when Pretoria said its soldiers were returning to Namibia a month ago, the fighting was clearly not over. While some soldiers left, others were arriving.

SADF headquarters have remained tight-lipped but Luanda has claimed that South African security forces are again massing on the Namibian border and are making regular forays into Angolan territory.

The most significant conclusion Namibians draw from the extent of the fighting in southern Angola is that South Africa sees the Cunene River between Namibia and Angola as its northern border, and not the Orange 1500 km to the south. This is reflected by the feeling even in Foreign Affairs circles in Pretoria that the United Nations' peace and independence plan for Namibia is dead and the territory will continue to be ruled as an "autonomous" colony.

To South African parents the conclusion is simpler but more dramatic: their sons will fight and die 1 600 km from home for the foreseeable future.

What started as a low-intensity counter-insurgency operation a generation ago, in 1966, as brewed over the past 12 months into a full-blown semi-conventional conflict with an array of deadly weapons deployed by both sides.

The days of chasing a guerilla armed only with an automatic rifle are forever gone. In fact, it is safe to say the war against Swapo is temporarily over and has given way to an declared war with Namibia's powerful northern neighbour.

Superpower

Angola is described as southern Africa's "other superpower" and South African soldiers during the past invasion have been under repeated attacks from jet fighters and attack helicopters.

The cream of the South African Air Force has found that it cannot strike with impunity as Angolan radar cover extends deep into Namibian territory and is linked to deadly surface-to-air missiles.

But while the build-up in Angolan military confidence began three years ago, the drastic increase in the number of clashes between the security forces of the two countries has been a 1987 phenomenon.

When in the past Swapo guerillas sheltered with the Angolan armed forces (Fapla) in southern Angola, the Angolans would almost invariably get the way of SADF preventive strikes.



It was reported this week that South African and Cuban forces had clashed in southern Angola. Given the extent of Luanda's weaponry and manpower support from the eastern bloc, skirmishes can be expected to escalate quickly. This picture shows a captured World War 2 Russian T-34 tank, which Unita claims was taken during a battle against Angolan and Cuban forces.

A far-away war that became SA's Vietnam

No more. The Angolans might be taking heavy casualties assisting their "allies of liberation" — but they are assisting Swapo.

The first real clash of the year took place in February at Mongua in south-central Angola when 48 Angolan soldiers died coming to the rescue of guerillas under attack. Seventy-two Swapo fighters died in the fighting.

It was the worst clash with the Angolans since May 1986 when more than 50 were killed after a Namibian motorised pursuit of guerillas entered southern Angola and drove into an ambush laid jointly by Swapo and Fapla.

Niggling skirmishes and incidents followed. But by far the most serious was the recent October 31 strike on Swapo headquarters at Cuvelai. The SADF never revealed the fact, but soldiers involved reported about 200 Angolan soldiers killed in the operation.

The South Africans admitted they had warned Fapla of the imminent strike but instead of

fleeing the Angolans prepared a vicious defence. The attackers were beaten off and had to wait for re-inforcements before they were able to take the town.

Then when South Africa pushed at least three battalions of troops into south-eastern Angola in support of beleaguered Unita, the gloves were removed in public.

Protecting Savimbi

Spearheading the South African contingent was the crack 32 Battalion of former black Angolan nationalist fighters — a few years ago renowned as probably the best counter-insurgency unit in the world, but now operating exclusively in a conventional military role. Backed with tanks, cannon, strike aircraft and armoured cars, the battalion's task was to prevent Fapla and its Cuban and Russian allies from driving Dr Jonas Savimbi's forces from their strongholds.

In the process, 32 Battalion suffered losses in the successful

defence of Mavinga and the subsequent counter-attack towards the Lomba River and Cuito Cuanavale, about 300 km inside Angola.

It was at the Lomba River that the present military stalemate was reached and the South Africans faced their greatest dilemma since the cross-border operations began. If they could not advance, then neither could they withdraw.

A pullback to the Namibian border would have (rightly or wrongly, given the extent of human and material loss) been seen as a retreat. This would have demoralised Unita, spurred Fapla on, and incurred the wrath of the South African public which enjoys being on the winning side.

There is very little doubt that if South Africa had left Angola at that stage, the Luanda forces would have swept down the dusty roads of southern Angola, though Mavinga and possibly down to Jamba.

The South African generals decided to sit tight and wait for the December-January rainy

season to bog down manoeuvres and hamper a crossing of the Lomba river by Fapla before leaving Unita to its devices for the next year.

Luanda, it seems, has no intention of waiting. Despite claims by Pretoria that Fapla lost 4 000 soldiers, the fact that only the South African contingent was propping up the Savimbi kingdom silenced the doves in the politburo who were making noises about talking to the rebel leader. The hawks, of course, made it very clear that South Africa would either have to withdraw in the face of a massive onslaught of men and machinery or risk becoming embroiled in an ongoing conflict against a force with far greater resources.

It was reported first that all leave for the estimated 40 000 Cuban troops in the country was being cancelled. The second round of dispatches from Luanda said a further 17 Cuban generals had arrived in the country and were preparing to move their forces south of the 16th parallel in revocation of

the February 1984 Lusaka agreement.

At that time, South Africa and Angola had agreed to create a demilitarised zone in the southern Angolan area occupied by the SADF. In return, Angola would have to keep Swapo from returning to the area and pull back the Cubans to the parallel, which follows the railway line between Namibe and Menongue.

Accord is dead

Another proviso was that a new diplomatic initiative to revive the UN peace plan for Namibia was to be launched.

Luanda says now that if Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council is dead, then so is the Lusaka Accord.

This week it was reported that South African and Cuban forces had clashed again in southern Angola. Given the determination of Luanda to drive the SADF out and the extent of its weaponry and manpower support from the eastern bloc, the limited skirmishes can be expected to escalate quickly.

The solution for the generals is easy. There is no alternative but military victory. But it is up to the South African Government to decide whether it can afford to be dragged into a bloody quagmire with no chance of final victory, or leave Dr Savimbi and his hard-pressed followers to the mercy of Luanda.