

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1989

JULY

**WINDHOEK** — Winter winds and a sense of *deja vu* you can almost taste. That's Namibia in June.

At least for those of us who were present when the final curtain was rung down on white Rhodesia.

Back in 1980 (is it really almost a decade ago?) at rallies of the United African National Council (UANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa descended, in his amazing technicolour dream-coat and truncated shepherd's crook, from a megabucks-an-hour hired Bell Jet Ranger helicopter.

Thousands attracted by the little clergyman and heaved a sigh of relief for the "Great White Hope", not particularly concerned to look behind the scenes for the T-shirts, Cokes, sticky buns and pop music that messagely meant more as a message to the people than the moderate, free market ideology of the bishop.

In 1989, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — Dirk Mudge's "Rainbow coalition" — is doing much the same thing in Namibia as the bishop did in Rhodesia.

Chartered twin-engine private planes ferry Dirk and his non-white comrades into the "hearts and minds" of the people, and even more expensive Dakotas shuttle the scribblers and lensmen of the local and foreign media to the DTA gatherings, be they in Katima Mulilo, Rundu or at Ongwediva in the heart of Swapo's Owambo country.

T-shirts, tins of bully beef and buses to bring in people from hundreds of kilometres away are as much DTA as they were UANC.

In Salisbury's comfortable suburbs, the whites sipped their G-and-Ts, secure in the belief that Africans would naturally opt for the middle-of-the-road bishop (or at least an alliance with Nkomo that would squeeze out Mugabe). After all, didn't Good Old Smithy tell us we had

# DTA follows the dream of Rhodesia's

**BRENDAN SEERY**

(221)

the "happiest Africans on the continent"?

And didn't Phineas (good heavens, one never considered the garden boy's surname — they don't have them do they?) say as much whenever we asked him as he washed the car?

Ten minutes away from the smoke and dust of Katutura township, many (but not all) whites enjoying the over-priced luxury in suburbs like Klein Windhoek and Ludwigsdorf are

singing much the same song.

Wishful thinking has it that Swapo will struggle to get the two-thirds majority it needs to dictate a constitution in the future Constituent Assembly and that the DTA and other "moderates" will hold the whip-hand veto.

Buses, planes and trucks (to say nothing of music and hand-outs at the Alliance's now well-known blue-and-white marquee) could only get around 3 000 DTA

supporters to the rally at Ongwediva over this past weekend.

More than 15 000 (according to the official police estimate) made their way to the rival Swapo rally 10 km away.

They used cars, bakkies, buses and bicycles to get there. Returned exiles at the UN-rdn refugee camp at Ongwediva walked while some wheel chair-ridden patients from Oshakati Hospital powered themselves there over seven blistering kilometres.

Cocooned in self-righteous isolation, soothed by His Master's Voice in the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, and convinced that the Argus-owned newspapers in the country printed the truth only on their sports pages, white Rhodesians were totally unprepared for the Muga-be avalanche.

Someone should perhaps gently nudge white "Southwesters" so that they don't go into shock when Sam Nujoma speaks on radio and television the night before the announcement of the election results, appealing for calm and reconciliation: "My fellow Namibians . . ."

Bishop Muzorewa

Angola to  
watch Swapo  
for breaches

Political Correspondent  
THE Angolan army, as-  
sisted by information  
provided by South  
Africa, is adopting a new  
"get tough" approach  
against Swapo members  
violating the conditions  
of UN resolution 435.

The Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik  
Botha, said last night  
that the government had  
been informed that Fa-  
pla's Chief of Staff has  
ordered his troops to  
take "drastic measures"  
against any Swapo per-  
sonnel found south of  
the 16th parallel.

Mr Botha said that  
South Africa had sup-  
plied the MPLA govern-  
ment with information  
and details about Swapo  
cadres who have been  
seen south of this lati-  
tude.

# Namibian voters to register

Car. 7. 2. 13 117/89 (221)

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Electoral officials shadowed by United Nations watchdogs are fanning out across Namibia to begin registering voters on Monday for elections in November that will herald independence.

Voter-registration will be conducted under fraud-foiling security measures probably unprecedented in any African poll.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday published regulations governing registration of electors eligible to vote for a constituent assembly that will write the new nation's first constitution.

The registration process beginning on Monday runs until September 15 and is expected to provide a roll of about 500 000 voters for the UN-supervised election.

Security and control measures agreed by Mr Pienaar and Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari to prevent vote-rigging ensure a two-handed check of every step in the process.

Mr Pienaar yesterday urged qualifying Namibians to register "so that they will be able to vote during election week" set for the first half of November.

UN watchdogs assigned to endorse a "free and fair" election will

chaperone all registration teams and will be posted at all district offices and in the main electoral office here

Ballot papers and registration cards that will identify voters at the polls are being printed in South Africa and brought to Namibia in sealed containers.

Mr Pienaar said that franchise is available to people 18 and older born in Namibia and their children, regardless of where they were born or where they live. Four years of continuous residence in the territory at the date of registration also qualifies a voter.



# TOP SWAPO EX-EXILE SPELLS OUT POLICY ON SA

**THEO-BEN GURIRAB** returned home last week after an absence of 27 years, and found that very little had changed.

After visiting his mother's grave — she died during his long absence and he could not attend the burial — he went up the hills he frequented as a young boy and there found that, truly, nothing had changed.

Says Mr Gurirab: "When I reached the top I found the 'people' who used to live there still around. I picked up a few stones, threw them at the 'people' like in the old days of my youth, and the 'people' threw them back at me just like they used to.

"Then I knew that I was back home."

The "people" he was talking about are the baboons which have made the hills and mountains of Namibia their home.

Anecdotes stop when Mr Gurirab talks serious business, the business of the present and the future.

**HE** is widely tipped as Namibia's first Minister of Foreign Affairs in the event Swapo secures the necessary two-thirds majority in the November elections.

About future relations with neighbouring South Africa Mr Gurirab is adamant there will be very few, and plans will be worked out to distance Namibia even further from the country with which Swapo waged war for more than 22 years.

Says Mr Gurirab: "There will be no diplomatic relations whatsoever with South Africa. Definitely none.

"But the reality is that independent Namibia will, economically and otherwise, be an integral part of South Africa like the other countries around it.

"But after independence we will become members of the Organisation of African Unity, non-aligned countries, the United Nations and possibly also the Commonwealth."

An important organisation Namibia will also join will be

By JON OWELANE, Weekend Argus Africa  
News Service in Windhoek

the southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), whose member-states are the frontline nations.

By becoming SADCC members Namibians will be hoping, like the other frontline states, to reduce as much as possible their economic dependence on the wealthy neighbour often accused of derailing the economies of the weaker nations through acts of destabilisation.

**AND** what would relations be between a Swapo government and black nationalist movements involved in the liberation struggle be?

The smooth and suave, soft-spoken Mr Gurirab replies: "We will join the international community in supporting the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

"We will not fail in our duty to give political, diplomatic and financial support to the struggle for liberation in

South Africa. We will join the rest of the world in demanding a change in South Africa. After all, we are also victims of that country's colonialism and apartheid."

But wouldn't that cause problems for Namibia by way of South African military raids?

"We will not have Namibia used as a base to launch attacks against any country, because that will not be good-neighbourliness.

"As members of the United Nations we will adopt its charter which requires members to respect the independence, sovereignty and territory of neighbours.

"Because we do not want anyone to use Namibia to undermine South Africa's independence, sovereignty and territory we will not allow Namibia to be used for attacks. At the same time we will expect South Africa to respect our territory, indepen-

dence and sovereignty and not attack us."

**BUT** if Namibian dependence on trade with South Africa is to be reduced, what about "South African Airways flights" landing at the country's airports and overflying Namibia en route to overseas countries?

Says Mr Gurirab: "Now that's a tough one. It is a tough one and we will need to look into it."

He feels that the two months set aside for campaigning for the elections is too long, and could be shortened.

"We do not need to sell ourselves to the people who will ultimately count, the voters. They know us, and they have known us all these years.

"Perhaps the business community would be the ones to sell ourselves to, but we have been doing that all these years overseas in preparation. We have met and addressed businessmen and potential investors in the Americas, in Europe and elsewhere in Africa.

"But for purposes of the elections it is the voters who are most important, and they know us."

**MR** Gurirab recounts the story of a young Afrikaner businessman who travelled to Zambia to meet him and question him about the future once Swapo was installed in government.

"After comparing what we told him with the brainwashing he had been getting all the years, he made up his mind to invest in Namibia and he made the right choice.

"The business community ought to know that now is the time to invest in Namibia, because the sanctions and disinvestment we have had to endure through South Africa's presence here will be a thing of the past after independence.

"An independent Namibia will mean one in which the future will be looking bright and prospects for investment, and all those stories, the propaganda, that have been spread about Swapo are all untrue."

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

NAMIBIA'S election campaign gets into top gear today with a massive rally by Swapo in Windhoek. The three top leaders who returned from exile two weeks ago are due to make their first public appearance.

No expense is being spared in the lead-up to the election by the two main parties — Swapo and its main rival the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Today's rally will be a razzmatazz affair with a 24-piece band of former exiles, with equipment worth R750 000, warming up the crowd before Swapo's election director Hage Geingob announces the party's election manifesto — until now a tightly guarded secret.

Last weekend three top leaders of the DTA, its chairman Dirk Mudge, its president Kuaima Riruako and vice-president Mishake Muyongo, a former Swapo vice-president, made a flying visit to the Caprivi, Kavango and Owambo regions where they addressed thousands of supporters.

Like Swapo, the moderate DTA movement also had tents and bands, showing that the campaign is going to be more than mere sloganeering.

This week a new party joined the fray. A breakaway Swapo exile who returned home, Mr Hiskai Uanivi, launched the Communist Party of Namibia.

Without specifically referring to Swapo's leader Sam Nujoma, he spoke of the "real puppets" who were not inside the country, but abroad.

Mr Nujoma, who is said to fear for his safety, is not among more than 10 000 exiles who have returned under a general amnesty.

The registration of some 700 000 Namibian voters began yesterday, with all parties urging voters to register for the November 1 election in Africa's last colony.

## Spree

"The war is behind us. We are entering an era of peace.

"We want this to be a clean election campaign," said Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's Foreign Secretary, who returned after 27 years in exile.

Swapo has embarked on a massive property spending spree, its largest acquisition being its election headquarters close to Windhoek's city centre, which cost in the region of R5,5 million.

Swapo has set up its own property company, Swapo Properties (Pty) Limited, which has acquired 39 houses in the capital, 10 of them said

# Expense is no object in Swapo's lead-up to polls

3 Times 2/7/89  
(221)

to have gone for more than R250 000 in the inflated market.

Also in the scramble for properties are 20 foreign missions which have set up headquarters in Windhoek, turning it from a sleepy provincial town to a buzzing cosmopolitan metropolis where languages from every corner of the globe are now heard,

The Soviets, who have made an impact with their foreign mission under Paulus Pavlov, have also been scouting around for a suitable building for their mission. They have sent a special property-buying team into the territory.

According to dealers the Soviets have been looking at the former Berg Hotel, which housed the National Intelligence Service and was once the headquarters of the Administrator-General, and Pension Berger, Windhoek's most exclusive private hotel.

The United States has already paid out R4,28 million for properties.

Britain, with foresight, acquired its properties 10 years ago when prices were still low, soon after the signing of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, the international independence plan for Namibia.



# Swapo's plan for Namibia

CAN TRAILS 3/7/89 221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has put Namibia on notice for significant political, economic and social restructuring if it gains power in November's elections, but says it plans no sweeping state take-over of land or industry.

The widely tipped front-runner in UN-supervised elections says it plans to establish a Namibian state that will claim sovereignty over Walvis Bay and offshore islands.

In a policy document unveiled yesterday at a 15 000-strong rally in the capital, Swapo took a further step away from a 74-year South African link, claiming the territory's assumed economic reliance on the southern neighbour "is a false argument".

Election campaign boss Mr Hage Geingob named Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma as independent Namibia's first head of state under Swapo rule, and said the 60-year-old leader "has his bags packed" to return from nearly 30 years of exile.

Geingob and other Swapo officials who returned

two weeks ago from long exile outlined their vision of a new Namibia to some 15 000 people at an open-air rally in Katutura that churned up additional dust over the usually sandy township.

Red, green and blue banners dominated a temporary stage, and the Swapo colours sprouted across the crowd in flags, pennants, hats and clothing.

In a presentation stretched over three hours by translation from Geingob's English into Afrikaners, Oshivambo, Herero and Nama, the campaign leader predicted a 90% poll victory for Swapo.

In a preamble to its 24-page policy document, Swapo commits itself to protecting fundamental rights "denied to the majority of Namibian people for over a century by both German and South African colonialists."

"Freedom includes the fight to life and personal liberty — rights to freedom of movement, expression, conscience, worship, speech, press assembly and association," the document says.

Swapo proposes economic, social and political

restructuring because "the black majority has not only been robbed of its land, but also of its fair share of the wealth it produces."

The movement proposes:

● Economic reconstruction to "achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and to bring about a balance between just economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for foreign and local private investors."

For too long, says the party, Namibia's economy was tailored to needs and demands of foreign private capital, channeling the benefits of profit-focused operations to minority white rulers.

Under Swapo, the state would own most of the country's economic resources, but "no wholesale nationalisation of the mines, land and other productive sectors is envisaged in the foreseeable future."

● Mining corporations — who underpin the economy — would have to plough back "a significant

To page 3

P.T.O.



# Namibian parties seeking voters

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Anyone out there, white and Namibian-born, or has Namibian parents, and wants to vote?

Some Namibian political parties need you.

Officials mainly of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the former National Party — running as Aksie Christelik Nasionaal (ACN) in November's pre-independence poll — are looking for vote-qualified South Africans to use their franchise.

In the face of Swapo's rarely doubted ability to secure at least half the national vote, the main opposition groups are

launching vote-catching campaigns coinciding with the official start of voter registration today.

Qualification to vote rests in Namibian birth, Namibian parentage or four continuous years of residence in the territory at the time of registration.

Some party officials optimistically believe up to 60 000 qualifying voters could be living in South Africa.

"We have not done any in-depth research on those numbers," said DTA assistant secretary-general Mr Ken Howes.



**RALLYING SONG . . .** A Swapo cultural group sings beneath a poster of president Mr Sam Nujoma at a rally held near Windhoek yesterday, where Swapo unveiled its manifesto for Namibia's independence election.

Picture: REUTERS

"There are other people doing this research and this figure of 60 000 has been bandied around.

"A lot of people left in 1978, but it's difficult to say how many.

"We are setting up our voter registration campaign for people from Namibia and South Africa."

The DTA had no plans to ferry potential supporters or voters from the south, "but we had one guy phone us proposing that he and other businessmen hire a Boeing 737 and fly some people here", he said.

ACN leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said he thought estimates of up to 40 000 eligible voters in South Africa "too high".

But some former "Southwesters" were organising qualified voters in various South African centres with the aim of laying on buses for them, Mr Pretorius said.

● Registration regulations published last Friday say there will be no registration or voting by proxy — both must be done in the territory, registration by September 15, and voting probably in the second week in November.

*CALL TIPS 3/7/89 22*

From page 1

part" of their profits, and taxes would be loaded on transnational corporations.

State revenue from mining would be channelled largely into agricultural development.

● Land reform policies would overturn race-based land allocation and "transfer some of the land from the few with too much of it to the landless majority."

Swapo says whites own 65% of the land, with almost half of some 6 000 ranches owned by absentee landlords.

"The land owned by absentee landlords and some of the land of the farmers with many farms will be transferred to the landless."

Swapo plans state farms, co-operatives, peasant family farms, and private commercial farms, but says it proposes no land nationalisation.

● A Swapo government would declare a 200-mile offshore zone and carefully allocate fishing rights to an over-exploited resource, it says.

● The party dismisses as simplistic the claims that Namibia's economy is irrevocably tied to South Africa's and that any independent Namibian government would have to "toe the Pretoria line".

Swapo cites South African-based transnationals establishing themselves in other states under "the spectre of sanctions" against apartheid.

Namibia did not need access to South African transport links. "The present use of South African routes is contrived; it is not dictated by any natural necessity," Swapo says.

● The party proposes state-funded compulsory education for seven primary years and three years at secondary level, and a mass literacy campaign. Primary education would be in mother languages, and in English — the proposed official language — thereafter.

● Local-government restructuring would divide Namibia into regional, district, municipal and village units, and plans participation by chiefs and other traditional tribal leaders.

● Swapo proposes military conscription of at least two years for Namibian men aged 17 to 45. Former guerillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) will be at the core of the new national army, which will also be active in "agricultural production, construction and other civil duties".

● Swapo says officials in public life would have to declare business interests, and the party undertakes to clamp down on corruption which "will be regarded as a serious crime".

● A Swapo-run government "will respect the democratic principle of periodic elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage".



# Hard time at Swapo rally for SA-linked journalists

By Jon Qwelane, <sup>Star 31/7/87</sup> 221  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Some newsmen, particularly those with South African connections, were refused entry to the press enclosure during yesterday's mass rally held by Swapo in Katutura township outside Windhoek.

Some were derided by guards at the gates and told that their credentials were questionable and they worked for "unknown" and possibly non-existent newspapers, despite having produced their accreditation cards.

It took the intervention of a senior Swapo official for the newsmen to be allowed in — after they had been vouched for by other journalists.

But if reporters had a torrid time, Namibian women must have gone to bed very pleased with themselves. The Swapo manifesto, unveiled publicly yesterday, promised them equality in all respects with men, and sexual harassment at work will be punishable.

Life in Katutura came to a standstill as thousands headed for the community centre to hear and see Swapo leaders who returned home two weeks ago after absences of up to 30 years.

The crowd, asked whether Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma should be told to come home, gave a resounding roar of "Yes!"

Guitars twanged and saxophones blared as a band played revolutionary music, backed by a singing troupe.

Somewhere in the crowd a balloon burst, and panic from people thinking it was a gunshot led to a stampede which saw several being injured.

At the close of the rally the crowd stood to attention as Swapo's anthem was sung.

UN police monitors watched proceedings from a distance. Also present were a number of white Swapo supporters and members of various diplomatic missions.

## Swapo vow at huge election rally

# No one-party state, and no communism

Star 3/7/89

221

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
Windhoek

No communism, no one-party state, and no large-scale nationalisation. That was Swapo's message when it presented its blueprint for a future Namibia to a huge rally in Katutura Township in Windhoek yesterday.

But the director of Swapo's election campaign, Mr Hage Geingob, made it clear there would have to be a restructuring of the economy to "achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and a balance between just economic returns for the people and reasonable profits for foreign and local investors".

He said the State would have ownership of a significant part of the economic resources, but added: "No wholesale nationalisation is envisaged of mines, land and other productive sectors."

Swapo saw the future economy as having elements of State ownership, joint ventures and private investment.

Labelling as lies suggestions that Swapo would introduce communism and a one-party state, he released details of the organisation's election manifesto:

### Walvis Bay

● Namibia will be a democratic, unitary state which will include the territory of Walvis Bay and the islands off the Namibian coast which are currently in SA hands.

● A Bill of Fundamental Rights which will be radically different from the "bogus" Bills produced by SA-appointed administrations.

● Citizenship will be granted to people born in the country, those who have Namibian parents and those who have married Namibian citizens. Naturalisation will be granted only after 10 years.

● Freedom of religion and speech will be guaranteed.

● Namibia will adopt a non-aligned stance and will express appreciation to those countries — including the socialist bloc and Scandinavia — which have supported the long Swapo struggle.

● Namibia will also follow the Frontline states' policy of offering support and solidarity to "the struggling peoples of southern Africa". Implicit is an unwavering opposition to apartheid.

● Swapo will strive for education and health for all, and special efforts will be made to redress the imbalances, particularly in black rural areas.

away.

level low enough to accommodate small, less profitable businesses falls



# Swapo's plan for Namibia

From BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — No communism, no one-party state, no large-scale nationalisation — that was Swapo's message when it presented its blueprint for a future Namibia to a rally in Windhoek's Katutura township.

The director of Swapo's election campaign, Mr Hage Geingob, made it clear, however, that there would have to be a "restructuring" of the Namibian economy to "achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and to bring about a balance between just economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for the foreign and local private investors".

He said the State would own

15/6 ARGUS 3/7/89 22/

a "significant part of the country's economic resources" but added: "No wholesale nationalisation is envisaged of mines, land and other productive sectors." Swapo envisages the future economy as having elements of State ownership, joint ventures and private investment, he said.

## 20 000 CROWD

Mr Geingob told a crowd estimated by most journalists and diplomatic observers as at least 20 000, the biggest yet seen in Namibia, that Swapo expected the people of Namibia to give it a massive "Yes" vote in the UN-supervised elections in November. He claimed Swapo would attract at least 90 percent of the vote.

Labelling as "lies" suggestions that Swapo would introduce communism and a one-

party state to the country, Mr Geingob released details of the organisation's election manifesto, including:

- Namibia will be a democratic, unitary state, which will include the territory of Walvis Bay and the islands off the Namibian coast, which are in South African hands.

- There will be a three-cornered system of government, consisting of executive, legislative and judicial arms, with the "necessary checks and balances" written into a future constitution.

- A Bill of Fundamental Rights, which will be "radically different" from the "bogus" Bills produced by previous South African-appointed administrations, will be included in the constitution.

See page 10.



**ENTHUSIASTIC:** A Swapo supporter shows his approval at a rally attended by thousands of people in Windhoek.



Africa  
3/7/89

# Namibia 'Last lap on road to nationhood'

221

By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

THE last lap in the race to Namibia's nationhood has begun with the gazetting of voter legislation, and registration of voters starts today.

Since early Friday registration officers

## ELECTION

were being deployed at various stations throughout the country and towns and villages are awash with official posters urging prospective voters to register for the November elections.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, have agreed that registration cards and ballot papers will be printed by the government printers in Pretoria and will be escorted to Namibia by UN representatives and those appointed by Mr Pienaar.

Swapo has said the voter registration system as it stands is open to gross abuse, and has pointed to the Angolan refugees living in the Kavango district as a prime example.

A provision of the law is that anyone who has lived in Namibia continuously for four years at least, can vote.

Swapo says the Angolan fugitives who fled to the north-east of the country at the height of the civil war in their country in the late 1970s and right through up to the mid-80s can, in terms of the provision, vote.

The organisation also claims that "South African soldiers, policemen, seconded civil servants, foreigners and mercenaries" can vote if they have been in Namibia for four years and that, says Swapo, would be an abuse of the law.

On July 10 a proclamation enacting the November elections will be gazetted, followed a week later by one accepting the registration of political parties to contest the polls.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that Namibia's decolonisation process has shifted into a new and decisive phase as inhabitants look back with mixed feelings on the first three months of the United Nations-supervised operation.

Namibia's political parties this weekend formally began to curry favour with voters in preparation for the elections due in the first week of November.

There are a large number of political groupings in the country but the main rivals are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo.

In its election manifesto, the DTA promises a prosperous, non-racial multi-party democracy for Namibia.

Registration of an estimated 500 000-plus Namibians eligible for the vote. Registration is to carry on until

September 15, in terms of legislation promulgated by Mr Pienaar, in consultation with Mr Ahtisaari.

Swapo has a problem with the residence provision, says Swapo's Secretary for Information, Mr Hipido Hamutenya.

There is nothing to prevent thousands of South African soldiers returning to Namibia to register as voters.

There is also the question of thousands of Angolans who fled their country since independence in 1975 and now reside in Namibia.

Namibia faces a tough four months ahead as the politicians hit the campaign trail in the sparsely-populated country.

No political mercy is expected and none given as perceived weaknesses are exploited to the utmost for political gain.



Mr Ahtisaari

Against that, Namibians review the first three months of the UN preparatory phase to ready the country for free and fair elections.

On April 1 the UN settlement plan began and almost ended in disaster as shots fired in anger between Swapo guerrillas and police units shattered a formal ceasefire even before it began.

Swapo says its fighters entered Namibia without hostile intentions to be allocated bases, but South Africa says Swapo violated the ceasefire.

Namibian police reported that even seriously wounded guerrillas from Angola refused to surrender and carried on fighting in the battles of those first weeks of April.

In his report of January 23 this year, ratified by the UN Security Council, Mr de Cuelar lists the duties of the UN military component of the UN transition assistance group (Untag).

Among other things, they should monitor from April 1 "The restriction of Swapo troops to base in Angola and Zambia" and "Keep the borders under surveillance and prevent infiltration."

Sadly, none of these things happened on a day which should have been auspicious for Namibia and the UN which was still flush with pride at having received the Nobel Peace Prize for its peace-keeping operations.

Last-moment shilly-shallying over cost-cutting procedures in the UN Security Council left Untag woefully ill-equipped and understaffed to carry out its obligations toward Namibia on the implementation date of the settlement plan.



# Will Namibia's 'fair' election be fair?

14645  
3/7/87  
221

From JON QWELANE of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

**T**HE matter of "free and fair" elections in Namibia, which has preoccupied almost everyone in the country in the three months since the formal implementation of the United Nations peace plan, took concrete form with the gazetting of the proclamation on voter registration on Friday.

## VOTERS

From today thousands of Namibians — nobody in official circles wants to hazard how many, though a figure of 400 000 has been unofficially suggested — begin registering as voters in the general elections four months from now.

But even as the world community's plan to grant independence to Namibia through "free and fair" elections proceeds, questions are already being asked about just how "fair" the poll will be.

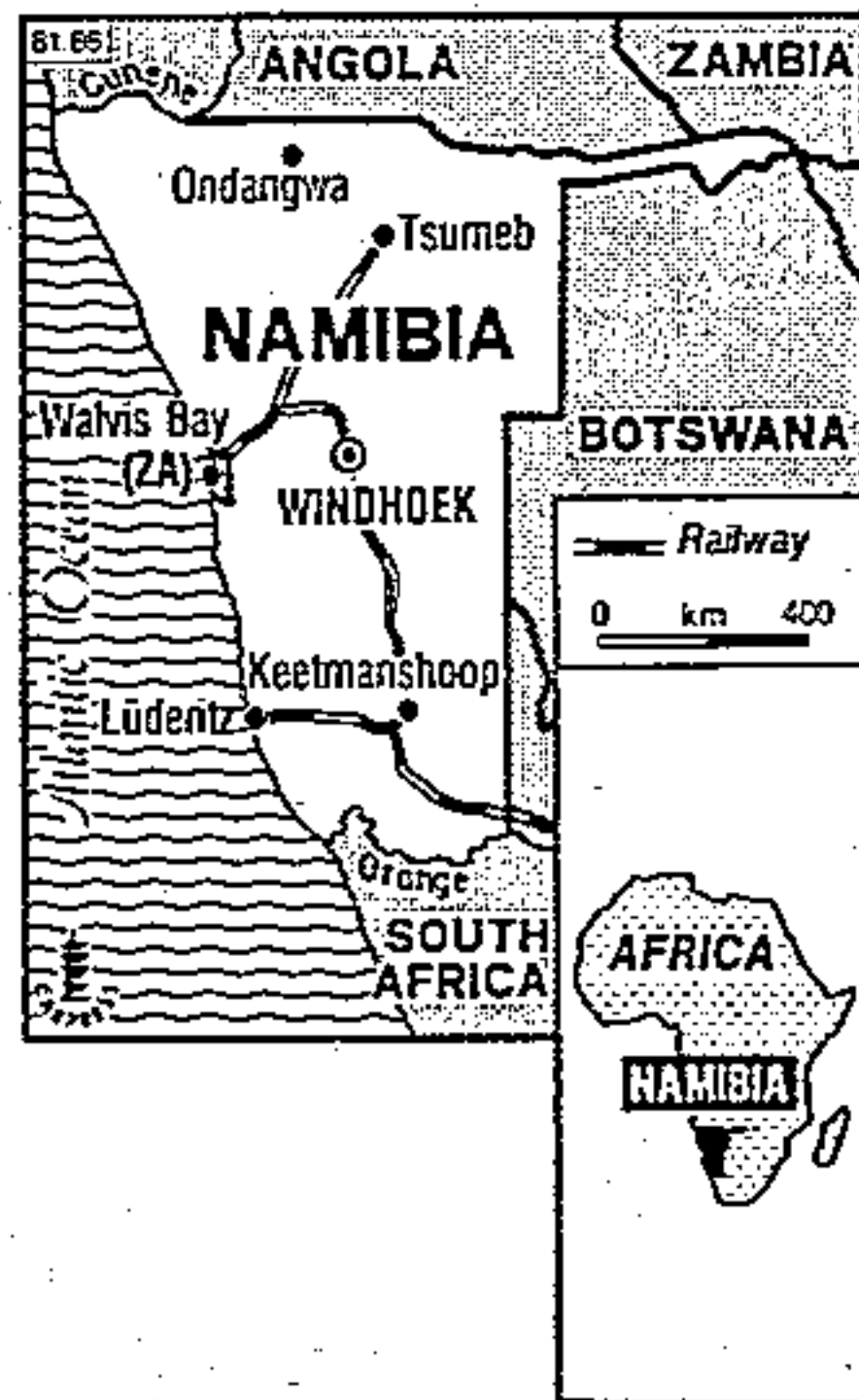
## Silent

First, the gazetted proclamation permits anyone who has lived continuously for at least four years in the country to register and be a voter. Prospective voters must be at least 18 years old.

It does not specify — and the senior spokesman for the Administrator-General agrees the law is silent on the matter — that those who have lived continuously in Namibia for the minimum four-year period must have done so legally.

It neither compels them to have been gainfully employed during that time of residence, which

would imply legally engaged in service and therefore legally resident in the



country. Several politicians directly connected with the coming elections have been quick to point out what they perceive as an immediate danger — the Angolan fugitives, estimated to be between 30 000 and 40 000, who fled their country at the height of its civil war and have been living in the Kavango district for more than four years could register as voters and participate in the polls.

## Difference

A senior member of one of the parties which will contest the elections says: "All these Angolan people would make a substantial difference if allowed to vote. Considering Namibia's voter population, 30 000 or 40 000 extra voters would have a telling effect."

The second flaw is directly connected to the first, the major difference being that non-Namibians who will be allowed to vote in this instance will be army and police personnel, as well as seconded civil servants.

People in those service categories who have lived in Namibia continuously for at least four years will be allowed to vote if they sign sworn statements recording

their intention to remain after the elections.

But there is nothing compelling them to honour their statements. They could leave any time after the elections and no prosecution for anything, not even perjury, could be instituted against them.

## Conscience

The administration's chief spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, says the only safeguard against people going back on their word is their "conscience".

Again politicians are worried the votes could be "manipulated" in this manner and the outcome decided largely by the ballots of foreigners in the form of Angolan fugitives and seconded South African personnel.

Mr Roux, however, says there are "no more than 450" seconded personnel and army and police staff who will vote.

## Domicile

The third flaw in the voter registration procedure is in the provision that anyone who was born in Namibia can be registered to vote in November, regardless of their present domicile.

It does not matter that one may now be permanently resident in another country and have no wish to return to live in Namibia. The mere fact one was born in the country and can prove this entitles one to come back even if it is only to register and vote — and thus help to decide the destiny of a country to which one may not have the intention to return as a permanent resident.

Many whites who left for good in the mid-1970s and early 1980s at the height of the war may now return to

register and vote and, say black politicians, deliberately attempt to sway the result.

But then, as whites in Namibia point out, the provision is equally true in the case of blacks who, despite having been born in Namibia, have taken up permanent residence elsewhere.

The fourth and among the most contentious of flaws with the proclamation is the provision which allows people who may never have been in the country at any time to register and vote.

Children of people who were born in Namibia — whether the parents live in the country or not is immaterial — are eligible to vote, provided they fulfil the basic age requirement of 18 years or older.

## Derail

It does not matter if the children themselves have never been to Namibia, or if they have any intentions of taking up permanent residence in the country at all.

Again politicians contesting the polls have been irked by the provision, alleging yet another deliberate tactic to inflate and derail the poll.

And again the administration's chief spokesman says such children may not only be in Europe or America or South Africa — meaning white children — but in Zambia and other African states.

The implication is that children born to exiles outside the country will also be eligible to vote. But, unlike white parents who may have chosen permanent residence elsewhere, the children of black exiles have been returning to settle permanently in Namibia with their parents since the repatriation of refugees began three weeks ago.



## Swapo vow at huge election rally

# No one-party state, and no communism

Star 3/7/89

221

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
Windhoek

No communism, no one-party state, and no large-scale nationalisation. That was Swapo's message when it presented its blueprint for a future Namibia to a huge rally in Katutura Township in Windhoek yesterday.

But the director of Swapo's election campaign, Mr Hage Geingob, made it clear there would have to be a restructuring of the economy to "achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and a balance between just economic returns for the people and reasonable profits for foreign and local investors".

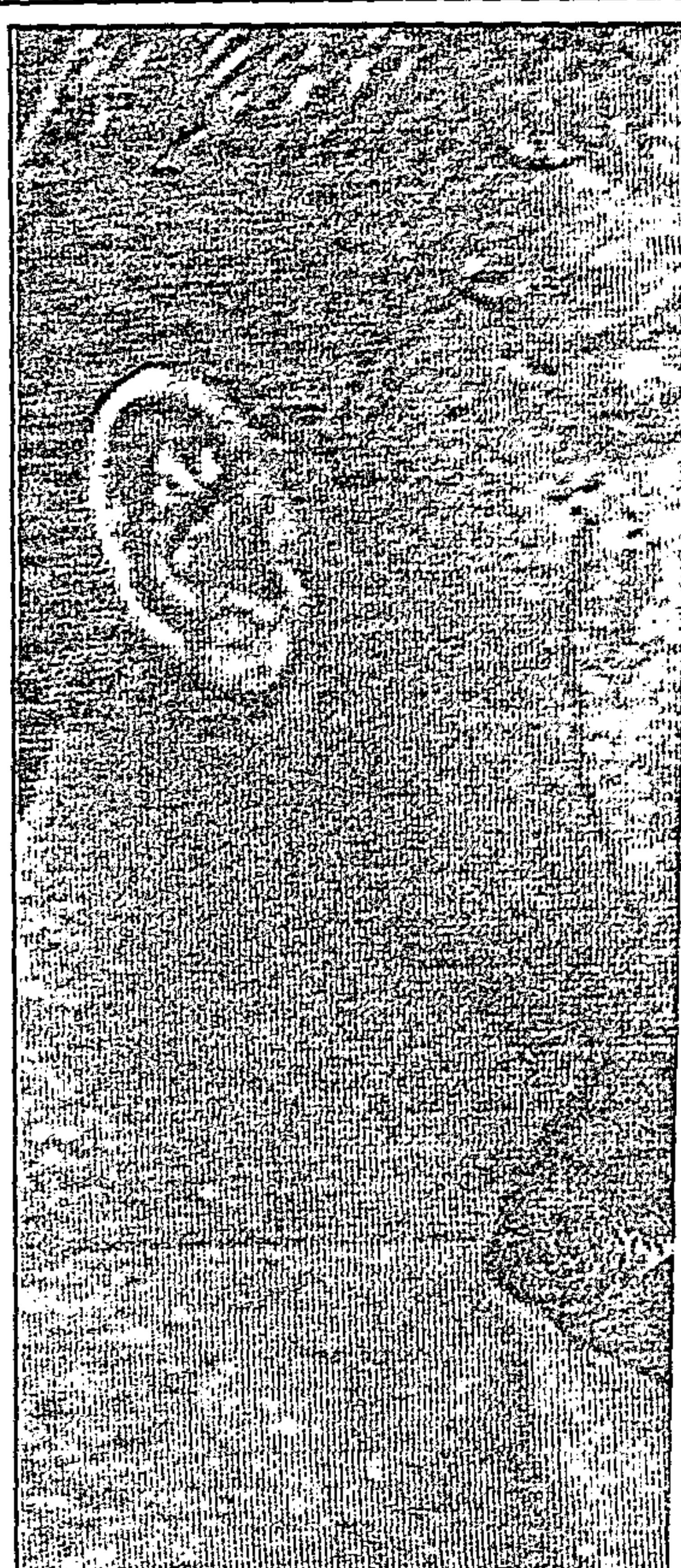
He said the State would have ownership of a significant part of the economic resources, but added: "No wholesale nationalisation is envisaged of mines, land and other productive sectors."

Swapo saw the future economy as having elements of State ownership, joint ventures and private investment.

Labelling as lies suggestions that Swapo would introduce communism and a one-party state, he released details of the organisation's election manifesto:

### Walvis Bay

- Namibia will be a democratic, unitary state which will include the territory of Walvis Bay and the islands off the Namibian coast which are currently in SA hands.
- A Bill of Fundamental Rights which will be radically different from the "bogus" Bills produced by SA-appointed administrations.
- Citizenship will be granted to people born in the country, those who have Namibian parents and those who have married Namibian citizens. Naturalisation will be granted only after 10 years.
- Freedom of religion and speech will be guaranteed.
- Namibia will adopt a non-aligned stance and will express appreciation to those countries — including the socialist bloc and Scandinavia — which have supported the long Swapo struggle.
- Namibia will also follow the Frontline states' policy of offering support and solidarity to "the struggling peoples of southern Africa". Implicit is an unwavering opposition to apartheid.
- Swapo will strive for education and health for all, and special efforts will be made to redress the imbalances, particularly in black rural areas.



## 'Get the SA rat' sh

CRETONE — Racial undertones marred Brian Mitchell's eighth successful defence of his WBA World Junior Lightweight title in this Italian seaside resort last night.

One of the handlers in American Jackie Beard's corner kept up a barrage of insults and taunts and during the 8th round screamed out: "Get the South African rat!"

deep cuts on Mitchell's face. He decided the fight was over and called for the doctor. He retained the title with a 12-11 decision. Asked whether he would fight the No 1 challenger, Mitchell snapped:



BID 47189.

## Drive on to mobilise SA's qualified Namibian voters

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Anyone out there white and Namibian-born, or has Namibian parents, and wants to vote? Some Namibian political parties need you.

Officials, mainly of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the former National Party — running as Aksie Christelik Nasionaal (ACN) — in November's pre-independence poll are calling for vote-qualified South Africans to use their franchise.

In the face of Swapo's rarely doubted ability to secure at least half the national vote, the main opposition groups have launched vote-catching campaigns, coinciding with yesterday's official start of voter registration.

### Regulations

221

Qualification rests on Namibian birth, Namibian parentage or four continuous years of residence in the territory at the time of registration. Some party officials optimistically believe up to 60 000 qualifying voters could be living in SA.

"We are setting up our voter registration campaign for people from Namibia and SA," said DTA assistant secretary-general Ken Howes.

However, The DTA had no plans to ferry potential supporters or voters from the south.

Registration regulations published last Friday say there will be no registration or voting by proxy. Both must be done inside the territory.

How to make  
ntors a real credit

WINDHOEK

# 150 detained by Swapo to be returned to Windhoek

Star 4/7/87

221

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The first group of about 150 detainees released by Swapo are expected back home in Windhoek sometime today, according to reports here.

The *Times of Namibia* newspaper quoted officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross as confirming the former prisoners will fly in from the Angolan town of Lubango.

It has been reported that the detainees will not be accommodated at the reception centres for refugees run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Andreas Shipanga, head of the Swapo-Democrats Party and Swapo's most well-known dissident, said he would be going to the Windhoek airport this morning to greet the returning former detainees. He had no details about who was on the flight.

The Parents' Committee — a group which has agitated for the past three years for the release of Swapo detainees

— said it would hold a welcoming party at the airport this morning.

The committee has expressed its concern for the welfare of about 200 detainees who were released by Swapo some weeks ago, in terms of the the UN-monitored Resolution 435 peace plan.

Detainees interviewed by international and Namibian journalists in Angola after their release by Swapo related stories of abuse and torture during their time in detention.

According to the released prisoners, there had been two waves of arrests during purges by Swapo in 1980-81 and in 1984-86.

Swapo claimed that it arrested those people who had betrayed the cause by acting as "spies" for South Africa.

The Parents' Committee has visited the Namibian refugee reception centres on a number of occasions looking for missing relatives or friends, and its members have allegedly been subjected to abuse and threats on occasion by the UN troops on duty at the centres.

1	STATUTORY MINIMUM WAGES	1
1	1.1 NOMINAL VS REAL WAGES	1
1	1.2 WAGES AND THE SLT	1
1	1.3 DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN WAGE DETERMINATION AND	1
2	INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL WAGE RATES FOR WATCHMEN	2
2	1.4 HIGHEST AND LOWEST HOURLY WAGES IN THE	2
3	SECTOR	3





A Swapo supporter cheers former party leaders at Sunday's rally in Windhoek where the party's manifesto was launched. Picture: REUTERS

## Namibian business quietly digests Swapo's election manifesto

WINDHOEK — Swapo's no-surprises election manifesto had a muted reception in Windhoek boardrooms and offices yesterday.

Party officials intend following up their policy unveiling by meeting business leaders.

Swapo election campaign leaders, disclosing policy aims publicly at a rally on Sunday, proposed significant reconstruction of economic, political and social life if the movement won November's UN-managed poll.

Party pronouncements left no discernible ripples in the capital's business community. Many businessmen and politicians were not aware of details in the 24-page manifesto.

KEVIN JACOBS

Consolidated Diamond Mines's spokesman Clive Cowley declined to comment on the manifesto.

"We are still studying it," he said.

The document said a Swapo-led government would require foreign mining corporations to plough back some profits into the economy.

Rossing spokesman Cliva Algar said: "Looking at some of the Press coverage, it does seem to be more or less a repeat of their previous statements."

Most of the manifesto's principles and policy outlines are in a constitutional proposal drafted by Swapo in the past few years. Economic policies were pub-

laised in a paper last year.

Algar said: "One thing we would want to look at is their talk of Namibia's mining companies paying too little tax.

Rossing pays a marginal rate of 63%."

Chamber of Commerce and Industry president Des Mathews said "whatever government comes in would have to be pragmatic."

"So what is new?" a Western diplomat said.

"It can work if they want it to work. It sounds good in principle. Look at the constitution of the (East) German Democratic Republic. In theory it sounds wonderful," he added.

Mobile polling stations move into Namibia's remote rural communities

today at the head of a 10-week campaign to register voters for the territory's independence poll in November.

Officials launched the voter round-up yesterday with the opening of 36 fixed registration offices in main centres and 35 temporary points in suburbs and smaller settlements.

Registration is open until September 15 for over-18s born in Namibia, born of Namibian parents, or qualifying with four years of unbroken residence at the time of registration.

"The process of voter registration started this morning at the fixed registration points," government spokesman Eberhard Hohmann said yesterday.

CME Times 4/7/89

221

## Ahtisaari notes 'insecurity'

WINDHOEK. — A three-day fact finding visit to northern Namibia last week by the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and senior officials confirmed conditions of insecurity exist in the region, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek yesterday.

"After discussions it was confirmed people continue to feel insecure in the face of ongoing incidents of intimidation frequently involving certain elements of the SWA Police," he told a media briefing.

UN police monitors yesterday reported an incident at a Cuca shop

near Oshakati in Ovambo at midnight last night in which a couple were shot to death allegedly by a member of the SWA Police.

Mr Ahtisaari was preparing a report for the Un Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on his trip to the north.

In reply to a question on SWA Police investigating a possible Swapo incursion into Namibia from Angola, Mr Eckhard said reports of Plan fighters south of the 16th parallel "have been doing the rounds for some time".

Untag was aware of the reports of the incursion, but "the Malaysian

contingent monitoring the border has no knowledge of any crossings into Namibia", he told the briefing, adding that the information on the situation had come through "official channels".

The size of the UN police monitoring force was constantly under review with the second 500 UN policemen expected in the country by mid-July, he said. These additional monitors would be fully deployed by the end of the month.

● Mr Eckhard also reported that the first baby of a returnee was born at the Oshakati hospital during Mr Ahtisaari's visit to the north. — Sapa

221

# Swapo plan: No ripples

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's no-surprises election manifesto had a muted reception in Windhoek's offices and boardrooms yesterday, as party officials prepared to follow up their policy unveiling by meeting business leaders.

Swapo election campaign leaders disclosed policy aims publicly for the first time at the weekend, proposing reconstruction of the nation's economic, political and social life if the movement assumes power after November's UN-managed election.

Their pronouncements left no discernible ripples in the capital's business community yesterday.

Mr Clive Cowley, spokesman for Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) — the largest contributor to Namibia's mining income — declined to comment on the manifesto.

"We are still studying it," he said.

Officials at Rossing Uranium, second biggest mining company in the territory, had not studied the manifesto yesterday.

A Western diplomat termed the manifesto "a moderate, jargon-filled document with no surprises".



# Windhoek waits for freed Swapo prisoners

From BRENDAN SEERY 221  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The first of about 150 detainees released by Swapo are expected back in Windhoek today.

The Times of Namibia quoted Red Cross officials as confirming that the former prisoners will fly in from Lubango in Angola.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, head of the Swapo-Democrats Party and Swapo's best-known dissident, said he would go to the airport to greet the former detainees. However, he had no details about who was on the flight.

Detainees interviewed in Angola after their release by

Swapo told of abuse and torture during detention.

● Male teenagers can expect military training and at least two years' national service in an independent Namibia under a Swapo government, says the party's election manifesto.

It promises that although Swapo will "pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbours," an army will be formed for defence. The core of the force will be formed from the "soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia who have fought for the independence of the country".

17 TO 45

The army "will recruit all loyal and able-bodied Namibians" between the ages of 17 and 45 and there will be military training for all male youths at the age of 17.

Draftees will "perform at least two years of military duty or national service".

The manifesto adds, however, that the Namibian army will be constituted with "a defensive character" and that soldiers will "take part in agricultural production, construction and other civil duties".



## Dissident slams Swapo manifesto

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Swapo's election manifesto is a "very strange document", says the organisation's best-known dissident, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

The leader of the breakaway Swapo-Democrats party, Mr Shipanga said he felt the manifesto presented a "new-born Swapo" in which the Marxist-Leninist principles of its past had been played down.

"It sounds very democratic, but I have my reservations about how committed they are."

### QUALIFIED

Mr Shipanga said that in the manifesto "everything is qualified" — noting in particular the pledge that there would be no wholesale nationalisation "for the foreseeable future".

He asked: "What does that mean? Does that mean that further down the road they will nationalise?"

According to Swapo's manifesto, released in Windhoek on Sunday, journalists in an independent Namibia under a Swapo government will be expected to subscribe to the controversial United Nations "new International Information Order" and to promote "democracy and people's power".

## Koevoet goes or we strike — unions

# 'Owambos are still being intimidated'

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Information given to United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari during his three-day visit to the northern district of Owambo confirmed that the population there continued to feel insecure and was "frequently intimidated" by elements of the SWA Police.

### ALLEGATIONS

This emerged from a briefing given yesterday by Mr Ahtisaari's office. A full report would be released as soon as he had told UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar about the situation, the spokesman said.

Also, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) has reacted to unsubstantiated allegations against its Kenyan component.

Allegations of intimidation and harassment are still being received by UN police against

members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

The most controversial wing of the security forces in Namibia, Koevoet has been officially disbanded and its members assimilated into the regular police.

Mr Ahtisaari has repeatedly stated Koevoet members must leave the police but Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar is reluctant to impose a blanket ban on all the former unit's affiliates serving in the SWA Police.

Feelings against Koevoet run so high that Mr Ahtisaari was told by organised labour during his trip that unless its members were immediately removed from the police, a mass strike by workers and students would start tomorrow. Mr Pienaar has left for the troubled area to check on the situation.

The latest allegation against "elements in SWA Police", according to Mr Ahtisaari's office, concerned the fatal shooting of a small businessman and his wife in Oshakati on Sunday night.

Untag has described as "unfair" allegations against its Kenyan component.

At the weekend Dr Ben Africa, a senior executive member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), addressed an election meeting in Rehoboth and accused Untag of stockpiling arms for Swapo's use.

He also claimed Swapo insurgents were now crossing into Namibia dressed in the uniforms of the Kenyan troops.

Both Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Pienaar have virtually dismissed the claims.

Mr Pienaar said it was "standard practice" for infantry units, when transferred from one location to another, to take with them their "normal complement of infantry weapons".

Claims alleging a conspiracy concerning the alleged stockpiling of arms and unproved Swapo infiltration were ridiculous and "not worthy of comment", a spokesman for Mr Ahtisaari said.

He said the Malaysian component of Untag monitored the border and "we have no knowledge of any Swapo crossings. Claims of such crossings have not been confirmed to our satisfaction".

Freed detainees allege torture and threats

# Swapo's 'spy' captives flown home to Namibia

Blom S. M. 81

221

OSERI KARI BASE — More than 150 Namibians Swapo would like to forget about returned to Windhoek yesterday, denouncing their arbitrary jailing by the movement as suspected SA spies.

Angolan authorities, aided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), flew 153 freed Swapo detainees home from Lubango, where they were captives for years.

In conversations with reporters, the former prisoners, part of an unspecified number at the centre of a dispute over political detainees, angrily challenged Swapo leaders to produce evidence of their alleged espionage for Pretoria.

## Relatives

At their request, UNHCR officials prepared a transit centre under exclusive UN control, without members of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN), a Swapo-leaning body running other refugee reception centres with the UN.

Many stayed only a few hours before leaving with relatives and friends who met them at Oseri Kari, a disused military base about 80km north of Windhoek.

Andreas Shipanga, a former senior

## KEVIN JACOBS

Swapo member who founded Swapo-Democrats after being freed from arbitrary imprisonment in Zambia and Tanzania in 1978, said up to 2 000 more dissidents were unaccounted for.

"Swapo cannot deny it, and the Zambian government cannot deny it," he said.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, obliged under the UN resolution 435 independence plan to free "political prisoners or detainees", has refused to release any until he is satisfied Swapo has freed all its imprisoned Namibians.

UN official Joachim Bilger, who met the Angolan airliner in Windhoek, said an unspecified number of dissidents had still to return.

Swapo last month said 201 released into the care of Angolan authorities were all the "SA spies" it had detained. Senior Swapo officials who returned from exile two weeks ago declined to discuss their imprisonment and dismissed the issue.

At Oseri Kari yesterday, Willem Mvula accused Swapo of holding him in a Lubango dungeon for five years, semi-naked, underfed and often beaten by guards.

"I was accused of being a spy, for

no reason. There was no evidence, nothing. They made up things for themselves, I don't know why," he said.

"We were tortured and beaten all those years. They were trying to make us confess and implicate others who were still outside."

Freedom came suddenly, but with a warning that unless they campaigned for Swapo "they will keep their files open on us", Mvula said.

Japhed Isaac did confess to being an SA agent. "They were trumped-up charges," he said.

"Through torture they cowed us into submission, into confessing.

## Report

"You have two choices — to argue and die or to submit. And dead men can fight for no cause."

Isaac said he and others freed from imprisonment were preparing a report to expose their experiences.

Outside the camp fence, some women wept as they waited for news of missing relatives believed held by Swapo.

"There is no hope for me, my son is not here," said Chrissie Goageses. "The Red Cross has traced him, he was somewhere in Angola, in a prison. Perhaps he will come back soon."



Suspected spies 'beaten in camps'

# Ex-detainees accuse Swapo of torture, rape

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

OKAHANDJA — Torture, murder and rape were among allegations levelled at Swapo by some of the 153 people who flew into the country yesterday from detention camps in Angola.

The first group off the Angolan Airlines Boeing 737 which landed at Windhoek Airport swiftly unfurled a 10 m banner, "United against Tyranny for Democracy and Happiness".

Outside the UN-controlled terminal building, a crowd of 200 gathered to greet friends and relatives.

They carried posters attacking Swapo and the Council of Churches in Namibia. One read "Swapo, where is my father?", another, "CCN must show us the graves of our relatives".

## Grim news

The former detainees chose to be driven to Oseri Kari, 20 km into the mountains of Okahandja. Until a few weeks ago it was a South African Defence Force base.

All those interviewed claimed they were detained and tortured by Swapo to force them to admit to being spies for the South African government.

A young woman who only gave her name as Magdalena showed her nine-month-old baby and claimed the child was the product of rape by her Swapo guard. She claimed she was tortured even during her pregnancy.

The former detainees said they were held in Swapo camps for periods ranging from four to 10 years.

Mrs Bertha Yon travelled about

300 km from Namaland in the south to Oseri Kari to meet her brother, Walther Thiro, who left the country several years ago to evade compulsory military service and joined Swapo.

Mrs Yon excitedly greeted old faces and could not suppress her jubilation as they filed out of the camp with food rations, mattresses and blankets given them by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

However, she stood rooted to the spot, in shock, when told the grim news. Walther Thiro would not be coming home. He died in the camps, but none of the returnees could say how.

Mr Salthiel Angula (32) said he left Namibia in 1977 to join Swapo.

He arrived in Angola and was then sent to France where he did a course in electronics. When he came back he was drafted into "Radio Voice of Namibia", Swapo's broadcast service in Angola.

"In 1986 they called me for military training, and immediately arrested me. I was tied up and beaten with sticks.

"I was expected to admit to being a South African spy."

Miss Ilona Amagudu (32) claims she was beaten "until I lost consciousness and bled profusely".

Swapo has consistently said those it had detained were held for "spying for South Africa".

Its leaders have said the detentions took place in a war situation, the same way as the SADF held Swapo members "on the information of spies" and tortured those it held.

All the former Swapo detainees went home with members of their families.

All, that is, except Walther Thiro.

## 14 000 refugees back — UN

WINDHOEK. — The UN High Commission for Refugees had so far repatriated 13 753 Namibian exiles from neighbouring countries, a senior UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard of the United States, said here yesterday.

A total of 41 000 Namibian refugees registered for repatriation under the auspices of the UNHCR. — Sapa

## Ovambos still fear Koevoet

WINDHOEK. — Party colours and affiliations were freely displayed in northern Namibia, but there were still deep-rooted fears in the region of the presence of former police counter-insurgency Koevoet members, the Namibia Peace Plan group said in a statement here yesterday.

The NPP, a group of Windhoek academics and business people formed in 1986 to promote independence for Namibia, visited Ovambo last week to assess the situation.

In its findings the NPP said the populous Ovambo region abounded in rumour and suspicion.

Reports were received that Koevoet members had been visiting homes to inquire about returned Namibian refugees. The reasons for that action were not clear.

The NPP said police armoured Caspir vehicles remained "a frightening and intimidating" sight, even though there was no need for Caspir vehicles in northern Namibia, except along the unpopulated border area where there could still be landmines.

UN police and personnel were regarded more highly than their local counterparts, they said. — Sapa

## Prisoners of Swapo return to Windhoek

From KEVIN JACOBS

OSERI KARI BASE. — More than 153 Namibians who were held prisoner by Swapo in Angola returned to Windhoek yesterday.

Swapo suspected them of being spies for South Africa.

Angolan authorities aided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday flew the freed Swapo detainees home from Lubango, where many had been held captive for years.

In conversations with reporters the former prisoners angrily challenged Swapo leaders to produce evidence of their alleged espionage for Pretoria.

At their request, UNHCR officials prepared a transit centre under exclusive UN control without representatives of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN).

Many of the refugees stayed only a few hours before leaving with relatives and friends who met them at Oseri Kari, a disused military base near Okahandja, about 80km north of Windhoek.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former senior Swapo member who founded

Swapo-Democrats after being freed from arbitrary imprisonment in Zambia and Tanzania in 1978, said up to 2 000 more dissidents were unaccounted for.

"Swapo cannot deny it, and the Zambian government cannot deny it," he said outside the reception centre. "The truth is out."

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, obliged under the UN Resolution 435 independence plan to free "political prisoners or detainees" has flatly refused to release any until he is satisfied that Swapo has freed all its imprisoned Namibians.

UN official Mr Joachim Bilger, who met the Angolan airliner at Windhoek Airport, said an unspecified number of dissidents still had to return.

At Oseri Kari yesterday, Mr Willem Mvula accused Swapo of holding him in a Lubango dungeon for five years, semi-naked, underfed and often beaten by guards.

"I was accused of being a spy, for no reason. There was no evidence, nothing. They made up things for themselves, I don't know why," he said.

*Handwritten notes:* CRT 7/4/85 5/7/88 221



# 'Let's get the job done'



**MR DIRK MUDGE:** ... People will not leave Namibia unless they feel threatened as far as their lives, property and human rights are concerned.

## FAQGE TO FAQGE

A weekly feature in which personalities at the centre of the news are questioned by an Argus panel on issues of the day.

**MR DIRK MUDGE**, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the DTA, discusses with an Argus panel the coming Namibian general election, the future of the territory as an independent state and the prospects for peace and stability



**DENIS CRUYWAGEN**  
Staff Reporter



**VIVIEN HORLER**  
Staff Reporter



**ROGER BOWLEY**  
Assistant to the Editor

### The Panel

**DIRK MUDGE** ... "If you talk to a Namibian now, black or white, he is not afraid; he doesn't have all the hang-ups that he used to have, so he is not afraid or concerned about majority government

some cases take the capital out.

Namibia has made progress. We don't talk so much about culture, language, traditions and voluntary associations — those are not topics being discussed.

People in our country talk about safety, security; we talk about our property and the right of every human being to develop to his full potential and to be able to make a living.

And that's one of the reasons why I'm very much concerned about a political party coming to power having no experience of government.

You see I've been in government 28 years. We have many black people in our country having been in government for 10 years — at least they understand something but now we get people coming in

member of the one party, the Volksparty.

During our visit in Bonn I received a letter from the British Ambassador in Bonn conveying to me the message that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's private secretary had said that though it would not be possible for her to meet us, she was prepared to make arrangements for the Foreign Secretary to meet the delegation from the DTA, so we'll also be going to London very soon.

Now that answers your question as far as recognition is concerned.

Now about financial and economic aid. I think because of the fact that for years Namibia was included in the sanctions campaign and we did not receive investments from outside, we must accept that no country will give hard-

think that would be good for the country.

**BOWLEY:** Do you think Walvis Bay will be a contentious issue?

**MUDGE:** I have said on more than one occasion that I fear if Swapo comes to power they will be a weak government because they would want to provoke South Africa and they find they cannot do it because they are so dependent on, well, just to mention one, the transport system.

Now of course that doesn't mean that I want to be a South African puppet. I have to be realistic and I think Botswana is an example that we could follow. Botswana has got an independent democratic government.

They make no secret of what they think about South Africa's racial policies; they are members of the OAU and Southern African Development Organisations but still they know they cannot start a war with South Africa; they have to trade. I think that is a

We will disqualify the United Nations for they have openly supported Swapo. But we did not; we accepted the United Nations.

So talking about the civil service of course they were loyal to the government of the day. But that's over now. It's passed.

**HORLER:** I wanted to ask you — you were quoted in this morning's Cape Times saying you had misgivings about the part Untag would play in ensuring free elections. What do you mean by that?

**MUDGE:** Let me get clear on this one. It's not a question of not trusting them. We find them very nice people.

We've made friends with many of them. Only, you know, it's just interesting that now you have Rumanians symbolising a democratic election.

**CRUYWAGEN:** It's been said that Mr de Klerk has been invited to Britain and other European countries ... because

among others one of our main problems — that political leadership I'm afraid is committing the sin found all over the world, creating expectations.

For instance, Mr Nujoma said in a speech that Namibia had oil reserves second only to Saudi Arabia.

When you say things like that you must create unrealistic expectations.

**HORLER:** What oil reserves does Namibia have?

**MUDGE:** Well, we don't have any reserves. We drove three holes in the Kudu gas field earlier and we found gas but we don't have sufficient proof that it will be worthwhile developing the gas field.

But to come back to your question which is actually what it is all about.

First of all when it comes to independence for a country and a people, then money is not a first priority.

You know people want to become independent regardless and in most cases regardless of the consequences.

**ROGER BOWLEY:** Mr Mudge, when I was in Windhoek recently I spoke to a wide cross-section of the people of Namibia.

I gained the impression that the people of the territory were glad that the uncertainties of the past years had been eliminated and that the country could get on with the job of building a new nation.

Do you agree with this?

**DIRK MUDGE,** Leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance: I think uncertainty at this stage is our enemy No 1, because there is no way we can get foreign investments and even influence people to stay in the country, not to take their money out of the country, until such time as they have more or less agreed about what is going to happen after independence.

For that reason in our party, the DTA of Namibia, we feel strongly that nothing must now be allowed to delay the process. We feel that once we know, then we can start planning.



We were very fortunate that Old Mutual and Sanlam started with projects in Windhoek before the announcement and it helps a little, but otherwise I would say there is a slacking in the building trade right now and only the mere possibility of a sound government, whatever that means, coming to power, must have an influence. So, my party says: "On with the job, let's get it done."

**VIVIEN HORLER:** Do you anticipate a lot of whites leaving the country?  
**MUDGE:** Not really.

## Rhodesia

**HORLER:** Similar to what happened in Rhodesia?

**MUDGE:** No. I know why. I'll tell you why.

You see we could now all say why didn't we implement Resolution 435 in '79.

That it was a terrible setback, the fact that it was not implemented that time.

But we want to be realistic. I don't think in '79 the people were really prepared for it because there were no alternatives in the first place for Swapo, and the people still had many prejudices and hang-ups.

And that explains why in '79 many people did leave the country and at that time we lost people.

Now since then we have had a political process developing in the country.

For the first time we have had a new multi non-racial political organisation — the DTA — in which black, white and brown people from all groups have participated.

But that alone is not enough. Then we started with a process. First of all after the '78 election we established our first black government in which we had black ministers, brown ministers with only a minority of whites.

But I think that every responsible politician should even at this very early stage pay attention and look for solutions to this problem. And the first thing he'll have to do is very honestly and realistically assess the situation.

Now, first of all, Namibia is not a fabulously rich country. It's a country with limited resources.

Some people don't realise that we need investments and we need training. We cannot just divide the cake, we must make more cakes.

Now, unfortunately, that depends very much on the government that we are going to have.

We cannot expect any country to give budgetary aid to Namibia. So there is going to be a deficit and that deficit cannot be made up just by raising taxes; we have to broaden our tax base.

This is going to take time and will depend very much on other factors. So what I am in fact saying is Namibians will have to concede that freedom and independence will not be possible without the price.

It won't be possible without the price but we must be prepared to pay that price.

**BOWLEY:** Do you think there will be investment coming in?

**MUDGE:** Well, in the case of Zimbabwe investments did not materialise, so it depends on whether we're going to make the same mistakes.

You see problems arise once you have currency control, or too much of it.

When you start closing borders to keep money inside you simultaneously keep money out.

It goes without saying nobody is going to invest in your country if they can't take their profits out, at least take their profits out. But even in

who've only learnt to fight.

**DENIS CRUYWAGEN:** Do you see a change in attitudes towards the DTA.

In the past Swapo was seen as the only representative of the people in Namibia.

You have been invited to Germany. How many people have you seen first of all, and secondly, was there any indication of financial aid from West Germany and Austria?

**MUDGE:** Well let me start off by saying that I cannot accept that there is a tendency in the world always to accept that the revolutionaries will ultimately win.

Because, of course, this is what happened in many countries of the world. And it is very difficult for people to accept that there is going to be a full stop.

A country could possibly make a success of it. It's very difficult.

We in the DTA stand for change. We want change. We want independence. We don't want any racial discrimination whatsoever and my party has succeeded in convincing the white people.

So, when we got this invitation from the German government and from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, it was the first time ever that a party other than Swapo was invited by the government and we were officially received.

We had meetings, and we had dinner, a formal dinner party with the Minister.

We were treated as official guests of the German government.

In the case of Austria, where you have a coalition government, we were received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs who is a

getary aid.

South Africa did that because of the mandate. We were hoping that South Africa would at least have continued to give that assistance until independence.

They stopped almost two years prior to independence, but what is possible is that friendly governments, the western world, for that matter some of the eastern bloc countries, might finance projects and I think that is very important. Agriculture is one of the sectors of the economy which I think should be supported. That's very, very important.

**HORLER:** Tourism?

**MUDGE:** Tourism need not even be supported. I think tourism will grow. Its got momentum already.

Nobody will have to — well, of course they can finance rest camps etc, but I mentioned agriculture because agriculture is not a very attractive field for investment for the private investor.

**BOWLEY:** During my visit to Namibia I received the impression from many people that the great target, the great prize, is stable and responsible government from whomsoever might be in power.

**MUDGE:** Stable government is, you know ... strangely enough and this is the good thing about Namibia ... as long as we quarreled about minor issues like apartheid and segregation and exclusive schools and that, people more or less adopted the attitude: 'We want independence regardless of the consequences and whether it is a stable government or not at least we get rid of these things.'

Now that they know what's going to happen in any case,

**HORLER:** You sound as though you support proportional representation.

**MUDGE:** Yes. Well that is a modern trend nowadays. It is accepted all over the world and not for groups, for parties.

**CRUYWAGEN:** Do you think Swapo will be happy with not winning the election, or with forming a coalition government?

**MUDGE:** Well, Swapo would prefer not to form a coalition. You see Swapo believed all these years that they were the true authentic representatives.

They did not even want an election; they wanted South Africa to hand power over to Swapo and they were of course supported in their views by the United Nations.

Now they have accepted that they are not the true and authentic representatives; they can only be true and authentic representatives after having won an election, but that means that they still want to prove that they are the true and authentic representatives.

**Partners**

And I don't think they would prefer to have partners in the government. But they might, and this is what people have indicated — they might make an offer, to some of us to be a minister to be taken up in the Swapo cabinet.

Now, my view on that is very clear. I would not accept it because that would lead to the line. I'd prefer to be in the opposition.

I will be in the government but in the opposition in that case. But I think it is a very effective way sometimes of neutralising your opposition by giving them positions in your government but I don't

very sensible attitude.

**CRUYWAGEN:** If you were to win the election, would you recognise the ANC?

**MUDGE:** Well you know let me say this. We have already at this stage accepted that many people in our country that were never allowed to go to Namibia — Russians, for example, are there but the one thing that I think we should avoid is to repeat Africa's mistakes.

Now should the ANC, for instance, open an office in Namibia first of all they cannot participate in Namibian politics, so there could be no reason for them to establish an office there.

The only other reason might be that they want to urge attacks on neighbouring countries.

**HORLER:** Talking of peace, do you think the presence of former members of Koevoet in the police are going to cause further trouble.

**MUDGE:** This is becoming a real issue right now. We get the impression more and more that Swapo is now trying to find excuses to influence, the United Nations representative not to certify the election on the grounds that it was not fair and free and now especially lately they've come with certain accusations.

One of them was a so-called secret document in which they tried to prove that the civil servants were biased in favour of the parties that participated in the government.

**HORLER:** There has also been a suggestion that Swapo is deliberately slowing down the repatriation.

**MUDGE:** Ja. Now let me say that this is of course nonsense. If they want to turn back the clock, then all of us can sort of start disqualifying people.

of South Africa's role in the settlement in Namibia.

**MUDGE:** Well, that's what the BBC said this morning. They said the way South Africa, the role they played in the negotiations in Namibia and the future of Namibia opened doors for the South African government so that they can now travel abroad.

But I did not say that, they said it. And what I said then is that of course South Africa did negotiate, not in Namibia's interest but in its own interests because having been in politics for a long time, I never expected South Africa to put Namibia's interests first.

**Negotiate**

**CRUYWAGEN:** My final question is, do you have any advice for the South African government on reaching a settlement here?

**MUDGE:** You know one thing that always made me mad was when people tried to give me advice. Because, maybe, maybe in many ways our interests differ, and our situations differ.

If one would ask me what lesson I learnt in Namibia it is that strangely enough people prefer to do things the difficult way.

First of all they get people who do not agree, who do not like each other, around the table and then they discuss very sensitive and controversial issues.

And I have always said first of all you must bring people together so that they can get to know each other, so that they can get rid of many of their hang-ups and their prejudices so that they could convince each other of their integrity.

Once they've achieved that then you can discuss more or less every single problem in the world.



The Argus  
5 July 1989

This has been the case since 1978. We also scrapped the Group Areas Act 30 years ago.

We integrated the civil service, we scrapped most of the apartheid laws and we integrated society.

So, if you talk to a Namibian now, black or white, he is not afraid; he doesn't have all the hang-ups that he used to have, so he is not afraid or concerned about the possibility of a majority government.

**BOWLEY:** From your election campaigning, do you feel the DTA has a chance of victory in the election, including the necessary two-thirds majority?

**MUDGE:** No party will get a two-thirds majority I'm afraid; any party expecting to achieve that is over optimistic.

I think it is going to be a hard battle for any party to get 50 percent. So, its going to be very even.

**BOWLEY:** With independence, Namibia will have to go very largely alone, don't you think? Do you feel the country has the necessary resources?

**MUDGE:** I think this is

# Walther Tiro will not be coming home

From JON QWELANE of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

**T**ORTURE, murder and rape were among allegations levelled at Swapo by some of the 153 people who flew into the country yesterday

from detention camps in Angola.

## REFUGEES

The group went into seclusion soon after arrival and chose to be driven to Osene Kari 20 km into the mountains of Okahandja. Until a few weeks ago it was a South African Defence Force base.

All those interviewed claimed the same thing. They were detained and tortured by Swapo to force them to admit to being spies for the South African government.

One woman, Miss Ilona Amagudu (32), said she went into exile "from South Africa through Botswana and from there to a Swapo camp in Angola".

## Pregnancy

But she denied spying for anyone, and said she was never recruited by anybody anywhere.

Another young woman who only gave her name as Magdalena showed her nine-month-old baby and claimed the child was the product of rape by her Swapo guard. She claimed she was tortured even during her pregnancy.

The former detainees claimed to have been incarcerated in Swapo camps for periods ranging from four to 10 years.

Mrs Bertha Yon travelled about 300 km from the southern district of Namaland to Osene Kari to meet her brother, Walther Thiro, who left the country several years ago to evade compulsory military service.

Her brother ended joining Swapo, and she expected him back with the other former detainees yesterday.

## Disbelief

Mrs Yon excitedly greeted old faces and could not suppress her jubilation as they filed out of the camp with food rations, mattresses and blankets given them by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

When she heard news of him she stood rooted to the spot, disbelief written all over her face until the grim reality finally sank in — Walther Thiro would not be coming home. He died in the camps, but no one among the returnees could say how.

Mr Salthiel Angula (32) said he left Namibia in 1977 to join Swapo.

He arrived in Angola and was accepted as a member,

and then sent to France where he did a course in electronics. When he came back he was drafted into "Radio Voice of Namibia", Swapo's broadcast service in Angola.

"In 1986 they called me for military training, and immediately arrested me. I found myself being asked questions of a difficult nature, and the whole thing was a cover-up.

## Assaulted

"I was tied up and beaten with sticks all over the body, and I was also assaulted on my sexual organs. I was expected to admit to being a South African spy.

"When you are under such pressure and torture you say things which compromise you, in order to save your life.

"I had great hopes when I joined Swapo, but Swapo has disappointed me."

Mr Japhet Isaac (34) holds a master's degree in political science, awarded by a university in India, and a diploma in diplomacy he gained from a Kenyan university. He was sent on his studies by Swapo.

He claims one day in May, 1986, he was called in and interrogated by Swapo security personnel, and charges against him were that he was a South African spy.

1986/5/17/87  
221  
His back still has weals from severe beatings, he claimed, and he said he had been suspended with a rope from poles hanging overhead. He had been beaten "by 10 Swapo men" while he was in that position.

Miss Amagudu claims she was beaten "until I lost consciousness, and until I bled profusely".

Swapo has consistently said those it had detained were held for "spying for South Africa".

Its leaders have said the detentions took place in a war situation, the same way as the SADF held Swapo members "on the information of spies" and tortured those it held.

Yesterday several women threatened to "fight it out in the street" (laat ons rol nou in die straat) with Kenyan members of untag who refused to allow them into the reception centre.

Unlike most of the 13 582 Swapo members who had by yesterday arrived in the country and are still not keen to be released into society for fear of alleged intimidation by members of the "Koevoet" police unit, all the former Swapo detainees went home with members of their families.

All, except Walther Thiro.



## 'Namibia has provided breathing space'

Bl Day 5/7/89  
221  
THE Namibian peace accord had provided the international community with psychological breathing space in which to reassess its position on SA, DP co-leader Denis Worrall told the French President's special adviser on African affairs, Claude Arnaud, in Paris this week.

There was now an opportunity to switch focus from adopting an anti-apartheid stance to seeking ways to help create a post-apartheid SA, Worrall told Arnaud at the Elysée Palace, according to DP spokesman James Selfe.

Worrall said such a switch would also reflect the changed attitudes in SA, because both the NP and the DP were talking about negotiating a political future.

RIAN SMIT

The special adviser, who stressed the French government kept minimal official contacts with SA, had expressed interest in the DP, particularly in relation to the September general election, Selfe said.

□ JAYNE LA MONT reports from London that Worrall is meeting British Premier Margaret Thatcher today to brief her on his version of an alternative agenda for SA.

But, just hours before Worrall was due to arrive from Bonn, Thatcher made her belief on SA's future clear: that no negotiations would take place between the different races before Nelson Mandela's release.

# Anti-Swapo meeting turns into a farce

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and its anti-Swapo allies yesterday turned a conference into a farce and caused it to be postponed.

Journalists and television crews had been tipped off about a conference at the Kalahari Sands Hotel by the Parents' Committee, which has been in the forefront of exposing Swapo's alleged mistreatment of dissidents.

In expectation of more tales from refugees who returned from exile on Tuesday of torture and abuse, the media went to the hotel — to find about 400 placard-bearing people in the colours of the DTA, Swanu, and even the Communist Party of Namibia.

Harassed DTA organiser Mr Nico Basson hastily announced that the conference would be held on the roof of the hotel parking garage.

Hundreds of people trooped of the hotel lobby and upstairs.

On the roof, cameras and microphones were set up.

But the crowd had soon swamped the media.

As journalists muttered, Mr Basson and Parents' Committee chairman Mr Phil ya Nangolo puzzled.

Mr Basson then said the conference was on again — but downstairs at the original venue.

He appealed to the crowd to stay on the roof.

However, 10 minutes later the lobby of the hotel was again a sea of milling people.

Hotel managers were moving about anxiously, and had closed the doors to the restaurant.

Mr Basson finally perched on a table in the bar lounge and said the conference had been postponed till 10 am today.

The fiasco certainly won the DTA few friends among the media.

Some, disgusted at what they saw as blatant political propaganda-making, left early. Others hung around, wondering who was responsible for it all.



# Guerillas return 'unarmed' (221)

Star 6/7/89  
By Brendan Seery,

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, says that a majority of the movement's guerilla fighters have already returned to Namibia "unarmed and as civilians", and denies suggestions that there are armed insurgents along the country's northern border.

Mr Hamutenya told *The Namibian* newspaper in Windhoek that most of the "commanders and leadership" of Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — had returned home, and that most of the ordinary fighters had already been airlifted back from their base at Chibemba, north of the 16th parallel.

According to *The Namibian*, the regional commander of the SWA Police in northern Nami

bia, General Hans Dreyer, told foreign diplomats at a briefing recently that there were a number of Plan fighters near the Namibian border in the vicinity of Calueque in southern Angola.

There have also been reports here that the SWA Police are investigating the possibility of a further incursion by Swapo insurgents, similar to the massive one in April which saw more than 350 insurgents and policemen killed in fierce fighting.

Mr Hamutenya dismissed as "rubbish" and "nonsense" the reported comments of General Dreyer.

The Swapo information chief insisted that there were no fighters south of the 16th parallel in Angola, and that all combatants who returned home would do so in the airlift being run by the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees.

# Taking a look at Swapo's top men

STW  
6/17/89  
By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — Just another cocktail party on Luxury Hill: sherry, snacks and small talk. Oh, how the Other Half lives, perched above Windhoek's lesser mortals!

In the driveway, the brand-new Audi 500s and VW Jettas sport stickers telling the world they came from Lindsay Saker in South Africa.

Isn't that what you'd expect? Not quite.

Well, at least not from the gentlemen inside the upper-class residence. Swapo's previously exiled leadership is certainly proving to be a bundle of surprises — they're human and apparently not about to pull me to pieces because I work for a South African newspaper group. Nor do they attempt to pour undiluted socialism down my throat.

If anything, it is they who are ill at ease at this little "jolly" — organised so they can meet the press, local and foreign, who will be covering the great "Freedom for Africa's Last Colony" story. No longer under the "sole and authentic representative" cloak of the United Nations, the hierarchy appears to have realised it is going to have to sing for its independence supper.

Particularly in the area of public relations — which hasn't been too hot since the disastrous moves into northern Namibia in early April.

## UNSPOKEN QUESTIONS

Mine Host is Anton Lubowski, the suave, articulate Stellenbosch-trained advocate who took to the anti-apartheid path long before it became as fashionable as it is now for Namibia's closet radicals.

All attention is on Sam's three main lieutenants. And, of course, the unspoken questions about who is higher in the pecking order and whether or not their president himself is just a figurehead.

Theo-Ben Gurirab — possible future Foreign Minister and long-time UN-lobbyist — has a statesman-like air and a deep, commanding voice. His words are weighed carefully, as one would expect of a man dealing with weighty matters of State. From the Usakos area, he talks nostalgically about returning to the Erongo Mountains he knew so well in his youth.

Hage Geingob — Director of Swapo's election campaign — is reserved at first but has a definite air of a naughty schoolboy about him. He waxes enthusiastic when the talk turns to sport. Having been a well-known soccer player before he went into exile 27 years ago, he ponders at length about Namibia's chances in the World Cup.

Hidipo Hamutenya — Information chief and said by many to be Sam's possible successor — is more difficult to fathom. His bitterness is more open, particularly when he lashes out at the continuing presence of Koevoet in the SWA Police and voices Swapo's fears that the registration and electoral processes are open to abuse by the South Africans.

On the whole, the evening has been a success and the Message the hacks take away from the Mountain is favourable.



# Administrator makes court bid to stop crippling Owambo strike

Star 6/7/89  
By Jon Qwelane,

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar adopted a tough stand last night, launching action through the Supreme Court for an urgent order declaring illegal a widespread strike in troubled Owambo.

The strike began yesterday and by midday had spread to al-

most every area of the district. Hardest-hit appeared to be the administration for Owambo.

Mr Pienaar also announced yesterday he would release political prisoners he was holding only when he was satisfied all detainees held by Swapo had been released.

Late yesterday the action against the striking people of Owambo — civil servants,

221  
teachers, pupils and other categories — had not yet come before court, but it was expected to be heard in chambers.

Mr Pienaar promised that a departmental inquiry would be held into the strike by civil servants and said disciplinary action would be taken where he deemed it necessary.

At the heart of the strike are demands that members of the "Koevoet" counter-insurgency force be removed from the police force, and that the SWABC "cease its bias".

Late yesterday Mr Pienaar's office claimed new incursions had been made by "armed and uniformed" members of Swapo crossing into northern Namibia from Angola.

No clashes were reported.

● By Tuesday this week 14 615 Namibians had returned under the United Nations-sponsored repatriation programme to take part in the country's independence election, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard told Sapa.

More than 41 000 Namibians have registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to return to their country.

## New concern over Swapo

Star 6/7/89  
Political Staff

221  
CAPE TOWN — The Joint Monitoring Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa meets in Luanda today and tomorrow against a background of increasing concern that Swapo is again contravening the peace treaties.

Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden said before leaving for the Angolan capital that the issue of Swapo forces being south of the 16th parallel in Angola was high on the agenda.

South Africa has already raised the issue with the other countries, saying it has firm evidence of the Swapo forces being south of the line.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has also instructed the South African delegation, which will be led by Mr van Heerden, to take up the question of former Swapo detainees. About 100 of the former detainees were flown into Namibia this week by Angola.

An unknown number are still claimed to be in Angola and Mr Botha is concerned about their safety.

He is also annoyed about what he sees as United Nations attempts to prevent the return of non-Swapo-supporting refugees to South Africa.

# Swapo 'shed uniforms'

CAH Times 6/7/89 (221)

WINDHOEK — Most Swapo guerillas have returned to the country unarmed and as civilians, Swapo's information and publicity secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said on Tuesday.

Many were already reunited with their families, he told the Namibian newspaper.

According to him the guerillas had shed their uniforms and arms and returned under United Nations aus-

pices as part of the repatriation programme.

There were no fighters south of the 16th parallel in Angola and it had been decided that all the combatants would be entering the country unarmed as civilians with other returning Namibian refugees.

No Swapo troops would be using designated entry points on Namibia's border with Angola, he said.



**NP leader <sup>(2)</sup>  
visits Swapo**

NAMIBIA — The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, paid a visit to Swapo headquarters in Windhoek yesterday where he met the election directorate and received a signed copy of the Swapo election manifesto.

After the cordial meeting initiated by Mr Pretorius, he said the SWA executive and Swapo leaders would meet in the future to discuss aspects of the election manifesto. —

Sapa. ~~10/18/87~~ 1/17/87

Dos.

Quattro

Sprint.

Ut.



**T**ORTURE, murder and rape were among allegations levelled at Swapo by some of the 153 people who flew into the country on Tuesday from detention camps in Angola.

The group went into seclusion soon after arrival and chose to be driven to Osene Kari 20km into the mountains of Okahandja. Until a few weeks ago it was a South African Defence Force base.

All those interviewed claimed the same thing. They were detained and tortured by Swapo to force them to admit to being spies for the South African Government.

At least one woman, Miss Ilona Amagudu (32), said she went into exile "from South Africa through Botswana and from there to a Swapo camp in Angola."

### Woman

But she denied spying for anyone, and said she was never recruited by anybody anywhere.

Another young woman, who only gave her name as Magdalena showed her nine-month-old baby and claimed the child was the product of rape by her Swapo guard. She claimed she was tortured even during her pregnancy.

The former detainees claimed to have been incarcerated in Swapo camps for periods ranging from four to 10 years.

Mrs Bertha Yon travelled about 300km from the southern district of Namaland to Osene Kari to meet her brother, Walter Thiro, who left the country several years to evade compulsory military service.

Her brother ended



Homecoming for Namibian exiles stepping off a United Nations plane.

# ALLEGED SA SPIES TELL OF TORTURE

221  
Sowetan  
6/7/89

## FOCUS

**SOWETAN  
African News  
Service  
Okahandja,  
Namibia**

joining Swapo, and she expected him back with the other former detainees.

Yon excitedly greeted old faces and could not suppress her jubilation as they filed out of the camp with food rations, mattresses and blankets given to them by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

When she heard news of him she stood rooted to the spot, disbelief

written all over her face until the grim reality finally sank in — Walther Thiro would not be coming home.

He died in the camps, but no one among the returnees could say how.

Mr Salthiel Angula (32) said he left Namibia in 1977 to join Swapo.

He arrived in Angola and was accepted as a member and then sent to France where he did a course in electronics.

### Drafted

When he came back he was drafted into *Radio Voice of Namibia*, Swapo's broadcast service in Angola.

"In 1986 they called me for military training and immediately arrested me. I found myself being asked questions of a difficult nature, and the whole thing was a cover-up.

"I was tied up and beaten with sticks all over the body. I was also assaulted on my sexual

South African spy.

His back still had weals from severe beatings, he claimed. He said he had been suspended with a rope from poles hanging overhead. He had been beaten "by 10 Swapo men" while he was in that position.

Miss Amagudu claims she was beaten "until I lost consciousness and until I bled profusely."

The detainees claimed they were always expected to answer three questions "positively."

The questions related to where they had been recruited, where they had acquired their training in espionage and what the exact nature of their mission in Swapo camps was.

Amagudu claims she was so assaulted an elderly woman in the cell next to hers advised her to concoct any story in order to escape more beatings.

She says: "Mrs Martha Angula had been held in that cell for many years and she knew what the beatings meant. She advised me to tell any story and claim to have been recruited by a Boer anywhere in Oshakati."

"Later Angula suffered a stroke and was taken away. We do not know what happened to her and we have not seen her since."

But there were many contradictions in some of their accounts. Some detainees, asked how many camps Swapo had, claimed "hundreds"

organs. I was expected to admit to being a South African spy.

"When you are under such pressure and torture you say things which compromise you in order to save your life.

"I had great hopes when I joined Swapo but Swapo has disappointed me."

Mr Japhet Isaac (34) holds a master's degree in political science awarded by a university in India and a diploma in diplomacy he gained from a Kenyan university.

He was sent on his studies by Swapo.

He claims one day in May 1986 he was called in and interrogated by Swapo security personnel and charges against him were that he was a



# A jolly encounter with Swapo's friendly big wheels

**J**UST another cocktail party on Luxury Hill — sherry, snacks and small talk. Oh, how the Other Half lives perched above Windhoek's lesser mortals!

In the driveway, the brand-new Audi 500s and VW Jettas sport stickers telling the world they came from Lindsay Saker in South Africa.

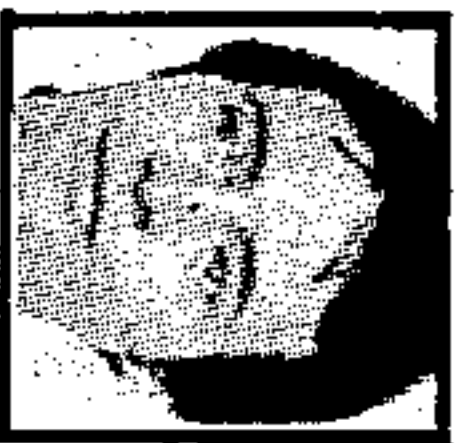
Isn't that what you'd expect?

Not quite.

Well, at least not from the gentlemen inside the upper-class residence. Swapo's exiled leadership is certainly proving to be a bundle of surprises — they're human and apparently not about to butcher me because I work

**NAMIBIA:  
NEW NATION**

By **BRENDAN SEERY**  
in Windhoek



AK47's  
LN7/89

221

for a South African newspaper group. Nor do they attempt to pour undiluted socialism down my throat.

If anything, it is they who are ill at ease at this little "jolly" — organised so they can meet the Press, both local and foreign, who will be covering the great "Freedom for Africa's Last Colony" story. No longer under the comfortable "sole and authentic representative" cloak of the UN, the hierarchy appears to

have realised it is going to have to sing for its independence supper.

Particularly in the area of public relations — which hasn't been too hot since the disastrous incursions into northern Namibia in early April.

Mine Host is Anton Lubowski, the suave, articulate Stellenbosch-trained advocate who took to the anti-apartheid path long before it became as fashionable as it is

now for Namibia's closet radicals. ("What's wrong with my tie? I think it suits the future Ambassador to Fiji.")

All attention is on Sam's three main lieutenants. And, of course, the unspoken questions about who is higher in the pecking order and whether or not their president himself is not really just a figurehead.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, possible future Foreign Minister and longtime UN-lobbyist — has a statesmanlike air and a deep, commanding voice. His words are weighed carefully, as one would expect of a man dealing with weighty matters of State. From the Usakos area, he talks nostalgically

about returning to the Erongo Mountains he knew so well in his youth (chuckles in the background: "Ah, ha, another Berg-Damarara!").

Hage Geingob, director of Swapo's election campaign — is reserved at first, but has a definite air of a naughty schoolboy about him. He waxes enthusiastic when the talk turns to sport. Having been a well-known soccer player before he went into exile 27 years ago, he ponders at length about Namibia's chances in the World Cup.

Hidipo Hamutenya, information chief and the man said by many to be Sam's possible successor — is more

difficult to fathom. Cold, and apparently more calculating than his two comrades, his bitterness is more open, particularly when he lashes out at the continuing presence of Koevoet's fighters in the SWA Police.

On the whole, the evening has been a success and the message the hacks take away from the Mountain is favourable.

However, I can't help wondering, on my way out past the hard, unsmiling young men waiting with the cars outside, whether this time next year the "Ministers" will be all but inaccessible behind the ring of AK47s and the wall of their own importance.



WINDHOEK. — A rally here this week was told that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma had already packed his suitcase to return home.

"He is just waiting for us to tell him whether you are ready to receive him," Swapo politburo member and returned exile, Hage Geingob, told the crowd at the rally, estimated at more than 20 000.

What Geingob "unpacked", however, was Swapo's election manifesto and the first real indication of Namibia's constitutional future after the November elections — widely expected to be won by Swapo.

Pointing out that the "agony of death and destruction that Namibians have endured for the past 105 years of colonial oppression is about to come to an end", Geingob said he wished to announce the "salient points" of Swapo's manifesto.

He said the manifesto outlined Swapo's policy positions on political, economic, social and cultural issues.

Geingob said that for Swapo, the ideals of solidarity, freedom and justice constituted the "political guide to action".

"Our struggle has not only been to liberate the black majority from colonial domination, but also to emancipate whites from the narrow and dehumanising confines of race and class privileges."

### Colonialists

He said that Namibia under a Swapo government would "affirm the inadmissibility of any oppression of one nation or people by another and will extend solidarity to all peoples fighting for freedom and social justice".

Geingob added that freedom includes the rights to life and personal liberty, as well as "rights to freedom of movement, expression, conscience, worship, speech, press, assembly and association".

It included the right to equality before the law, the right to protection from arbitrary deprivation of personal and private property and the right to freedom from racial, religious or gender discrimination.

"Most of these democratic rights have been denied the majority of the Namibian people for more than a century by both German and South African colonialists," he said.

He added: "The creation of a viable, participatory and genuinely representative political system in our country is central to the realisation of such freedom."

In Namibia, "gross injustices have been the hallmark of colonial rule".

The black majority, he said, had not only been robbed of its land, but also of its share of the wealth it produces.

The election manifesto states that Swapo will establish an independent, unitary, secular and democratic state whose territory includes Walvis Bay and all the offshore islands between the Orange River and Walvis Bay.

### Constitution

Geingob said the constitution, as written by the Constituent Assembly, could be the "people's democratic choice" in that its basic principles would be "discussed and approved by the vast majority of our people during this election campaign".

He added: "Namibia's independence constitution must, among other things, provide for a genuine bill of fundamental rights."

"A bill that's radically different from all the bogus ones previously produced by the appointees of the colonial power in our country."

Basic features of the Namibian state will be "the participation of the people in determining the government's policy, social changes and consistent struggle for economic independence and against neo-colonialism".

The key organs of the Namibian state will be the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

The executive will be made up of the Head of State and a Cabinet. The power and authority of the Head of State will stem from democratic elections.

The Cabinet will have collective responsibility regarding decision-making, while the Cabinet Ministers will be accountable to the Head of State and, where necessary, to the

# Swapo 'unpacks' plans for Namibia

The Parliament will consist of a single chamber, and its immediate task would be the repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

The Cabinet will be assisted by a public service which will be responsible for the implementation of government policy-decisions and the management of public enterprises.

Members of the legislature will be elected through universal adult suffrage to represent the various constituencies.

As far as the judiciary is concerned, Geingob pointed out that in the past judges and other judicial officials "have upheld repressive laws and excused murders, atrocities and other forms of abuses which the colonial power committed against the Namibian people".

In a Swapo-led Namibia, a new legal system would be established with an independent judiciary.

The judicial structure will consist of the supreme court, a high court, and various district and community courts.

There will be a new citizenship law enshrined in the constitution. Namibian citizenship will be acquired through birth in Namibia, descent from Namibian parentage, marriage to a Namibian citizen and naturalisation.

An alien or foreigner may become a Namibian citizen by adopting Namibia as his or her homeland, after showing sufficient evidence of commitment to Namibia and by declaring the intention to renounce any previous citizenship.

"A period of at least 10 years of permanent residence in Namibia, and proof that the applicant is of good character and has no record of fascist crimes against humanity, will be required for a person to qualify for citizenship."

Geingob said Swapo demands that "appropriate provisions be made to control effectively the determination of eligibility of voting in the forthcoming UN-supervised and controlled elections."

### Manifesto

Swapo's manifesto also states that "every person will be entitled to propagate or preach his or her religious belief".

"All denominations will be free to provide religious instruction to their members, pupils and students attending educational institutions which belong to church communities," Geingob said.

"On the other hand, since the political objective of Swapo is to create a democratic society and to defend the democratic rights of everybody, no person shall be required to undergo religious instruction, which is in conflict with that person's own beliefs."

In foreign relations, a Swapo-led Namibia would be guided by the principles of non-alignment.

"The independent Namibia will join other developing countries in their

common struggle against economic and political injustice."

Geingob pointed out that under colonial rule, the Namibian economy had been dominated by foreign mining companies, white "commercial farmers and South African fishing companies".

Geingob said the benefits generated by this process were "distributed in terms of unequal and unjust racial lines in favour of the ruling white group".

He said the mining sector should have been "the pillar of a strong and self-sustaining economy".

"There is not a single mining company operating in Namibia that is wholly or partially-owned by Namibians. This has meant that Namibia's minerals are effectively monopolised by Western and South African corporations."

Geingob said Swapo does not

"conceal its belief in the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism".

He said the state would have ownership of a "significant part" of the country's economic resources.

"No wholesale nationalisation of the mines, land and other productive sectors is, however, envisaged in the foreseeable future."

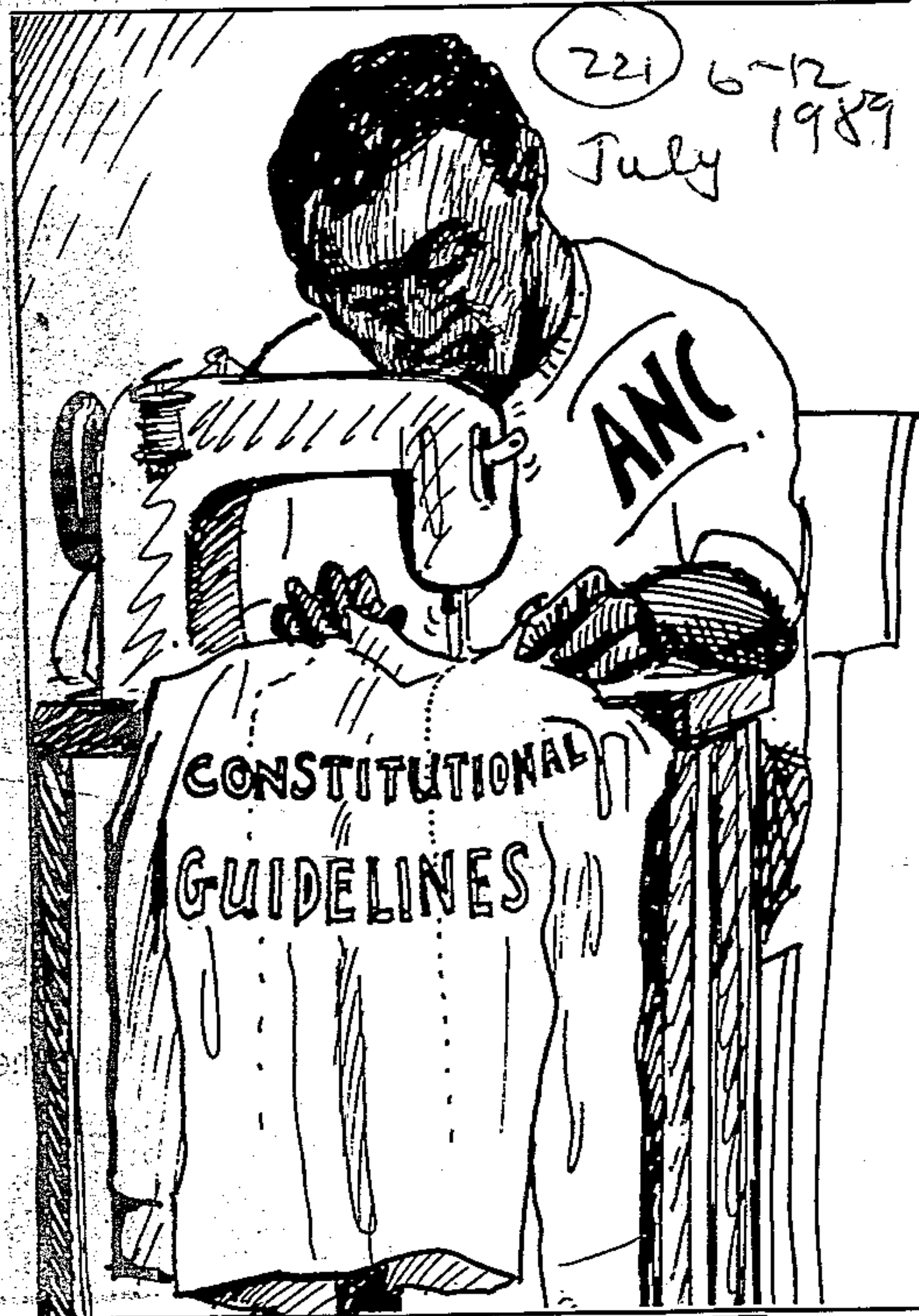
"Swapo will encourage Namibian farmers to produce the cereals, fruits and vegetables that the colonial rulers deliberately discouraged them from producing to keep the country a captive market for South Africa's own food surpluses."

Geingob said there would be universal and compulsory education for all Namibians of school-going age.

"Priority will be given to the expansion of schools, teacher training, and production of educational materials."

A mass literacy campaign would be carried out "to eradicate the colonial humiliation of being denied the opportunity to learn, read and write".

"As far as culture is concerned, our people's songs, dances, poetry, arts, languages, traditions, values and beliefs were ruthlessly denigrated by the dominant ruling ideology of racism."



g between Christ and  
When is Conscientious



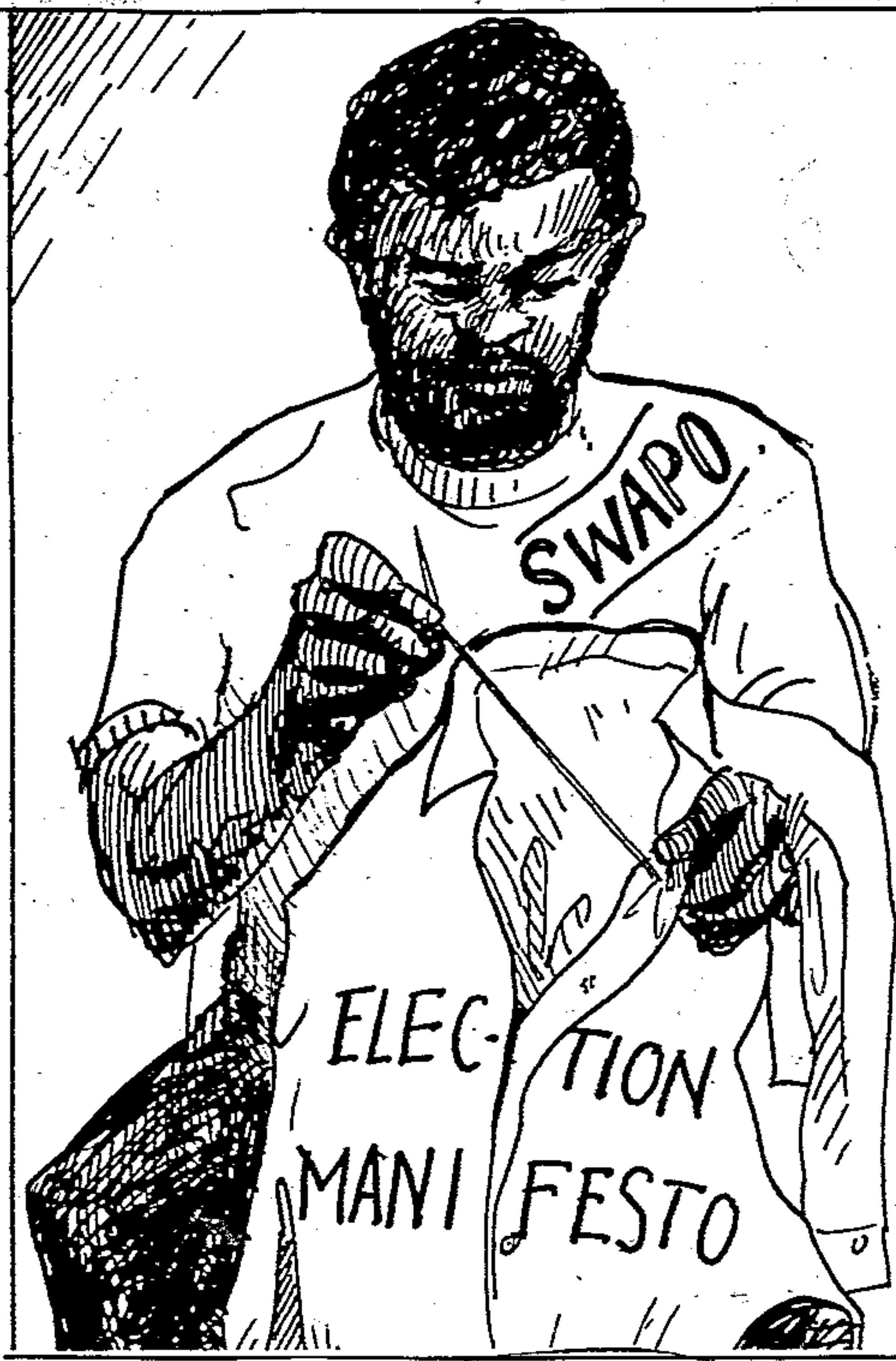
Swapo leader Sam Nujoma



221  
6-12 July 1989

# Laying a basis for the future

Three of the major actors on the Southern African political scene have recently given a glimpse into their views of the future. The Constitutional Proposals of the African National Congress, the Five Year Plan of the Nationalist Party and the election manifesto of Swapo of Namibia could have serious implications for the region as a whole:



# Namibia: 14 615 back home

WINDHOEK — By yesterday 14 615 Namibians had returned home under the UN-sponsored repatriation programme, according to UN spokesman Fred Eckhard.

More than 41 000 Namibians have registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to return for the November elections during the six-week programme which started on June 12.

Commission deputy head Sylvester Awuye told the media briefing problems still persisted, with returnees not leaving reception centres in the central region fast enough.

Last night the Dobra centre near Windhoek, equipped to handle a maximum of 2 000 returnees, had 2 380, while the Okahandja centre for 960 accommodated 2 138 returnees.

Namibians entering the country through northern entry points were passing rapidly through the reception centres, designed to house returnees for a maximum of seven days.

Awuye said the slow pace could be attributed to that some people were not sure where their relatives lived. The commission was looking at a number of options to solve the problem, he said.

Eckhard said all the 154 former detain-

ees who arrived in Namibia yesterday had been reunited with their families and friends.

In reply to a question on the reported presence of former members of Plan (Swapo's military wing) among returnees, Eckhard said their returning as civilians was not inconsistent with the settlement plan.

"Any Namibian wanting to return peacefully may do so at this time, no matter where they had been or what they had done," he told the briefing.

SWA National Party leader Kosie Pretorius visited Swapo headquarters in Windhoek yesterday to meet the election directorate and receive a signed copy of the Swapo election manifesto.

After the cordial meeting, which was initiated by Pretorius, he said his party's executive and Swapo leaders would meet in the future to discuss aspects of the manifesto.

Swapo election director Hage Geingob stressed that Pretorius represented the Namibian whites who were needed to stay on in the country after independence.

"We are looking forward to meeting the NP executive and must start a future where we can accommodate all Namibians," he told reporters. — Sapa.



# Future imperfect in a manner of speaking

IT WAS a simple question of practicality, not politics: Did anyone among thousands at a Swapo rally in northern Owambo want running translation of speeches into Afrikaans?

No hands went up. No-one even murmured in favour of the language.

Interpreters stuck to English and Oshivambo.

Private conversations continued, however, without embarrassment, in Afrikaans. On Windhoek's pavements it is the same.

## Medium

Afrikaans is the language of government and commerce, the compromise when Herero meets a Damara and neither knows the other's tongue.

Swapo, front-runner for victory in November's elections, proposes to change that.

English, international and neutral, is its favoured official language.

"A Swapo government will pursue a language policy that accords equal status and respect to all local languages," Swapo's manifesto says.

The mother tongue will be the teaching medium in primary education under Swapo rulers.

Brian Harlech-Jones, associate

A Swapo government would drop Namibia's *lingua franca*, Afrikaans, as an official language, reports KEVIN JACOBS.

professor of English at Windhoek's Academy, says: "The reason for Swapo's proposal to adopt English officially is widely understood within Namibia, even by those who are propagating Afrikaans at the moment."

Yet the anointment of English "will entail a status decline for Afrikaans which will ... be a blow to Afrikaner pride because of the strong symbolic significance which Afrikaners attach to the language," says Harlech-Jones in a projection of the future of the language.

He says a new government striving for reconciliation should seek to keep in Namibia people with skills essential to economic progress and technical expansion — most of them Afrikaans speakers.

Maintaining Afrikaans as a language for mother-tongue teaching would "demonstrate tolerance towards a linguistic group whose skills and knowledge would be uniquely important, but will also be some concession to their injured pride."

NP leader Kosie Pretorius shows that bruising.

"Our existing language rules can't be overturned just like that," he says. "There will definitely be opposition to that by Afrikaners."

"Remember, there are more people of colour who speak Afrikaans than whites."

Undermine their language, he says, and white Afrikaners might leave.

Harlech-Jones sees more coercion than osmosis in the history of Afrikaans usage.

He sees less than a bleak future, however, for the language.

## Survival

"Afrikaans will continue to be a significant language of Namibia, because of the number of home-language speakers."

Windhoek businesswoman Joey Schoeman, of Dutch-Afrikaans background and "married to an Afrikaner from Schoemanshoek, near Oudtshoorn," holds no fear for the future of her language.

"I have never come across a single individual who doubted that Afrikaans is going to survive here," she said. "Afrikaans has a lot to offer for its own survival."

"I believe it will survive, not indefinitely, but certainly through our lifetime."

UN launches a new plan to halt the economic ruin of Africa

# We will have to talk peace with SA — Nujoma (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, widely expected to become the first president of an independent Namibia, says the country will have to enter into dialogue with South Africa to create peace along the common border.

Mr Nujoma said this in an interview this week with a French radio journalist in Paris.

"One doesn't choose one's neighbours," he told the reporter, "and South Africa certainly is our neighbour."

"The only thing we can do is to promote negotiations and dialogue with South Africa in order to create a peaceful situation along our borders." Mr Nujoma said he would be ready to return to

Namibia within a few weeks — probably at the end of this month or early in August.

He said his organisation would insist independence elections took place on November 1, as scheduled under United Nations Resolution 435, despite suggestions that they could be delayed by at least a week as a result of Swapo's controversial incursion on April 1.

"Why should there be a delay?" Mr Nujoma asked. "What is the reason?"

Swapo, he said, expected that the elections would be free and fair since they would be monitored by the UN.

He said his organisation would like to establish a democratic society in Namibia "where there

will be freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion".

Asked if Swapo intended to nationalise existing companies, and what its attitude would be towards the white business community, Mr Nujoma replied: "A future Namibia would welcome the trans-national corporations that are now exploiting its natural resources under the illegal South African administration." *Star 21/1/81*

"However, they would have to enter into a new agreement based on equality, mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual benefit to all concerned."



From GERALD LANGE of The Argus Africa News Service in Johannesburg

ALU 5  
7/7/89

221

# Missgivings Grow Over Swapo's

Spectrum

The

SWAPO'S election manifesto has aroused fears in journalistic circles that Press freedom will be restricted in Namibia if the "liberation movement" takes power

## POLICIES

The policy statement is likely also to arouse misgivings over the sanctity of other fundamental liberties in a Swapo-dominated Namibia, certainly among those who believe that without freedom of speech no society can have any other freedom.

International news media watchdog bodies have expressed concern over Swapo's attitude and the International Press Institute in London has urged Swapo to reconsider its manifesto.

In the manifesto, which was released last weekend, Swapo says that if it takes power it will introduce government registration of both newspapers and journalists. And it will expect both to subscribe to the "New World Information Order" and to promote "democracy and people's power".

In the absence of any explanation by Swapo of what it envisages by registration, there are fears that it will amount to government control of the news media. For it is generally accepted in free societies that, with certain obvious exceptions such as the accreditation of reporters, no government has any need to register journalists or publications unless it seeks thereby to control them.

These fears are strengthened by the proposed adherence to the "Information Order," a controversial concept emanating from the United Nations that has been widely embraced in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

Few African countries can be said to have a large measure of Press freedom. Even in Zimbabwe, which inherited an essentially free press at independence, all news media today come under the influence of the dominant Zanu (PF) party and freedom of expression in the major media is ultimately conditional on it not threatening the party's power.

In Western societies democracy is equated with freedom of expression and it is recognised that the one cannot exist without the other. That Swapo has a different definition of democracy is suggested by it being equated with "people's power," which is usually a euphemism for single-party totalitarianism.

## Plans

Argus, Friday July 7 1989 11



221

## SWAPO MANIFESTO

### Balancing acts

Swapo's recently returned top figures kicked off their election campaign at a massive rally on Sunday. A jubilant, surging crowd — almost every individual decked in the party colours of red, blue and green — packed the dusty lot attached to Katatura's community centre, singing and roaring the responses to slogans and giving the clenched fist salute.

But — this being Namibia — the meeting opened with a prayer, followed by a rousing speech by a senior Lutheran churchman. A loud bang caused by an electrical fault triggered a small panic stampede at about mid-afternoon in which some people were injured — a reminder of the still prevalent undercurrent of fear of sabotage and terror tactics.

About half of the 20 000-strong crowd had not been born when the first Swapo leaders went into exile 27 years ago. The three most senior of the returned exile leadership present were: Swapo election director Hage Geingob, information and publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya, and foreign affairs secretary Theo Ben Gurirab, who was Swapo's emissary to the UN.

Swapo President Sam Nujoma is still outside the country. He recently met British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in London. His return, possibly later this month, seems planned to boost the party's campaign momentum to maximum.

Sunday's centrepiece was Geingob's three-hour presentation of Swapo's election manifesto. There were no great surprises:



Swapo's Geingob ...  
a measure of control

basic human rights in a secular State would be guaranteed; English would be the official language; and independent Namibia will join the Non-Aligned Movement, the OAU and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference.

"Swapo does not conceal its belief in the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism," Geingob declared, then went on to say that there would be a mixed economy and no wholesale nationalisation of mines, land or "other productive sectors envisaged in the foreseeable future."

However, investors would be "required" to reinvest more of their profits and "land occupied by absentee landlords and some of the farmers with many farms will be redistributed to the landless."

There would be a campaign to close the gap between black poverty and white wealth, strict control over some of the world's richest fishing reserves and a crackdown on bureaucratic corruption.

Health, education, training and rural development would be priorities for State expenditure. A national army will be set up around the core of Swapo's military wing, Plan, and there would be two years of compulsory military service for youths over 17.

There would be a minimum wage. The right to trade union activities would be extended to all workers (farm and domestic workers are still excluded, as in SA's pro-Wiehahn dispensation). Employers will be "required" to provide housing subsidies, life and health insurance, annual and maternity leave and other fringe benefits.

In summary, Geingob said: "The major objective is to achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and achieve a balance between economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for foreign and local private capital."

This, in fact, is the essential sub-text of the manifesto. Swapo is trying to walk a careful line between disappointing vastly inflated public expectations and the need to soothe, keep and hopefully attract foreign investors.

Prior to 1980, after all, Namibia was a white welfare state; then the network of services, access to jobs in the bureaucracy, cheap loans and perks expanded to benefit a larger group, though still a minority. Now, the majority expects it to be their turn. And Namibia cannot afford to meet those expectations, inflated by years of deprivation and rhetoric.

One advantage Swapo may inherit is that the administration's untrammelled spending after 1980 does leave behind it more than just a great many extremely affluent politicians; there are more schools and hospitals than there were. And though the motive was mainly military, the communications and transport infrastructure has been substantially extended.

So Swapo's promises of a network of hospitals and clinics across the country is already largely fulfilled. And, interestingly, when promising universal and compulsory education, the manifesto does not use the

221  
Furze  
7/7/89

word "free".

The Frontline States, notably Zimbabwe and Botswana, have been advising Swapo on economic realities. They are concerned that Namibia's independence be successful enough to ensure that it does not trigger a southward stampede of whites and their remaining capital, thereby boosting white South Africans' resistance to political change.

Indeed, members of the Frontline States' observer team were quietly talking to white farmers in the south of the country a week ago, privately assuring them that they need not fear land expropriation or State controls cutting them off from the (at present) lucrative SA meat market.

Of all the agencies, missions, governments and speculators that throng Windhoek at the moment, the low-key Frontline States' mission seems the most influential at the moment.

Zimbabwe, struggling to extricate itself from a deadly spiral of minimum wages, price controls and job defence, is starting to provide the assurances that will attract foreign investors. And it is advising Swapo to do the same.

Swapo leaders, questioned in detail about the issue of land expropriation when off platforms, say that the first target would be "financial rand holiday farms" bought until about two years ago by Europeans, mainly Germans, which are not being farmed. Local white farmers estimate that there are about 170 such farms, totalling about a million hectares, many near the Otavi triangle, the country's richest agricultural area.

The consensus among the business community is that the manifesto as reported seemed "fairly promising" as Des Mathews of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry puts it, although they have yet to study its full 60-page text in detail. "There seems to be nothing alarming," Mathews said.

Business leaders will shortly be meeting a Swapo delegation headed by returned exile leaders where the message of reassurance will probably be repeated. ■



## DTA rejects Swapo's election manifesto

8/10/89 9/7/89 RIAAN SMIT

(221)

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) yesterday dismissed Swapo's election manifesto as "nonsense", and DTA leader Dirk Mudge said in Johannesburg the manifesto might prove to be the organisation's election downfall.

In a statement signed by senior vice-president Mishake Muyongo, the DTA expressed concern about Swapo saying "no wholesale nationalisation ... is envisaged in the foreseeable future".

"Will partial nationalisation be undertaken in the foreseeable future, or wholesale nationalisation in the distant future," the statement asked.

Swapo's manifesto "demonstrates either startling ignorance of economic and social reality, or a total disregard for the truth".

It was clear the manifesto's authors had no practical experience in running a country, managing an economy or balancing a budget, said the statement.

### Ideology

The document also displayed "a commitment to an outdated and demonstrably unsuccessful ideology — doctrinaire socialism".

Mudge said if the independence process in Namibia deteriorated into violent strife, (white) South Africans might back away from reform initiatives.

He predicted Swapo, or any other political party, would not achieve a two-thirds majority in the November election. This meant the organisation would have to bargain with other groups in the assembly to draw up a constitution for the country, he said.

0

CAPE TOWN 7/7/89 (221)

# Detainees denounce Swapo

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Dissident former Swapo members who accuse the movement of jailing and torturing them to hide ideological divisions say a Swapo government will turn Namibia into a military dictatorship.

Freed from years of alleged detention, deprivation and assault on suspicion of being "South African spies", 153 dissidents yesterday demanded that Swapo release an estimated 1'000 more prisoners from Angolan and Zambian camps.

In a statement denouncing Swapo as a movement "ruled through lies", they also vowed to block the former guerillas' popularly-predicted poll victory in November elections "by uniting all the democratic and peace-loving forces against tyranny".

In a linked protest, supporters of the minority SWA National Union — a former Swapo ally — demonstrated outside Untag headquarters here, accusing the UN of pro-Swapo bias.

Under pressure from UN chiefs seeking to loosen choke points in the independence plan, Swapo freed the prisoners in May, leaving them in the hands of Angolan

authorities at Lubango.

Many have accused their jailers of cramming them into underground cells, assaulting them randomly and depriving them of food, clothing and exercise during years of detention.

Aided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the 153 flew to Windhoek on Tuesday.

Their angry denunciation of

Swapo has injected an element of bitterness into an election campaign that Swapo leaders sought to run on a platform of reconciliation and anti-South African unity.

The US has said it is "deeply concerned" about the detainees' allegations and has called "for a full accounting of the status of all detainees".

## SA to help finance Namibia?

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Government directors of Namibia's delayed and debt-shackled budget fly to Pretoria next week to meet South African finance officials, who could pull the territory out of a R550-million hole.

Finance Secretary Mr Johan Jones and a three-man team will be answering a call from the SA Director-General of Finance, Mr Gerhard Croeser.

If SA is relenting on its decision to pull out the budgetary first-aid it gave the territory previously, it may be too late.

"The (completed) budget presentation is at the printers," Mr Jones said. "It should be out in

the week of the 17th."

Mr Jones said it was unlikely that any relief that may be offered by SA officials next week would call back the budget before public presentation.

SA reduced a R308-million handout to the previous interim government to R80 million, and withdrew guarantees for loans of R326 million, leaving the administration with a R550-million headache, as it budgeted for a year that overlaps with scheduled independence.

Diplomatic sources say donor governments will not offer to step in, insisting that SA honour its responsibilities to the territory until independence.

6



(221) wait 7-13/7/87.

# SWAPO'S BRIGHT YOUNG MEN

TAGGING along behind the top-level Swapo leaders who returned to Windhoek last month were two younger, lesser-known exiles.

The media flashbulbs may not have popped for them but they — and the stratum of Swapo's "bright young men" they represent — will not remain unknown for long. In many ways they represent an independent Namibia's greatest hope.

It was understandable, in the euphoria of seeing the Swapo "barons" climb off the Air Zambia jet after a quarter of a century in exile, that the crowds should pay little attention to Leake Hangala and Hanno Rumpf.

Rumpf, noticeably white in a plane-load of black passengers (and an extremely large man to boot), and the bespectacled Hangala simply blended in with the throngs of besuited Swapo activists.

Once they had time to talk about themselves, however, at Swapo's downtown headquarters, it was apparent that their life stories were anything but commonplace.

Both were schoolboys in Namibia who came, separately and worlds apart from one another, to flee and join the liberation movement in exile. Outside, and on different continents, they coupled activism-in-exile with higher education: now they are back — and extraordinarily qualified — to take their places in a free Namibia.

It is one of the ironies of South Africa's dogged retention of its south-western colony that the exiled government-in-waiting has had time to train a vast number of its cadres — from drivers to doctors — and they are flooding to Windhoek.

"We are going to have a better start than other fellow African countries," says Hangala. "We have had the chance to prepare. We have everything from economists specialists to neurologists, administrators, a huge army of technical people and even nuclear physicists."

Hangala, from Edundja village in Owamboland, has a PhD in geology — specialising in minerology — from the University of Helsinki. He spent 10 years in Finland to get it, and must be one of very few southern Africans to be fluent in Finnish.

Rumpf, from Windhoek via Gobabis, took a second degree in West Germany, while acting as Swapo's information officer in Bonn.

The manner of their separate departures for exile says much about the very different lives Namibians have led under apartheid.

Hangala was a matriculant at Oshigambo High School in far-northern Owamboland when he made his decision in 1974. "I had been active in the Swapo Youth League in the north," he says, "and times were very bad. Our members were being detained, expelled."

"Then we youngsters heard, in April

## A tale of two youngsters, one white, one black who came from very different worlds but found themselves under the same banner: Swapo

By SHAUN JOHNSON

1974, that there had been a coup in Portugal, and decided it meant we could get through Angola to Zambia.

"In secret, we set off for Angola, on foot. We crossed the border at Oshikango and walked for a month. We slept under trees, and when we came to villages, we had to disguise where we came from.

"Eventually we reached the Zambian border and, to our joy, were joined by a much larger group of young Namibians who had also crossed. Then Swapo leader Johnny ya Otto came to the small town, and we began to make our way to Lusaka. Our journey out of Namibia took two months in all."

"I was sent to teach mathematics and history at a Swapo primary school. Then I became a radio announcer on the Swapo radio network throughout Africa, after which I found myself at university in Finland.

awareness made me very impatient with the views of most of the students. I spoke my mind, and they didn't like it — I had buckets of shit thrown in my room and that sort of thing."

After two years Rumpf had had enough, and moved to Rhodes University ("very much against the wishes of my old man").

"I was drawn into student politics and became more and more aware that I was a Namibian, not a South African."

He began to travel back to Windhoek, becoming centrally involved in the nascent Namibian National Students' Organisation (Nanso), now one of Namibia's most active groups.

He secretly joined Swapo and, when faced with persistent military call-ups, "I was advised by my comrades to go and work outside". The logistics were simpler than in Hangala's case: he booked a return flight to Frankfurt as a tourist, and reported to Swapo headquarters in Bonn.

"Of course, the feeling of euphoria at having taken such a tremendous step dissipated rather quickly. I didn't realise the extent to which I would feel psychological pressure. There were tough times, when you felt unappreciated, the 'nobody loves me' syndrome.

"But that passed, I was given more responsibility, and felt I was playing some part in the liberation process of my country. It was deeply rewarding — especially as the excitement began to grow among the comrades that freedom was near.

"Becoming a member of a liberation movement isn't like joining your neighbourhood soccer club," he says. "Swapo was involved in a war against an illegal occupier, and each member — black or white — goes through some period of trial before they gain the confidence of the movement. That's natural and necessary."

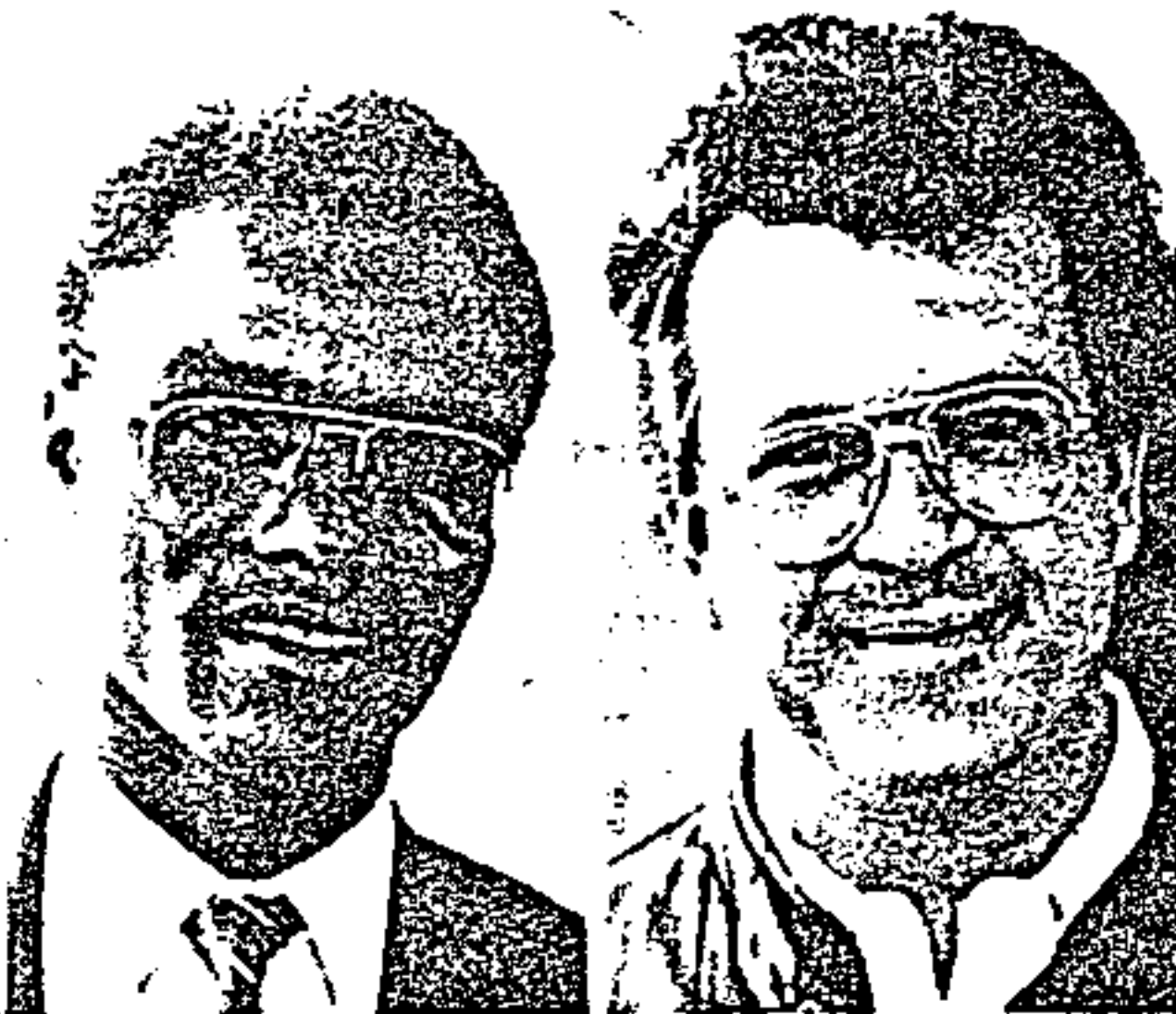
Rumpf describes the homecoming flight from Luanda as one of the most emotional experiences of his life. "We were with the leaders, flying over the Atlantic so as not to be shot down by Unita, the South Africans or whatever.

"The pilot announced: 'Ladies and gentlemen, we are now leaving Angolan airspace'. Then, after a pause, he said 'We are now entering Namibian airspace'. Some of the leaders hadn't been home for 30 years — they went mad, jumping up and down, clapping and singing freedom songs.

"The pilot did a poor imitation of a jet fighter's victory roll, going over to the left and right and bowling everybody around the plane. It was fantastic."

Although Rumpf attracts attention because of his decision, as a white Namibian, to join Swapo, he insists that the "optical difference" does not place him in a special category.

"I wish to be understood, simply, as being a member of the liberation movement," he says. "I don't want to be perceived as some sort of curiosity, held out by Swapo saying 'look what we've got over here'."



Leake Hangala

Hanno Rumpf

"I got my PhD in 1987, and Swapo arranged for me to work as a research geologist with the Finnish government for a year. I did that until returning to Luanda recently to catch the plane back home."

Hangala is now a key member of the Swapo Directorate of Elections' department of voters' registration. "But after the elections I would like to see myself climbing the mountains of Namibia looking for minerals," he says, "and appreciating my country's geological formations. I feel happy about the future."

As a white Namibian (and son of a prominent Nationalist Party supporter) Rumpf's politicisation took longer than Hangala's, but ended in the same commitment.

After completing school in Swakopmund in the late 1970s, he was sent, reluctantly, to Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg. "I felt very much an outsider," he says, "partly as a German-speaker in an Afrikaans environment, and partly because my growing political

221 (S) wmail 7-13/7/89.

# Torture outcry crocodile tears – Swapo

SWAPO has reacted to the international outcry over allegations that it tortured and killed dissidents in Angola by describing the claims as part of a South African campaign to weaken the movement.

More than 100 former detainees who returned to Namibia under United Nations protection last week said they were subjected to horrific torture in Angolan camps — held in underground pits and forced to confess they were South African agents.

Both the United States and South African governments have expressed

**Claims that dissidents had been subjected to horrific abuse in its camps were part of a campaign to discredit Swapo, the movement said this week. SHAUN JOHNSON reports**

“grave concern” over the allegations.

Speaking from Windhoek yesterday, Swapo information secretary Hideo Hamutenya said the claims of maltreatment of prisoners were “part of a longstanding campaign to weaken Swapo”, planned and implemented

by South Africa.

“South Africa trained 50 000 Namibians to fight against Swapo and independence,” he said. “Only a cynic of the highest order would not accept that they also trained a fifth column of spies.

“In a war situation these agents who infiltrated the ranks of Swapo had to be isolated and neutralised — why now the crocodile tears for them?”

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha says as many as 2 000 detainees are still being held by Swapo.

He is to raise the matter at a meeting

of the Joint Monitoring Commission in Luanda today, and the US State Department has requested a report from the Angolan and other Southern African governments.

According to Swapo, the number of detainees was 201. This is the figure the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is working with.

Hamutenya said all had been released and “I want to assure you that we didn’t kill any of the detainees, nor did Swapo ever authorise any torture. If it happened at all, it would have been an excess outside the rules and regulations of Swapo.”

Regarding allegations that people were still in detention, Hamutenya said: “Botha is flogging a dead horse. The issue is closed. Some have opted to return to Namibia, others haven’t — we are not holding anybody.”

South Africa’s administrator-general in Namibia, Louis Pienaar, has refused to release Namibian political prisoners until he is satisfied that all Swapo’s detainees are free.

The “inevitability” of the detention camps was merely one of the “painful and tragic consequences of a long, very bloody war imposed on Namibia by South Africa,” Hamutenya said. “That was the first crime.”

He believed the issue was now being used in an attempt to divide Namibians further. “But the strategy will fail. These people (the detainees) must have their say, and then the Namibian people will decide.

“But I think South Africa is underestimating the level of bitterness against the war. Thousands and thousands of Namibians perished, many of them as a direct result of betrayals. You couldn’t very well ask people to go and fight and die for their land, and then say you would not deal with those who were betraying them.

“It was not possible to release the detainees until the ceasefire was signed.”



# Dissidents form group against Swapo

## Released prisoners describe abuse in camps

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Swapo's freed dissidents have set up a political pressure group to agitate for the release of detainees still held in Angola and Zambia, and to "ensure Swapo does not come to power in Namibia".

The dissidents returned home on Tuesday, bringing with them tales of torture, rape and beatings during a Swapo purge against people they accused of being "South African spies".

The spokesman for the freed Swapo detainees, former Politburo member Mr Rindja Ali Kaakunga, said he was deeply

anxious about the fate of hundreds of other Namibian exiles who were detained by Swapo, and who may still be in detention or who may have died, either from illness or in front of Swapo firing squads.

At a press conference in the coloured township of Khomasdal in Windhoek yesterday, the dissidents willingly stripped off their clothes to show marks of Swapo-inflicted injuries.

### Burn marks

One man showed scars and weals from a whipping on his legs and buttocks, while a young woman bared her breast to show what appeared to be a burn mark.

Close to 1 000 people, from at least half a dozen political parties of widely differing ideologies, packed the community hall in Khomasdal and angrily voiced their opposition to Swapo.

Mr Kaakunga said the dissidents had formed themselves into an organisation called the "Political Consultative Council".

They would not associate themselves with any political party, but they would work towards uniting all "forces opposed to tyranny".

He said he and his comrades wished to expose what they said was the lie of the alleged South African spies within Swapo's ranks.

Between 1980 and 1989, Swapo's camps in Angola and Zambia had been turned into "hunting grounds" for suspects, and hundreds of people were detained on false charges. Swapo built "torture chambers" and prison camps and sent dissidents to "production units" said Mr Kaakunga.

### 'Trigger-happy'

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma had handed over the investigation of the allegations to "dishonest, highly incompetent and trigger-happy" members of the security wing of the organisation. Mr Kaakunga accused the

Swapo leadership of "absurd paranoia and obsession" about the alleged spies.

He theorised that the leadership clique around Mr Nujoma had initiated the purge to protect their own personal positions against those who levelled criticism, and particularly against the "young intellectuals" who had joined the party in the 1970s.

He accused Swapo of having a totalitarian outlook despite the appearance of moderation in its electoral manoeuvring.

He said the organisation wanted to establish a "fascist, military dictatorship" in Namibia.



Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma stands accused by dissidents released from camps.



# Fears of Swapo control over media

221

Swapo's election manifesto has aroused fears in journalistic circles that press freedom will be restricted in Namibia if the "liberation movement" takes power in the independence election in November.

The policy statement is likely also to arouse misgivings over the sanctity of other fundamental liberties in a Swapo-dominated Namibia, certainly among those who believe that without freedom of speech no society can have any other freedom. International news media "watch-dog" bodies have expressed concern over Swapo's attitude and the International Press Institute in London has urged Swapo to reconsider its manifesto.

In the manifesto, which was released last weekend, Swapo says that if takes power, it will introduce government registration of both newspapers and journalists.

## No explanation

And it will expect both to subscribe to the New World Information Order and to promote "democracy and people's power".

In the absence of any explanation by Swapo of what it envisages by registration, there are fears that it will amount to government control of the news media. For it is generally accepted in free societies that, with certain obvious exceptions such as the accreditation of reporters, no government has any need to register journalists or publications unless it seeks to control them.

These fears are strengthened by the proposed adherence to the "information order", a controversial concept emanating from the United Nations that has been widely em-

**BY GERALD L'ANGE, Editor, The Star's Africa News Service**  
Doubts that a Swapo government in Namibia would respect freedom of speech — and perhaps other freedoms — have arisen from the suggestion by the organisation that it favours controls over the media.

braced in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

Essentially, the concept takes the entirely reasonable view that the international news media, being largely Western owned and oriented, present all news with a Western bias and are inherently incapable of presenting it impartially, let alone with Third World empathy.

By channelling news through Third World agencies, it is thought, citizens of the Third World will get a projection of the news that is closer to their concerns.

The concept has an inherent danger of leading to news being channelled through government-controlled agencies, not only within countries but between them, so that citizens of those countries have access only to news sanctioned by governments.

This has already begun to happen in Africa, although so far not to the extent feared by proponents of international press freedom.

Few African countries can nevertheless be said to have a large measure of press freedom. Even in Zimbabwe, which inherited an essentially free press at independence, all news media today come under the influence of the dominant Zanu (PF) party and freedom of expression in the major media is ultimately conditional on its not threatening the party's power.

In Western societies, democracy is equated with freedom of expres-

sion and it is recognised that the one cannot exist without the other. That Swapo has a different definition of democracy is suggested by it being equated with "people's power," which is usually a euphemism for single-party totalitarianism.

The term is certainly at odds with the claim in Swapo's manifesto that it favours a multiparty system.

The references to the news media in the manifesto were this week referred to international media organisations and press watchdog bodies by Sue Leeman of The Star's London Bureau for their comments. All expressed the fear that the press would be muzzled in Namibia under a Swapo government.

Ms Elizabeth Coppard, assistant director of the International Press Institute, said the IPI was "most concerned" about the Swapo document.

Accreditation, certification and registration by the appropriate government agency, as envisaged by Swapo, was not press freedom, she said, and "will certainly not allow freedom of expression which, as Swapo's manifesto states, is a basic human right.

"We strongly urge Swapo to reconsider their manifesto."

Mr Aidan White, general secretary of the International Federation of Journalists, said that while the New World Information Order had at one time been used as a smoke-screen for censorship, protagonists

of the order were now moving towards more independence for the news media, but Swapo's proposal to register journalists "smacks of an attempt to compile a register of 'good' journalists as against 'bad'."

Mr White said the registration of publications was "something we have fought hard against in South Africa".

Professor Kevin Boyle of Article 19, another organisation concerned with press freedom, said there was enough suggestion in the Swapo manifesto "that the new Namibian government would deny the kind of independent media that has been so important in the past outside Namibia in exposing the violations Swapo has been struggling against".

There was nothing wrong with the state running its own news media, he said, but the question was whether there would be opportunities for other media to flourish.

The experience of many other African countries which had gone down the road of curtailing the ideas and information in circulation was that this had led to censorship and a violation of press freedom as well as other basic human rights.

Professor Boyle said registration would be acceptable if it were a mere formality "but if this implies a licensing system with permission to publish being granted, there will be the potential for censorship."

A spokesman for the National Union of Journalists, Mr Tom Nash, said the NUJ opposed any government interference in the media.

He found it "sinister" that Swapo was considering accrediting journalists and he feared that through this the press could be "manipulated into pushing the party line".



# House prices soar as diplomats splash out

STW 7/7/89

The advent of independence in Namibia has brought not only a flood of foreign diplomats but also a booming market in future embassy buildings and a busy cocktail party circuit, reports **BRENDAN SEERY** of The Star's



Africa News Service **221**

**WINDHOEK** — Looking out over Windhoek's plush Ludwigsdorf suburb, a Western diplomat asked wryly: "Isn't it ironic that the countries we give aid to have better places than we do?"

There was good reason for his wryness. Bankrupt Zambia, for example, paid nearly R3 million for an office block in central Windhoek to accommodate what will become its embassy when Namibia becomes independent. Then it paid a further R1,5 million for a house for the future ambassador in the suburb of Olympia (a house which, incidently, would probably have gone for a fifth of that sum only a year ago).

A total of 16 countries have so far set up missions in Windhoek. They include the United States, Britain, Canada, France, both Germanies, the Soviet Union, China, Spain, Australia and all the Scandinavian countries. Switzerland is also represented, while the Italians and Egyptians have said they will have diplomats here in the future.

A talking point among locals is the large sums of money being spent by the diplomats — relatively painlessly, however, since it is in financial rands.

The West Germans started the big spending early this year by paying R3,8 million for the palatial residence of millionaire Mr Timo Voges, said to be in grounds larger than a rugby field.

The flood of financial rands has pushed up prices of properties in the upper brackets to the point where many well-to-do homeowners have become millionaires almost overnight by selling to the foreigners.

The British have brought their special style of diplomacy to this corner of Africa and loyal subjects of Her Majesty in Windhoek were soon clamouring for invitations to the Queen's Birthday party.

The Canadians say their government does not believe in lashing out on parties for Canada Day, which is celebrated on July 1. However, in Windhoek they did, combining it with the official opening of their observation mission.

(Beside observing the progress towards independence, Ottawa's representatives, incidently, look after the interests of Canadian citizens in Namibia. At last count, there were three of them.)

On American Independence Day on July 4, Washington's representatives here saluted "Old Glory" in a subdued celebration. Habitues of the party circuit are hoping the celebration of Bastille Day at the French premises next week will be worthy of a revolutionary bicentennial.

Stev 8/9/89

# UN suspends repatriation as camps over-crowd

221

**BRENDAN SEERY**

WINDHOEK — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has suspended refugee repatriation flights into Windhoek because returned Namibians are refusing to leave transit centres and return home.

A UNCHR spokesman, Mr Sylvester Awuye, told reporters here yesterday that the suspension was a temporary measure until the overcrowding conditions at camps near Windhoek and Okahandja eased. Flights into Grootfontein and Ondangwa in northern Namibia will continue.

## **Reluctant**

Refugees housed at two camps at Windhoek and Okahandja have been reluctant to leave to return to their homes in the north, saying security is insufficient in that area.

Those in camps near Grootfontein and Ondangwa have, however, shown no such reluctance. So far, more than 7 000 of the 16 000 refugees who have returned home stayed in UNHCR camps, over half of them at Windhoek and Okahandja.

Officials of the UNHCR were flying to the north yesterday with refugees representatives from the centres at Windhoek and Okahandja hoping to convince them the situation is such that they can return home.

On the question of total numbers of refugees in Angola and Zambia, Mr Awuye said the total so far registered — 41 000 — would probably not grow significantly.

He said an earlier estimate of 69 000 was stated possibly because the organisation was working from old figures.

There have been many accusations that the figure of refugees, who have been receiving UN financial aid for many years, was deliberately inflated by both Swapo and host governments.

## **Guerillas**

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard was asked at the same press conference whether it was true — as stated by Swapo this week — that over half of their guerilla fighters had already returned to Namibia.

Mr Eckhard said the UN was monitoring Swapo fighters since they were moved to Lubango, north of the 15th parallel, last week by the Angolan government. The UN was satisfied that there were still a "substantial number" of guerillas at the base in Lubango.

He said it was the understanding that Swapo combatants would be returned to Namibia "as a group" after the rest of the refugees, but that there was no way the UN could determine whether the fighters were returning as civilians.



**Cow almost breaks peace**

**FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE**

SWAPO guerillas and South African troops once fought side-by-side against the armed forces of the MPLA government in Angola, according to a former Swapo official.

This bizarre situation is described by Mr Andreas Shipanga, former Swapo information chief, in an autobiographical book to be published soon.

The SADF and Swapo's Plan forces later fought a bitter war across the Namibia-Angola border, with the MPLA as Swapo's chief ally.

**Incomprehensible**

"It was incomprehensible. I could not at first believe it," Mr Shipanga says in the book, "In Search of Freedom — the Andreas Shipanga story as told to Sue Armstrong".

According to Mr Shipanga the alliance occurred in 1975 during the SADF incursion into Angola in support of the Unita rebels against the MPLA. South African

LONDON — The shaky peace agreement in Angola nearly came to grief earlier this month — because of an inquisitive cow.

Luanda was plunged into darkness after suspected sabotage by *bandoleiros* from Unita. This prompted the Marxist government to suspend talks with Unita because of this "gross ceasefire violation", while the down-at-heel capital had to rely on an emergency back-up power unit.

There was a swift denial of any wrongdoing by the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Unita's propaganda radio transmitter.

All ended happily, however, when a source in the Angolan power company revealed that the "bandit attack" was in fact a cow stepping on a landmine next to a pylon.

After casting aspersions on the intelligence of the ruling MPLA party for seeding the landmine so close to the power lines, a Unita spokesman added that "it was definitely an MPLA cow".

Prime Minister Mr John Vorster and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, where Swapo had its main base, were involved in negotiations to solve the growing crisis in southern Africa.

The guerillas said a Swapo commander had personally supervised some of the deliveries of Swapo arms to Unita.

Mr Shipanga says the Zambian government diverted arms destined for Swapo to Unita because at the time Swapo was

"not an important part of their (Zambia and South Africa's) grand design".

He says discontent within Swapo at the leadership's failure to convene a congress in 1974 as scheduled and with being forced to fight alongside the South Africans were the main causes of a serious revolt within Swapo in 1976.

Mr Shipanga was arrested in Zambia together with hundreds of other dissidents and sent by the Zambian government to

been a Swapo supporter and of having turned a blind eye to the Swapo-instigated arrest by the Zambian government of members of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), a rival group to Swapo, who had sought asylum in Zambia.

"Anne-Marie Demmer, the head of the Lusaka office of the UN High Commission for Refugees, and her husband, Cedric Thornberry, were staunch supporters of Swapo and so there was never any public announcement of what had happened," he says.

Mr Shipanga also claims that in 1972 Swapo tricked a Swedish television crew into filming a derelict village in Angola in the belief that it was a Namibian village destroyed by the South Africans. The film was later presented in Europe as evidence of a South African "massacre" in Namibia.

Tanzania, where he spent two years in jail.

He accuses members of the Swapo leadership of being involved in the sale of goods donated by friendly countries.

He says the former Swapo secretary of defence, Peter Nanyemba, often sold goods bought in Lusaka and paid for by donors, pocketing the proceeds.

"He was working rackets with Nujoma (Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma) and another member of the executive, Peter Mueshihange.

**Jokes**

"One of Nanyemba's tricks was to order supplies from the biggest chemist shop in Lusaka and to get one of our supporting governments or troops to settle the bill. Next day the goods were on sale in the Second Class Market."

Mr Shipanga also accuses a top United Nations official, now part of the UN monitoring group in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, of having

# How Swapo and SA fought side-by-side

221



Mr Shipanga: "Swapo leaders ran rackets."



# Founder member shatters Swapo myths

**A**NDREAS Shipanga's story will shatter many myths about the struggle for the liberation of soon-to-be independent Namibia.

The territory's "government-in-waiting", Swapo, takes the hardest knock from this story of betrayal and bitterness.

Others who have barbs thrown at them are Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

What made Shipanga, a moving force behind the founding of Swapo, fall out with his comrades?

He fought under Swapo colours for the liberation of his country for 25 years and took part in the painful 1963 decision to take up the armed struggle against South African occupation.

Shipanga, a roving Swapo ambassador and later Secretary for Information, fell from grace after the movement's 1970 national congress.

Morale in the ranks was low at the time.

"Discontent was rife in Swapo but first manifested itself among the guerrillas and some of their

FORMER

Swapo member and detainee

Andreas

Shipanga

first

highlighted

the plight

of Swapo detainees.

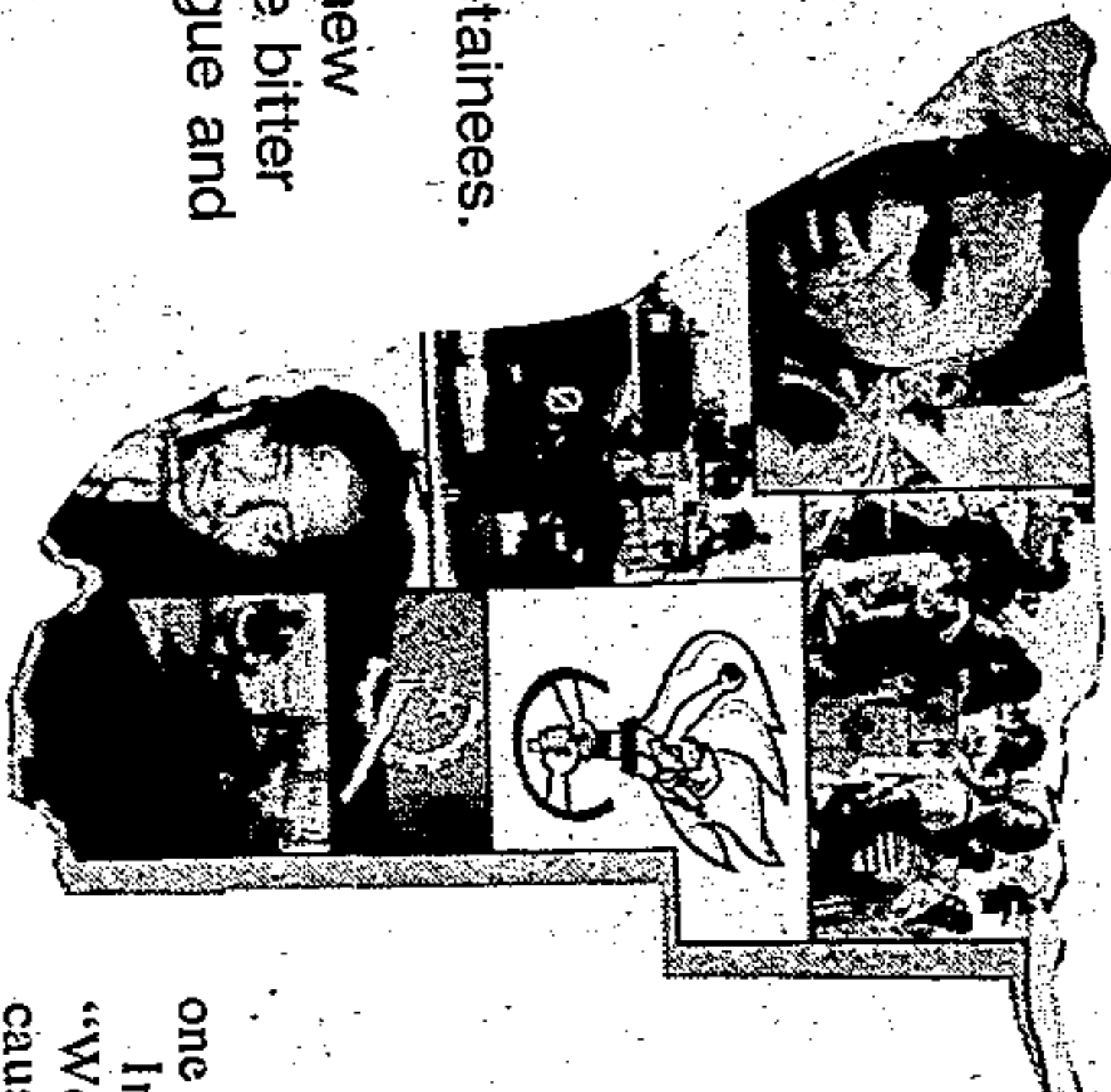
ZB Molefe

reviews his new

book and the bitter

story of intrigue and

betrayals.



commanders," Shipanga

said. "They were being given World War II issue,

303 rifles and even sticks

to fight the South African

army in Namibia while

modern AK47 rifles sent

to Swapo from China

were being sold on the

black market to Jonas Savimbi and his Unita fighters in Angola."

At this point Shipanga's tale makes uneasy

reading - especially the

alleged abuse of the

1974/75 intake of women

guerrillas.

One of the victims was

his 19-year-old niece, who

was allegedly raped by a senior Swapo official.

More is to come. Shipanga claims South African forces fought alongside Swapo guerrillas

against the Cubans and

the MPLA in Angola in

1975/76. He names President Kaunda for this

unusual development.

The Zambian leader

had met South Africa

Prime Minister John Vorster at the Victoria Falls

and allegedly agreed to

attack Angola.

A number of Swapo

cadres opposed the alliance and were persecuted

by Swapo. Shipanga was

one of them.

In the book he explains:

"We were arrested because we were regarded as dangerous radicals who

wanted to pursue the

armed struggle and were

undermining Kaunda's

and Vorster's plans."

There are other dis-

turbing revelations which

suggest that a number of

senior Swapo officials -

including Nujoma, who

enjoyed a long-standing

friendship with Savimbi -

were engaged in a roaring

arms trade with Unita.

It was Swapo that

smuggled Savimbi across

Tanzania and Zambia

into Angola during the

Angola independence

struggle from Portuguese

## Bitter broadside fired at Namibia's

## 'government-in-waiting'

Green 9/7/80

"Savimbi himself said the first weapon he acquired was a Tokarov pistol given to him by Nujoma," Shipanga said.

When Shipanga's case finally came to the Zambian courts it was another

struggle.

It was at this stage that

the Zambian attorney-general told Shipanga's

defence: "Don't imagine

you are in a court in London. You are here in

Zambia. Your client is not a human being like

you and me."

Western nations and

the UN agencies are not

spared Shipanga's bitterness. His wife at the time,

Esmé, was waging a relentless battle for her husband's release.

Shipanga's detention was becoming uncomfortable for Zambia. Finally

he was spirited out of the

country into Tanzania in

1963. Tanzania's Nyerere

had a hand in Shipanga's

detention with a number of Swapo dissidents.

Another character who

comes out dimly in the

the 180-page book is Nujoma. According to Shipanga, he is a weakling.

Shipanga suggests that

Nujoma's loss of a brief-

case containing sensitive

Swapo documents in London led to the arrest of

Herman Toivo ja Toivo,

who was later sentenced

to imprisonment on Robben Island.

Journalist Sue Armstrong has written a rea-

dable and sympathetic book with many fascinating insights into Namibia politics.

The book deals with the contract labour system imposed on the territory's Ovambo people,

which led to the 23-year-long guerrilla war, and the birth of Swapo in Cape Town.

Armstrong relates how the street-wise and politically aware Shipanga was

classified "coloured" under South African race laws - thanks to his fluency in Afrikaans.

IN SEARCH OF FREEDOM: THE ANDREAS SHIPANGA STORY, as told to Sue Armstrong (ASHANTI)



# Swapo denies all detainee claims

THE Namibian nationalist group, Swapo, yesterday denied allegations by former detainees that it had killed 100 dissidents and still held 1 000 political opponents in prison camps.

A spokesman for the 153 dissidents freed by Swapo made the charges on Thursday after he and his colleagues returned to Namibia under the UN independence plan.

Some of the former prisoners said they had been tortured during Swapo interrogation and forced to admit to spying for SA.

"The South African spies' claim that Swapo has killed a

hundred detainees and is holding a thousand others is a malicious fabrication," the group said in a statement issued in London.

The organisation stressed that it did not condone torture.

Former prisoner Ottniel Kakunga had said in Windhoek that Swapo had been holding more than 1 000 political prisoners, mostly young intellectuals, at the beginning of the year.

Kakunga said a newly-formed anti-Swapo pressure group, the Political Consultative Council, had the names of 100 dissidents killed by the group. - Sapa

## Refugee flights delayed

THE United Nations High Commission for refugees this week suspended flights for Namibians being repatriated through Windhoek until the bottleneck at reception centres in central Namibia had been sorted out, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek.

By Friday 16 244 of the 41 000 Namibians registered to return with the UNHCR had arrived back in the country and 9 102 had left either through Windhoek airport or points in the north.

Originally scheduled to spend no more than seven days in reception centres, returnees have been reluctant to leave centres at Dobra and Okahandja because of concern for the security situation in northern Namibia.

Returnees arriving in the north, however, have moved through the centres rapidly and one of the plans to solve the overcrowding problem was to take a group of returnees from Dobra to see the situation in the north for themselves and report back. - Sapa



Freed detainees display their scars after allegedly being beaten at Swapo camps to "encourage" confessions.

## Cohen on brief visit to Namibia

WINDHOEK — The newly appointed United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman J Cohen, arrived in Windhoek from Luanda yesterday for a brief visit. 228

Mr Cohen was a member of the US observer mission to the Joint Commission meeting of Angola, Cuba and South Africa to discuss regional peace accords in Luanda. Star 10/7/89

He told reporters in Luanda that the US was investigating the possibility of establishing diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level with Angola.

Washington has declined to recognise Luanda's MPLA government as long as Cuban military personnel stay in Angola.

Mr Cohen's predecessor, Dr Chester Crocker, said the US would explore diplomatic ties with Angola once agreement had been reached on the pull-out of Cuban forces.

Last December, Cuba and South Africa signed a regional peace accord which traded Namibian independence for the repatriation of Cuban military personnel in Angola.

Namibia is now in the fourth month of a United Nations supervised independence process planned to culminate in elections in November for a constituent assembly.

It was understood Mr Cohen would meet Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari today. — Sapa.



# Swapo manifesto

## 'bad for business'

Star 10/7/89

221A

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Swapo's radical rhetoric as expressed in its election manifesto would undermine business confidence in a Swapo-ruled Namibia and scare away potential investors, said Professor Ben van Rensburg of the University of South Africa.

In an interview with The Star Professor van Rensburg, who three months ago completed an Assocom-commissioned study on the implications for South Africa of an independent Namibia, said Swapo's manifesto was bound to influence business confidence negatively.

"I think Swapo ought to be very careful because the economy is not run by general voters but by businessmen who care about making profits," he said.

He was surprised by the organisation's sudden change of tone. It was unnecessary for it to do so since "it is going to win the elections anyway".

Professor van Rensburg said he had spoken to businessmen from different countries, including the United States and Switzerland and, "although they will not say this in public, they agree with me that once a Swapo government loses the confidence of the business community in that country, they will also lose the confidence of the rest of the world".

He said the three things in Swapo's economic policy which would hasten businessmen away were:

- The organisation was coming out stronger on

the policy of nationalisation, even though it was not saying exactly what it was going to nationalise.

- It was also coming out strongly with the idea of taking away unoccupied white farms. This caused fear and mistrust.

- The organisation did not try to reassure public servants that their jobs were secure and that normal hiring and firing practices would be maintained.

"I find it strange that Mr Nujoma is unable to learn from the experiences of the countries around him," Professor van Rensburg said.

Spokesmen for both Assocom and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said they had not yet read Swapo's election manifesto, and could therefore not comment on the country's business prospects under a Swapo government.

The president of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce, Mr D Matthews, said his organisation's policy was not to comment on any manifesto because it wanted to stay out of politics.

There has been widespread condemnation in journalistic circles overseas of Swapo's intention to introduce government registration of both newspapers and journalists.

The International Press Institute, the International Federation of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists have all expressed opposition to Swapo's manifesto which they say will muzzle the press and erode freedom of speech.

# Namibia must speak to South Africa: Nujoma

Argus Africa News Service  
in Johannesburg

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, widely expected to become the first president of the independent state of Namibia, says the country would be obliged to enter into a dialogue with South Africa to create a peaceful situation along the common border.

Mr Nujoma said this in an interview with a French radio journalist in Paris.

"One doesn't choose one's neighbours," he told the reporter, "and South Africa certainly is our neighbour."

"The only thing we can do is to promote negotiations and dialogue

with South Africa to create a peaceful situation along our borders."

Mr Nujoma said he would be ready to return to Namibia within a few weeks — probably at the end of this month or early in August.

He said his organisation would insist independence elections took place on November 1, as scheduled under United Nations Resolution 435, despite suggestions that they could be delayed by at least a week as a result of Swapo's controversial incursion on April 1.

"Why should there be a delay?" Mr Nujoma asked. "What is the reason?"

Swapo, he said, expected that the elections would be free and fair

since they would be monitored by the United Nations. The Security Council had a responsibility to see that this would happen.

The Swapo leader said his organisation would like to establish a democratic society in Namibia "where there will be freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion".

Asked if Swapo intended to nationalise existing companies, and what its attitude would be towards the white business community, Mr Nujoma replied: "A future Namibia would welcome the trans-national corporations that are now exploiting its natural resources under the ille-

gal South African administration.

"However, they would have to enter into a new agreement based on equality, mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual benefit to all concerned.

"Certainly Namibia would not allow ruthless exploitation of Namibia's natural resources without benefit to the Namibian people. So in this respect there will be no nationalisation but the Swapo government will certainly adopt a policy of a mixed economy."

Asked if Swapo would consider expelling South African businessmen, Mr Nujoma said those already operating in Namibia would be welcome to stay.



APR 11 10/789

221

## Namibians in Cuba to return

UNITED NATIONS. — Namibians living in Cuba will begin to return home later this month, a United Nations spokeswoman said on Friday.

The first flight is scheduled to leave Cuba on July 16 with 125 Namibians aboard and there will be a total of 12 flights carrying 1 500 Namibians back to their country, she said.

The exiles are to take part in the November elections. — Sapa-Reuter

CME Times 10/7/89

# Swapo leader apologises to ex-detainees

WINDHOEK. — Swapo leader Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab yesterday apologised to former Swapo detainees released from camps in Angola where they claimed they had been tortured, and promised those responsible would have to answer to the charges.

"One practice that was never allowed in Swapo, a practice the leaders never condoned, is for any member of Swapo to be humiliated or tortured."

Mr Gurirab told a crowd of about 500 at an election rally at Rehoboth that if any of those held at Swapo camps had been maltreated by their captors, "then the Swapo leadership is obligated to bring such an officer to book".

"We don't condone torture under any circumstances. If that happened I apologise to them and to their parents."

"We considered them as spies, but not as enemies," said Mr Gurirab, recently returned from 27 years in exile.

Comparing the former detainees identified as Swapo spies with members of the SWA Territory Force and the Koevoet police counter-insurgency unit, "brainwashed to defend South Africa and apartheid", Mr Gurirab called them "our own children killing their own people".

"We recognised they were brainwashed and we decided to detain them during the course of the war."

When Swapo and South Africa signed the ceasefire ending the 23-year-long bush war in Namibia, the organisation's central committee decided to release them, he said.

Turning to election issues, he told the audience that where land rights were concerned a Swapo government would see to it that "nothing will be taken from individuals or communities".

Addressing the allegation that Swapo was an exclusively Ovambo party, Mr Gurirab stressed that "all tribes and communities are represented in the leadership and membership of Swapo".

The idea of "Ovambo gevaar", he said, was one that was brought in from outside the country.

In Cairo, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said on Saturday he is ready to return to Namibia and is confident his people will vote for his group in the elections in November.

Shortly after his arrival in Cairo from Libya, Mr Nujoma met visiting US civil rights activist Mr Jesse Jackson, who on Saturday met for 90 minutes with Egyptian president Mr Hosni Mubarak.

Mr Nujoma, who was to meet Mr Mubarak yesterday, was introduced as "president of Namibia" by US ambassador to Cairo Mr Frank Wisner.

— Sapa and UPI



# Windhoek cuts off <sup>ACCAs</sup> Untag's <sup>10/17/89</sup> electricity <sup>221</sup>

Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — The headquarters here of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group has had its electricity cut off by the municipality because of unpaid accounts.

The Windhoek Observer reported that a municipal meter reader, Mr Ronald Tait, switched off the power at 10am on Thursday.

The newspaper published photographs of two notices which were sent to Untag warning that service would be suspended if two accounts, for a total of R1 544,58, were not paid.

According to the paper, a senior UN official, Mr Dermot Hussey, paid the bill with a personal cheque. Power was restored in 30 minutes.

The Windhoek Observer's editor, controversial Hannes Smith, described the incident as something which could have been "torn from the pages of an absurdist play".

## APOLOGY

In a separate article he addressed a public apology to the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, for having accused the SADF of wasting money.

"Of late," he wrote, "I have come to realise that your system was well organised in comparison with the operations of Untag. I have never seen a greater waste in my entire life. I would have been in a mental home by now if my country had had to pay for this waste."

Mr Smith said that at times he had seen streams of Untag vehicles travelling around, often with only the driver as occupant.

"I have never thought that driving could be called an aimless sport, but these Untag fellows must be starved for motor cars, for they occupy themselves driving up, and down, criss-crossing the country and wasting millions of rands from their countries' treasuries."

# Swapo leader apologises to detainees

WINDHÖEK — Swapo leader Theo-Ben Gurirab apologised on Saturday to former Swapo detainees released from camps in Angola where, they claimed, they had been tortured, and promised those responsible would have to answer to the charges.

"One practice that was never allowed in Swapo, a practice the leaders never condoned, is for any member of Swapo to be humiliated or tortured."

Gurirab told a crowd of about 500 at an election rally at Rehoboth if any of those held at Swapo camps had been mistreated by their captors, Swapo leadership would bring offenders to book.

8 Day 10/7/84 (22)  
"If that (torture) happened I apologise to them and to their parents."

"We considered them as spies, but not as enemies," Gurirab, who has just returned from 27 years in exile, told his audience.

Gurirab called them "our own children killing their own people."

"Some of our people were sent abroad...some opted to infiltrate Swapo as spies."

"We recognised they were brainwashed and we decided to detain them during the course of the war."

When Swapo and SA signed the ceasefire ending the 23-year-long bush war in Namibia, the organisation's Central

Committee decided to release them, Gurirab said.

Last Tuesday, 154 former Swapo detainees were brought back to Namibia under the auspices of the UN High Commission for Refugees, with the International Committee of the Red Cross having assisted in tracing families of those returning.

At a Press conference on Thursday they displayed scars from alleged beatings and torture sessions, vowing to unite to prevent a Swapo government coming to power.

"That was the objective they were recruited for in the first place," Gurirab said. — Sapa.



# Angolan peace process will go on, says Cohen

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — US Assistant  
Secretary of State for African  
Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, says  
he does not believe that the re-  
ported violations of the Angolan  
ceasefire will derail the peace  
process.

Speaking at Windhoek airport  
after a brief visit to Namibia,  
Mr Cohen yesterday said it was  
to be expected that a ceasefire  
after 14 years of war could not  
be implemented within 24 hours.

He said he believed the Ango-  
lan nation was "so exhausted by  
war" that negotiations would  
soon be resumed.

Mr Cohen said when negotia-  
tions resumed between the  
MPLA and Unita, they would be  
difficult and long, "but I believe  
it will end with a unified Angola  
which will have achieved national  
reconciliation".

During his stay in Windhoek  
Mr Cohen held talks with SA Ad-  
ministrator-General Mr Louis  
Pienaar and UN special repre-  
sentative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Cohen said he believed im-  
plementation of the Resolution

435 independence plan for Na-  
mibia had now "gone beyond the  
irreversible stage".

He added he was concerned  
about reports of the fear engen-  
dered by the police presence in  
northern Namibia, and of the re-  
patriation of the remainder of  
the people who had been re-  
leased from detention by Swapo.

He added that, during the two  
days he spent in South Africa  
last week, he had been en-  
couraged by what he saw as a  
"considerable amount of new  
thinking going on inside South  
Africa". From black and white  
leaders he had heard the word  
"negotiation" used extensively.

"I believe that after the Sep-  
tember 6 elections, there is  
some hope for a move towards a  
negotiated settlement."

He refused to comment, how-  
ever, on whether President  
George Bush might set certain  
preconditions for a meeting  
with National Party leader Mr  
F W de Klerk, and he likewise  
would not be drawn on future  
US policy in the region, save to  
say that it was under review  
and that Mr Bush would be the  
person to enunciate it.

cupation and new agreements would have to be made to ensure these companies re-invested some of their profits in Namibia, Nujoma added.

ya, said he had received promises of support and technical assistance in Cairo and Tripoli. He has yet to end his exile and return to Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Cohen confident on poll

WINDHOEK — Washington's policy manager for southern Africa said yesterday that nothing could stop Namibia's momentum towards "free and fair" pre-independence elections in November, contradicting African predictions of poll-rigging by Pretoria.

"I believe the process of implementing resolution 435 has gone beyond an irreversible threshold," Herman Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said at a news conference.

"I am confident it will be implemented fully and correctly and there will be a free and fair election in Namibia," he said.

Cohen's confidence cut across accusations by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku yesterday at an OAU meeting in Tanzania that Pretoria planned to gerrymander the poll to block a Swapo victory.

"SA will do all it can to prevent a Swapo victory," Mwananshiku said.

Party-based elections are scheduled for the second week of November to elect a Constituent Assembly that will write a constitution in advance of independence.

In spite of his confidence that "free and fair" elections envisaged by resolution 435 will be held, Cohen noted "areas that are not

perfect", singling out accusations of police misbehaviour and Swapo's treatment of dissidents held in detention.

Citing recent complaints by UN Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar of "excessive force" used by police, Cohen said the US had launched "very active diplomacy in the past three weeks . . . of pressuring (SA) and to make sure that this situation is eliminated".

### Accused

"I continue to be concerned with reports that not all of the detainees previously held by Swapo have

been released," he said, urging the former guerrillas to allow international agencies to secure their freedom.

About 150 former Swapo members and officials accused by the movement of being SA spies and jailed for years, returned to Windhoek last week from holding camps in Angola.

Many accused Swapo guards of raping and torturing detainees.

Cohen predicted eventual settlement in Angola between the MPLA government and US-backed rebels of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement, in spite of apparent cracks in a ceasefire

221 B10am 11/17/89  
KEVIN JACOBS

announced a week ago.

"I believe that the Angolan nation is so exhausted by war, I am confident that negotiations will resume in the very near future.

"The negotiations will be difficult and probably long, but I believe it will end with a unified Angola which will have achieved national reconciliation," Cohen said.

Joint company

Anglova

Reg. No 05.04580/06

Middle V

Reg. No 05.04469/06

### Sun Prospect feasibility study

As shareholders are viability of a mine in study and of the drill initial area of Sun has

It has, however, been

- (1) further definition
- (2) further details
- (3) the assessment

The on-going drilling will be informed when the study and optimization study

Johannesburg  
10 July 1989



## Celebrities to visit Namibia

221

By Sue Leeman, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock, and activist actress Glenda Jackson will visit Namibia at the end of July. *SW 11/7/89*

Mrs Kinnock's office has confirmed that the pair have been invited to the territory by the British Council of Churches. They arrive on July 22 for a visit, lasting about a week.

Both women are outspoken opponents of apartheid and Mrs Kinnock in particular has campaigned to publicise the plight of children caught up in the conflict in the region.

There are reports that Miss Jackson could stand for the Labour Party in the next convenient by-election.

The women are expected to spend around four days in northern Namibia observing Untag's operations and talking to returning refugees.

Bl Day 1st 1984

221

# Exile bottleneck cleared — officials

WINDHOEK — Optimistic UN officials running a R90m human airlift say they are clearing bottlenecks holding up a programme to repatriate exiled Namibians.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hocke said 18 000 out of 41 000 had been flown in from Angola and Zambia in the past month.

Although hobbled by unreliable charter-aircraft operators and choke points at reception centres in Namibia, most of the remaining Namibians wanting to return under the UNHCR programme would be home by early next month, he said.

Officials in Windhoek last week suspended daily returnee flights into Windhoek, citing overcrowding at two temporary reception camps set up to provide food and shelter for up to a week.

Church officials managing the camps said many people feared police harassment if they returned to their homes in northern Owambo region — but refugee flights continued to Ondangwa and Grootfontein in the north, with no discernible reluctance by those exiles to leave the camps there.

Hocke said bottlenecks at Dobra and

KEVIN JACOBS

Okahandja camps began clearing yesterday after a delegation of former exiles visited and returned with agreeable reports on conditions in the northern area.

He said additional assistance was being planned for returning exiles leaving the reception centres, citing crash programmes for education, housing and health. The delayed start-up to the repatriation programme and further aid now planned would add to the R90m bill for the programme, Hocke said.

## Registration

Sapa reports nearly 20% of the estimated number of people entitled to vote in the forthcoming Namibian elections have so far registered.

Raymond Matthews, a spokesman for the chief electoral officer's office, said 122 436 people had registered since the registration process began last Monday. Official estimates show that about 677 000 Namibians are eligible to vote.

The registration process is scheduled to last until September 15.



# Hunt for anti-Swapo voters (22)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Anti-Swapo alliances and parties are looking across the Orange River to mobilise South African residents who are eligible to vote in the November Resolution 435 election in Namibia.

Reports in two Windhoek newspapers today say the DTA of Mr Dirk Mudge and the National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA) are both looking hopefully to those potential voters to help prevent Swapo from gaining the whiphand two-thirds majority in the election.

Estimates are that there could be as many as 40 000 people living in South Africa who will be eligible to vote in November.

According to the proclamation on the registration of voters, signed into law last month by Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, those eligible include people born in Namibia and those who have at least one Namibian parent.

Mr Mudge told one paper that he

<sup>Star 12/7/89</sup>  
believed that if someone grew up, for example, in Angola of Namibian parents and was eligible to vote, he did not see why the same would not apply to someone now living in South Africa.

An organisation called "Vriende van Suidwes Aksie" (Friends of South West Action) has been set up to identify potential voters on the other side of the Orange River. The organisation falls under the Namib Foundation, which has links to the NP-SWA.

The organiser of the operation, Mr Ryno van der Merwe, told the *Times of Namibia* that interested groups in South Africa were gathering addresses of potential voters, and that plans were being made to raise money to help voters from South Africa travel to Namibia to register.

It is expected that many South Africans with Namibian connections could register at border posts such as Noordoewer and Ariamsvlei.

● See Page 2M.

# UN to clear <sup>221</sup> <sup>CDR Trip 12/7/89</sup> bottlenecks for Namibia exiles

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Optimistic United Nations officials running a R90-million human airlift say they are clearing bottlenecks holding up a programme to repatriate exiled Namibians.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke said 18 000 on a waiting list of 41 000 had been flown to the territory from Angola and Zambia since an airlift began a month ago.

Although hobbled by unreliable charter-aircraft operators and choke points at reception centres in Namibia, most of the remaining Namibians wanting to return under the UNHCR programme would be home by early next month, Mr Hocke said yesterday.

Officials in Windhoek last week suspended daily returnee flights into Windhoek, citing overcrowding at two temporary reception camps set up to provide food and shelter for up to a week.

Church officials managing the camps said many people feared police harassment if they returned to their homes in the northern Ovambo region.

Mr Hocke said bottlenecks at Dobra and Okahandja camps began clearing yesterday after a delegation of former exiles visited the northern region and returned with agreeable reports on conditions in the area.



Staw  
1 7/7/84. (221)

## Refugees living in US fly to Namibia

NEW YORK — The first Namibian expatriates from the United States to return home in time for the run-up to the November elections are expected to arrive in Windhoek this week under arrangements made by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The number in the group was not disclosed.

Swapo members who had been living in Cuba were repatriated last week.

Mr Abed Titus, founder-president of the Unity Party of Namibia, who broke with Swapo, said he applied to the High Commissioner last March to return to Namibia but was still getting "a run-round".

He said he believed the High Commissioner's office and UN officials in New York had not dropped their "pro-Swapo bias".

Mr Titus said that he had been promised a plane reservation to Windhoek this week on the same flight as for returning Swapo members.

He said that he was told at the last minute that he would not be able to travel with the Swapo group.

Mr Titus said the High Commissioner's office had referred his case to the international committee on migration, a private group in New York.

He said he was also maintaining close contacts with South Africa's UN mission, headed by ambassador Mr Jeremy Shearer, which has questioned the world body's proclaimed objectivity in the repatriation and electoral process.

P  
S  
-  
C  
U  
r  
a  
s

...of the UDF in London yesterday.

...was essential to appoint a liquidator urgently to preserve the goodwill built up by Cremark over the years.

**SIMON BARBER**

WASHINGTON — An "observer mission" of US jurists and legal scholars, including an Appeals Court judge, has laid the groundwork for an immediate challenge of the results of Namibia's first election with a sweeping and detailed attack on the proposed administration of the election.

The group, which toured Namibia from June 18 to 25 under the aegis of the US Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, presented its findings yesterday.

It also found that Untag was "woefully" understaffed and ill-equipped, and accused

# US lawyers hit at Namibian poll plan

the Administrator-General of condoning widespread intimidation of Swapo supporters, returnees and their families by refusing to demobilise Koevoet units which, it said, comprised nearly 80% of the SWA police force deployed in the north.

The yet to be finalised voting systems described to the mission by chief election officer A G Visser was "fraught with opportunity for mischief"

31 Day 131 7189 -

2210



It is all going very smoothly. Angola accused unnamed members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and former members of the Koevoet police unit of

their monitoring role is part of the UN's assignment as supervisor of "free and fair" elections leading to Namibia's independence from South African rule.

Foreign Minister Luke Mwanashiku told reporters.

The OAU has accused SA of planning to rig the results in favour of the DTA.

# UN plan to keep Namibia ticking if SA funds leave

61 Dan 13/7/89

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — UN officials concerned at possible withdrawal of SA expertise from Namibia are planning gap-filling programmes.

They will be set up at a closed-door conference in Vienna this month.

Part of the focus, sources say, will be the effect on essential services of Pretoria's withdrawal of more than R500m in budgetary underpinning and loan guarantees.

UN organisers are telling invited participants they regard the planning session as crucial to the smooth running of essential services in the territory in the run-up to independence and delicate transition period.

Selected trade unionists, church representatives, commerce and industry leaders and parastatal corporation chiefs have been invited to participate in discussions at UN offices in Vienna from July 24-28.

Government departments and of-

ficials have been excluded by the UN General Assembly's Council for Namibia.

Advance documentation says it will be one of three proposed seminars intended to "emphasise the mobilisation of development and technical assistance to Namibia".

The Council for Namibia, largely supported by the Non-Aligned Movement and Organisation of African Unity, was created in 1967 as a nominal government for the territory in the face of Pretoria's refusal to recognise General Assembly demands to end its disputed rule.

Council officials have organised the conference from the UN's New York headquarters.

They apparently have not involved administrators assigned to Untag, which is shepherding Namibia towards independence.

"The seminar will be conducted in

closed working session," a Council for Namibia preparatory document says.

"The purpose of the seminar is to survey and assess Namibia's technical assistance requirements, with special emphasis on human resources, during the transition and the immediate post-independence period."

Organisers also plan "to draw up proposals for sectoral contingency plans which would ensure the functioning of essential".

The Council for Namibia has been a major financier of Swapo operations outside direct military activity. It has footed the bill for much of the movement's travel and administration expenses.

Under SA pressure an "impartiality package" was drafted by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar before last year's regional agreements on Namibia and Angola cut off council funds to Swapo.

U  
P  
o  
S  
i  
o  
P  
n  
d

# AFRICA

Monday 13/7/89

## 'TAMPERING' CHARGES LEVELLED BY SWAPO

(221)

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday accused its political opponents and the police of tampering with voter-registration.

Swapo's Namibia Press Agency (Nampa) said senior party official Nahas Angula had written to Untag officials complaining of "irregularities all over Namibia concerning registration".

But an Untag spokesman rebutted the accusation.

"Reports of irregularities are inconsistent with our own information on how the process is going," spokesman Fred Eckhard said.

"It is all going very smoothly."

Angula accused unnamed members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and former members of the Koevoet police unit of

handing out fake registration cards, especially to old people "in remote areas far from registration points".

Administration officials yesterday said nearly 160 000 people had registered to vote in November's pre-independence election since registration began last week. Registration closes on September 15.

Untag poll monitors have spread out across the territory to take up their roles as watchdogs over registration officials.

Their monitoring role is part of the UN's assignment as supervisor of "free and fair" elections leading to Namibia's independence from South African rule.

Meanwhile, African nations meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday pledged support for Swapo if it disputed the outcome of what diplomatic observers believe will be the most watched election held on the continent.

At the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee meeting, Ministers called on the UN to increase the 4 650-man military peacekeeping force in Namibia.

If "free and fair" elections were not held in Namibia, "Swapo will dispute the results and we will endorse that dispute", Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwanashiku told reporters.

The OAU has accused SA of planning to rig the results in favour of the DTA.

st  
n-  
a-  
e-  
s,  
r  
s  
g  
r  
n  
d

n  
c  
t  
f  
m  
a  
t  
s  
d  
p  
s  
g  
s  
t  
o  
n  
c  
p  
o  
s  
o  
n



# Swapo accuses DTA of vote tampering

904 4915 13/7/89 221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo, Namibia's election front-runner, yesterday accused police and its political opponents of tampering with voter registration, and was boosted by a promise of African support if it disputed November's poll result.

Swapo's Namibia Press Agency (Nampa) said that senior party official Mr Nahas Angula had sent a letter to Untag officials complaining of "irregularities all over Namibia concerning registration".

But an Untag spokesman denied the accusation.

"Reports of irregularities are inconsistent with our own information on how the process is going," spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard told reporters.

"It is all going very smoothly." Mr Angula accused unnamed

members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and former members of the police Koevoet unit of handing out fake registration cards especially to old people "in remote areas far from registration points".

Administration officials yesterday said that nearly 160 000 people had registered to vote in November's pre-independence election since registration began last week.

Registration closes on September 15.

Untag poll monitors have fanned out across the territory in watchdog roles over administration officials conducting the registration process, to ensure no irregularities.

Their monitoring role is part of the UN's assignment as supervisor of "free and fair" elections leading to Namibia's indepen-

dence from South African rule.

African nations yesterday pledged to back Swapo if it disputed the outcome of what diplomatic observers deem the most-watched election ever held on the continent.

Ministers attending a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee in Arusha in northern Tanzania called on the UN to increase the 4 650-man military peacekeeping contingent in the territory.

"We want free and fair elections in Namibia, because if this is not the case Swapo will dispute the results and we will back that dispute," Zambian Foreign Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku told reporters.

The OAU has accused South Africa of planning to rig the results in favour of the DTA, Swapo's main electoral opponent.

US jurists  
slam voting  
procedures  
in Namibia

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — An "observer mission" of US jurists and legal scholars, including an appeal court judge, has laid the groundwork for an immediate challenge of the results of Namibia's first election with a sweeping and detailed attack on the proposed registration, voting and ballot-counting system.

The group, which toured Namibia from June 18 to 25 under the aegis of the US Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, presented its findings in a 45-page report released here yesterday.

It also found that Un-tag was "woefully" understaffed for its mission, and accused the Administrator-General of condoning widespread intimidation.



# A-G not neutral — Namibian Church

WINDHOEK. — The Council of Churches in Namibia, which represents close to one million christians in the territory, has questioned the "partiality" of the South African Administrator-General in his handling of the Namibian independence process.

In a letter to the United Nations Security Council, CCN Chief Dr Abisai Shejavali said Mr Louis Pienaar was "unable to use his powers to solve problems" plaguing the implementation of the UN settlement plan.

In terms of the Security Council's resolution 435 of 1978, South Africa's administrator-general is expected to govern Namibia during its transition period with the utmost partiality.

However, observers have suggested that Pienaar shares the sentiments of the Pretoria government as far as a Swapo victory at the polls is concerned.

South Africa is believed to be covertly backing anti-Swapo parties, alliances and fronts which will be contesting the UN-supervised elections scheduled for November.

In his letter to the security council, copies of which were sent to Pienaar and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, the head of Namibia's Churches asked the world body to exert whatever pressure they can to bring Pienaar to accept and understand "honest brokering".

Shejavali asked the Security Council to empower Ahtisaari to "take firmer supervision and control of the Resolution 435 process to remove the hostile environment into which our compatriots are forced to return".

Shejavali told the Security Council: "With the presence of Koevoet in the ranks of the South West African Police, and with the police in the North being commanded by General Hans Dreyer, the founder of Koevoet, the atmosphere is not conducive to free and fair elections."

A three-day general strike in the north, which ended at the weekend, was called in an attempt to get the UN special representative to take action to get Koevoet out of the police.

However, the strike was dismissed by former Koevoet commander, General Hans Dreyer, as "pure propaganda instigated by hostile elements".

South  
13-19/7/89

**SWABC**  
*Cam Times 14/7/89*  
**under fire**  
**for slanted**  
**reporting**  
*221*

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — United Nations officials are demanding an "objective" editorial policy from Namibia's SWA Broadcasting Corporation which is under fire for slanted, pro-government reporting.

Insiders say key news managers are mostly conservative whites who make no efforts to hide their anti-Swapo attitudes.

Meanwhile, Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari is discussing with SWABC bosses proposals for greater broadcasting access by main political parties contesting November's pre-independence elections.

He "has frequently expressed his concern over the multitude of complaints regarding SWABC's coverage of events during this transition period", said Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard.

In earlier negotiations, UN officials secured the right to broadcast five-minute informational slots on radio services.



# Swapo wants chief poll official removed

The Star's Africa  
News Service

221

Star 14/7/89

WINDHOEK — Swapo has gone to the O'Linn Commission on intimidation to challenge the appointment of the chief electoral officer for Namibia's November election, Mr A G Visser.

The application to have Mr Visser removed was made before Commission chairman Mr Bryan O'Linn, SC, on Wednesday and was postponed to allow Mr Visser time to prepare his reaction to the challenge.

Swapo claimed Mr Visser should not have been appointed to the post because of his membership last year of the National Security Council, which was comprised of senior security personnel and politicians of the now-defunct Transitional Government.

Mr Visser's membership of the Council was reported last month by a local newspaper which obtained minutes of one of the body's meetings at which an anti-Swapo policy was discussed.

Although Mr Visser was not present at that particular meeting, he was sent copies of the minutes and did attend

previous meetings in his capacity as a senior civil servant.

Mr Visser and other public officials who attended the meetings claimed they did so in service of "the government of the day" and to give advice to their Ministers, but did not participate in decision-making or policy formulation.

## APPLICATION

At the time Mr Visser's membership was made public — shortly after he was appointed as chief electoral officer — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar said he was confident that Mr Visser would carry out his duties in an unbiased manner.

At yesterday's O'Linn Commission hearing, Mr Visser's legal representative, Mr Gerhard Maritz, said he believed the Commission would be exceeding its terms of reference in probing Mr Visser's past, and he gave notice that he would consider an application to the Supreme Court in Windhoek to have the O'Linn investigation set aside.

221

Namibia: 30%  
APR 7 1989  
15/7/89  
registered

WINDHOEK. — Just over 30% of all Namibians eligible to vote in the November independence election had already registered, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said here yesterday.

A total of 213 009 Namibians, of the estimated 677 000 eligible to vote, had registered by Thursday.

Registration points around the country went into operation earlier this month and will remain open until September 15. — Sapa

## Untag soccer casualties

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — When they're not on duty, members of the multinational Untag force apparently play hard.

Most injuries reported to Untag medics occur on sportsfields, and then usually among soccer players. "It's a rather dangerous sport," says chief medical officer Colonel Francois Vulliet.

Dr Vulliet, a Swiss military doctor, yesterday listed 157 injuries or cases of illness and seven fatalities among the 7 000-strong UN group since it arrived in Namibia to begin supervising the territory's passage to independence.

Seven Untag members died in traffic accidents. Sports injuries topped the casualty list at 96, followed by 36 reported malaria cases, although only 16 were confirmed by laboratory tests.

He said an unspecified number of Untag personnel had developed sexually transmitted diseases but no Aids cases had been reported.



Here is Michele Sparks, one of the semifinalists  
Child Welfare Association, and the winner v

## UN chief will be told of trouble in Namibia

LONDON — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrives in Namibia tomorrow for his first visit since the independence process began in April. (22)

He will be briefed on progress so far by his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is having a hard time of it.

On the one hand, the South African counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, is still allegedly behaving as though a war is in full swing in northern Namibia, despite undertakings to the contrary. *Jan 13/89*

On the other, Mr Ahtisaari has his problems with Swapo, which he accuses of irregularities in the registration of voters for November's elections. — The Independent News Service.

Star 17 7 87

## Former Canadian Minister wins battle over Namibian visa

By Brendan Seery, 221  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — After winning her battle with the South African authorities over the issue of a visa, former Canadian External Affairs Minister Miss Flora MacDonald finally arrived in Namibia yesterday to join a non-government Canadian team observing the transition to independence.

Miss MacDonald — who served as External Affairs Minister in the late 1970s and has held other ministerial posts — was initially refused a visa when she applied from Canada some weeks ago.

She said as she was the holder of a Canadian diplomatic passport, her government's Department of External Affairs had made an official protest to the South African ambassador in Canada over the refusal.

As she was about to call a press conference last week to denounce the South African attitude, the visa was approved. It is understood that the Windhoek office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar played a major role in getting approval.

She and 10 other representatives of Canadian non-government organisations will stay in Namibia for about a fortnight.



# Bias in Namibia's media raises concern

By JON QWELANE and BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

THE battle to win the hearts and minds — and also the support — of the Namibian electorate has taken a decisive turn with widespread charges being made here that the SWA Broadcasting Corporation is biased.

In the middle of the fray are Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and United Nations Special Representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Political parties are clamouring for the overhaul of the news format of SWABC, saying news coverage by the corporation is biased and favourable only to the status quo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which, besides being the immediate past government, is one of the two major parties hotly contesting the November elections.

## Threatened

The Namibian Peace Plan Study and Contact Group (NPP 435) has threatened that unless SWABC stops its alleged bias the pressure group would haul it before the O'Linn Commission investigating intimidation.

An investigation into SWABC's time allocation during news broadcasts was made by a subcommittee mandated by NPP 435, and the re-

port showed the corporation's alleged bias towards the Administrator-General and against the United Nations and Swapo.

According to NPP 435, 25 minutes 10 seconds of radio news broadcasts were monitored and they showed that the Administrator General enjoyed "only positive comment".

## Negative

The study revealed that almost 12 minutes 30 seconds of that time was devoted to "negative" comment on Swapo and another 2 minutes 15 seconds of "negative" comment towards the UN mission in Namibia.

Last week Mr Ahtisaari was studying the NPP 435 report, and said he had "frequently" expressed his concern over the "multitude of complaints regarding SWABC's coverage of events during this transition period".

Mr Pienaar has said he will not interfere in the running of SWABC which, he said, was a para-statal body.

A meeting will soon be held between officials representing Mr Ahtisaari and those from the Administrator-General's office about the alleged impartiality of SWABC.

Meanwhile, the UN's peacekeepers in Namibia have been under a barrage of hostile verbal and media fire

since they arrived.

Much of the flak has come from the Right, who have an unshakable belief that the UN — because it recognised Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" — must be totally biased against other political groups.

More than a dozen reports portraying Untag as incompetent, riven with racism, criminal, surreptitiously working with Swapo, or planning to violently take over Namibia, have appeared in rapid-fire order in the newspapers of the Republikein group, the mouthpiece of Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA.

A frustrated Untag spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, asked recently to comment on the latest "scandal" from the "voice of the DTA", replied that the UN Force Commander, General Prem Chand, had said "he has better things to do than chase down allegations that have no substance in fact".

## Questionable

Among the highly questionable stories put about by the Republikein group papers were:

□ The "discovery" of a Jamaican soldier's diary, detailing racism within Untag and "joyrides" to Etosha by some contingents. (Details about who it belonged to, and where it was found, were non-

existent).

□ The turning of Namibia into a "powder keg". Reports of the arms and ammunition brought in by Untag troops were, by implication, enough to start the Third World War. (Military experts acknowledged the quantities of arms were not excessive, as did Administrator-General Louis Pienaar's office).

□ Food meant for refugees was being flown back to Angola. (Not true — the trucks loaded with food were merely returning to Windhoek airport to await further refugees; the food was not put aboard an aircraft for Angola).

## Denied

□ There was a black member of the Kenyan contingent who was a Herero member of the SWA Territory Force's former 101 Battalion (Denied by Untag).

□ Another Kenyan was said to be capable of speaking in the Owambo language and in Afrikaans. (Denied by Untag).

□ Danish troops were said to be refusing to shower with Kenyans for fear of Aids and tropical diseases. (The Danes said they had separated their cantonment as a normal, military security measure).

□ An amorous Scandinavian was said to have been castrated by an angry husband who caught him with his wife. (A wild rumour, so it turned out).

NEWS  
ANALYSIS

ARGUS 17/7/89 221

UN chief's visit  
to ease tension

Own Correspondent ZZ1

WINDHOEK. — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrives in Namibia late today on a symbolically important visit that could ease some friction in the territory's UN-guided passage to independence.

In advance of Mr Perez de Cuellar's arrival, senior UN officials reported that calm was returning to the volatile northern Ovambo region.

Mr Perez de Cuellar will be holding discussions in Windhoek tomorrow and will visit northern Namibia on Thursday.

South African Foreign Affairs officials said Mr Perez de Cuellar would leave Windhoek on Friday for Pretoria where he would meet Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha. On Saturday, he is expected to meet President P W Botha.

● Namibia budget deficit — Page 2



# Angolan ceasefire source of concern

9/11 7/6/15 15/1/78  
221

Defence Correspondent

SADF Chief General Jan-  
nie Geldenhuys yester-  
day expressed concern  
about whether the cease-  
fire declared in Angola  
between Unita and the  
MPLA would be hon-  
oured.

Addressing a Pretoria  
Press Club lunch, he said  
he was "very worried"  
about the situation be-  
cause a ceasefire usually  
followed talks, whereas  
in this case the ceasefire  
had preceded the negoti-  
ations.

Turning to Namibia, he  
said many Untag troops  
there tried to be impar-  
tial, but there had also  
been many cases of bias  
— even some against  
Swapo. The question of  
intimidation by Swapo  
was, in fact, a more seri-  
ous matter.

Cuban withdrawal  
from Angola was going  
according to schedule,  
according to all indica-  
tions. There were even  
cases of Cuban forces  
leaving ahead of sched-  
ule, so "they appear to be  
serious about sticking to  
the agreement".

## List of 94 missing from Swapo camps

WINDHOEK. — Former detainees accused by Swapo of spying for South Africa have released a list of 94 names of people missing from Swapo detention camps in Angola.

Compiled by the newly formed Political Consultative Council pressure group of former Swapo prisoners, the list includes the names of nine Swapo office-bearers: Miss Martha Hangula, member of Swapo's Central Committee and Women's Council (presumed dead); Mr Tauna Hatuikulipi, CC member (dead); Mr Pejavi Munjaro, CC member (presumed dead); Mr Bennie Petrus, CC member (dead); Mr Victor Nkandi, CC member (presumed dead); Mr Sisingi Hiskia, administration official at Swapo military headquarters (dead); Mr Muetufo Mupopiua, head of military administration (presumed dead); Mr Lucas Stephanus, CC member (presumed dead); and Mr Anton Tjaverna, acting head of Swapo Youth (presumed dead).

Meanwhile, a former detainee, Mr Riundja Kaakunga, said he was claiming damages totalling R600 000 from Swapo for illegal detention in Angola. — Sapa



# No sign of Swapo insurgents, says UN

221  
CMT Tim B 18/7/84

WINDHOEK — A United Nations investigation team could find no evidence to support allegations that Swapo insurgents were infiltrating Namibia from Angola or were assembling close to the border for an incursion, senior UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said here yesterday.

The delegation visited northern Namibia at the weekend at the instructions of UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and included the director of his office, Mr Cedric Thornberry, and UN regional police chief Mr Peter Fitzgerald.

Accompanying the UN team were the Angolan ambassador, Mr Alberto Ribeiro, Tanzanian ambassador Mr Raphael Korosso and Swapo officials Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab and Mr Hipido Hamutenya.

Mr Eckhard said that on Saturday they consulted various civilian, military and police representatives, including SWA Police regional commissioner in northern Namibia Major-General Hans Dreyer.

They had reported to Mr Ahtisaari that they were unable to confirm the allegations of incursions.

"Instead the situation in the north appears to be normalising and stability and confidence to be returning," Mr Eckhard said. — Sapa

# Swapo, police chief meet on incursions

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — In a dramatic weekend meeting which saw former adversaries coming face to face for the first time, Swapo leaders and the Commissioner of Police for northern Namibia, General Hans Dreyer, discussed claims that guerillas were being infiltrated into the country.

In the past three weeks SA officials, as well as the SWA Broadcasting Corporation, have claimed that there is a heavy presence — allegedly up to 400 guerillas involved — of armed Swapo fighters in the northern district of Owambo.

Other claims have said there was a massive build-up of armed Swapo fighters just outside Namibia's northern frontier.

In his Oshakati office General Dreyer was asked for proof of the incursions and evidence of the massive build-up just north of the Namibian border, which implied Swapo's armed fighters were not north of the 16th parallel.

A UN spokesman said: "The

meetings were unable to confirm reports of incursions."

● United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is due to arrive in Windhoek later today.

His visit, until Friday, was demanded by many African members of the UN at the height of bloody clashes between Swapo and South African-led forces which, in a three-week period, accounted for more than 300 guerillas shot dead and about 30 police casualties.

## MAIN COMPLAINT

The main complaint as far as African states and many Namibians were concerned was that Mr Ahtisaari had agreed to the re-activation of SADF and SWA Territory Force battalions to counter the huge infiltration of armed Swapo members from Angola into northern Namibia.

The UN Secretary-General came under increasing pressure to relieve Mr Ahtisaari of his job or to second a senior African diplomat to be the special representative's right-hand man.

Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana's permanent UN representative, was appointed as Mr Ahtisaari's deputy.

Dr de Cuellar, coming to Namibia after attending celebrations in France to mark the bicentennial of the French revolution, faces a tight schedule, including briefings with most of the key players in the Namibian peace plan.

● HAVANA — A first contingent of 125 Namibian students left on Sunday to take part in the election campaign in their country with a total of 1 500 expected to return home soon, Reuter reports.

Before boarding the plane the returning students and hundreds of their classmates danced and sang Swapo songs.

The students attended a special school for Namibians established in the mid-seventies.



# Swapo accuses SA of violating resolution

By Jon Qwelane  
The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — South Africa was accused yesterday of violating United Nations Resolution 435 by allegedly continuing to send convoys of supplies into the south of Angola.

The accusation was said to be backed by photographic and eyewitness evidence.

Swapo said it was unsure if the supplies were intended for Unita rebels. If they were not, Swapo told a crowded media conference, the only conclusion was that the material was intended for use by the para-military unit, Koevoet, which would then cross into the north of Namibia from Angola "disguised as Swapo fighters, so as to give South Africa an excuse to let loose its soldiers".

Asked if Koevoet units had been transported across the border into southern Angola to be brought back as "Swapo guerillas", Mr Gerhard Roux of the Administrator-General's office scoffed at the idea.

Swapo said General Hans Dreyer, chief of SWA Police in the north, had been handed photographs of South African military convoys crossing into Angola.

● See Page 5.

UN chief to discuss  
situation with Pik

3666 221  
19/7/89  
By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria on Friday for talks on the progress of the UN peace plan in Namibia.

Dr Perez de Cuellar will not meet President Botha as some reports have said.

Mr Pik Botha said Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Dr Perez de Cuellar's special representative in Namibia, would also attend the Pretoria talks.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told reporters in Lisbon before leaving for Windhoek that one of the aims of his visit would be to ensure that the elections on November 1 for a constituent assembly were not marred by police interference.

This was a clear reference to UN concern about the role being played in the SWA Police by members of the controversial and now disbanded Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.



# Icy Namibia greets Perez de Cuellar

Argus 19/7/89 221

From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Sub-zero temperatures greeted United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar at the start of his three day visit.

Dr de Cuellar arrived late last night, travelling directly from bicentennial celebrations of the French Revolution.

He stepped off his Falcon 900 jet and delivered a two-minute address stressing the need for free and fair elections in a climate of peace to usher in independence for Namibia.

It was imperative that UN Security Council resolution 435 be implemented, and "the world community expects no less", he said.

The Peruvian diplomat, in Namibia for the first time in six years, holds discussions today with UN special representative for Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

It is likely that the continued presence of members of the Koevoet paramilitary unit in

the regular South West African Police force will feature prominently on Dr de Cuellar's agendas with the various "435" personalities he will meet, including leaders of the different political parties.

Tomorrow, Dr de Cuellar, followed by 50 local and foreign newsmen in four UN aircraft, will travel to the troubled northern part of the country.

## Underplayed

Among those who braved the wintry night to welcome Dr de Cuellar were Mr Ahtisaari and his deputy, Mr Joseph Legwaila, the commander of UN forces in Namibia, General Dewan Prem Chand, UN police commissioner Inspector Stephen Fanning, and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Nicolas Bwakira.

Conspicuous by their absence, probably because Dr de Cuellar's visit has been underplayed in the media, were the throngs of demonstrators who staged rapturous welcomes for the secretary-general's staffers — General Chand and Mr Ahtisaari — when they arrived in Windhoek.





*South African*  
**'Swapo's victims'** 1221  
Some of the former detainees in Swapo camps removed their clothes at a press conference in Windhoek to show how Swapo cadres tortured them to extract confessions that they were spies for South Africa. They declared a commitment to ensure Swapo loses the November elections and denied being South African spies.



Star 19/7/89

# Swapo accuses Pienaar of 221 'war situation'

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, was accused by Swapo yesterday of creating a "war situation" by alleging the existence of a massive build-up of armed guerillas outside Namibia's northern border and inside Owambo.

Mr Pienaar was also accused of having mobilised certain local army units, and of having had the 1 500 South African soldiers now in base at Grootfontein and Oshivelo on standby.

Swapo's former representative to the United Nations and its Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the organisation's Secretary for Information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, questioned Mr Pienaar's integrity as well as his motives.

The two men dismissed Mr Pienaar's claims at a press conference at Swapo's headquarters in Windhoek.

Mr Gurirab said he and Mr Hamutenya, members of the diplomatic corps and observers from the Frontline states were summoned to a meeting by Mr Pienaar last Friday.

He said Mr Pienaar alleged that a Swapo invasion was imminent. He alleged that the clashes in April this year between Swapo guerillas and South African-led troops could be repeated.

The same group of people who had met in Mr Pienaar's office had left for the north the following day for on-the-spot investigations.

Mr Gurirab said: "We met, among others, the commanding officer for the SWA Police in the north, General Hans Dreyer. In very clear terms (General) Dreyer contradicted the Administrator-General."





UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, with Untag military chief Gen Prem Chand, inspecting Kenyan troops stationed in Windhoek yesterday. Picture: REUTERS

# Pienaar bows to UN pressure to release political prisoners

WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Louis Pienaar will release today 24 Namibians convicted and jailed under the territory's former security laws.

Pienaar's change of heart, overturning an earlier blunt refusal to release political prisoners, came during a working lunch with visiting UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday.

In further concessions to Perez, Pienaar said he was "reducing the visibility" of police in politically-sensitive Owambo, moving out former Koevoet members and cracking down on police and officials guilty of intimidation or harassment.

Pienaar had linked the release of Namibian political prisoners — required under the resolution 435 settlement programme — to Swapo's continued detention of dissident members in Angola and Zambia.

## Impetus

But Perez gave an unspecified "undertaking . . . that he will take certain steps" on the controversial issue of Swapo's prisoners, Pienaar said.

Pienaar's move will take some heat out of Swapo's criticism of his administration, but is likely to give impetus to another row.

His freedom list excludes Leonard Sheehama, a Namibian awaiting execution on Pretoria's death row for a fatal bombing attack, and Paul Andreas, another convicted bomber.

Pienaar said it was agreed with Perez and his Untag officials that both men's crimes were "completely disproportionate to their political motives".

Sheehama was sentenced to death five times for killing five people with

KEVIN JACOBS

a bomb he planted in a Walvis Bay meat market. If SA returns him, he faces further murder charges for a bank bombing in Oshakati that killed 28 people in February 1988.

Pienaar said he had no assurances that Sheehama would be sent back to face trial, and said he might be hanged in Pretoria.

Andreas planted a bomb in Windhoek's premier city centre shopping centre in 1987. The blast damaged the building and several cars, but caused no injuries.

Pienaar said police presence in Owambo had been reduced. He had urged Untag to post their police monitors on every SWA police patrol "to assist in eradicating . . . general accusations of misconduct".

Referring to earlier Swapo violations of the settlement pact, Pienaar promised further measures to lower the police profile if he was assured that the threat to Namibia's security and implementation of resolution 435 had abated or been reduced.

Sapa reports that Perez, who flies to Owambo for a one-day visit today, told political leaders in Windhoek yesterday he was "glad to see that many (Namibian political prisoners) have already been released".

He said there was no room in the UN settlement "for intimidation, or undisciplined or unprofessional behaviour" on the part of security forces.

It was with this in mind that he would visit certain parts of Namibia to personally assess the situation.

Perez meets Pienaar again on Friday before leaving Windhoek for appointments in SA with President P W Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

## Soldier fined for fatal shooting of schoolboy

TANIA LEVY

A SOLDIER who shot dead a Soweto schoolboy was fined R2 000, or one year in prison, for culpable homicide, in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Matthys Pretorius was found guilty of killing Hendrik Nxumalo, 18, while doing a two-month military camp in August 1986.

He was sentenced to a further two years imprisonment suspended for four years.

Magistrate A Auret agreed the fine could be paid off over 10 months.

In passing sentence he rejected Pretorius's assertion that he had acted to defend Corporal Oscar Ginsburg's life. Nxumalo had run about three metres after Pretorius fired the first shot.

Evidence by an eyewitness and a doctor showed Pretorius's second shot at Nxumalo had been the fatal one, the magistrate said.

"Having been shot at, Nxumalo would have been fleeing for his life rather than running to incite other pupils, as Pretorius suggested."

He said most children had already returned to their classrooms when the incident occurred.

Nxumalo had come into conflict with Ginsburg, who had stopped him from going in the opposite direction to that of fellow pupils returning to their classes, the magistrate said.

After a verbal exchange, Nxumalo hit Ginsburg. He then tried to force the rifle out of Ginsburg's hands. Ginsburg shouted to Pretorius: "Skiet, Thys. Skiet, Thys."

The magistrate said Pretorius had admitted he would have shot even if he had not been given the order by Ginsburg.



# Jo'burg firm is running <sup>(221)</sup> voter trips <sup>Star 20/1/87</sup> to Namibia

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — As the bitter row over the registration as voters of people who no longer live in Namibia continues, a Johannesburg company is making a packet on the controversy by providing package tours to this country for would-be voters.

At least one Namibian political party contesting the November elections, Swapo, is furious at the "blatant attempts to rig the votes" and has said it will take steps to halt the plan to bring in an estimated 40 000 whites from South Africa to register and vote on the strength of their ties with the country they have now abandoned.

In terms of the law on voter registration anyone born in Namibia, regardless of their present domicile, can register.

Children of such people, whether or not they wish to return to Namibia, are also eligible provided they are at least 18 years old.

Three weeks ago the Bureau for Information placed huge advertisements in the South African Sunday press — clearly targeted at white South Africans eligible to vote in Namibia — explaining to them the provisions of the voter legislation.

A Johannesburg-based company is running air and road junkets to Namibia for people wishing to register.

The bus trips, which end at Karasburg and Ariamsvlei in the south, cost between R290 and R330 for a weekend outing, between R200 and R240 for part of the weekend, and between R110 and R130 for students.

Those wishing to be in and out on the same day can buy an air ticket for R450.

The company is understood to be run by a former employee of the SABC.





INSPECTION TOUR... UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar inspects Kenyan Untag troops stationed in Windhoek yesterday during a flying visit to Southern Africa.

Picture: REUTERS

*CAF TUIS 20/7/89 221*

# Namibian prisoners freed today

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, has relaxed a hard-line position on political prisoners and will today release 24 Namibians convicted and jailed under the territory's former security laws.

Mr Pienaar's change of heart occurred during a lunch-table encounter yesterday with visiting UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In further concessions to the UN chief executive, Mr Pienaar said he was "reducing the visibility" of police in politically sensitive Ovambo, moving out former members of the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency units and cracking down on police and officials guilty of intimidation or harassment.

"I have always had the attitude that I would release (political prisoners) once the others had been accounted for," Mr

Pienaar said at a news conference.

"But I have decided now to release them, and I impressed on the Secretary-General the need for the release of the others. He has given me certain undertakings in this regard."

Mr Pienaar's list of prisoners being freed excludes Leonard Sheehama, a Namibian awaiting execution on Pretoria's death row for a fatal bombing attack, and Paul Andreas, another convicted bomber.

WINDHOEK. — The Parents Committee of Namibia yesterday released the names of 439 people it claimed were still being held by Swapo in prison camps in Angola, and vowed to pressure the governments of Angola and Zambia to secure the release of all Swapo's detainees.

The Parents Committee is a lobbying group formed to help the return to Namibia of Swapo

## Swapo 'still holding 439': List

prisoners.

A spokesman for the group, Mr Phil ya Nangoloh, said the list of names released was incomplete and there were still an estimated 1400 detainees held by Swapo.

The International

Committee of the Red Cross had been unable to gain access to the detainees.

Mr Ya Nangoloh said the UN High Commission for Refugees and other UN officials were being indifferent to the fate of the detainees.

A total of 153 former Swapo detainees, including 18 children, returned to Namibia under UN auspices early this month. — Sapa

I



# Convicted political prisoners to be freed

# NAMIBIA

Sowetan  
20/7/89

221

# SURPRISE



## Surprise move in Namibia

Sowetan 20/7/89

22

What De Cuellar proposes to do about the missing 79 people is not clear, because on their return to the country from exile Swapo leaders said as far as they were concerned "all the spies were released".

Those who came back are children". The release of the political prisoners during De Cuellar's formal visit to the country has also put the UN in a spot, because Pienaar "impressed upon secretary-general the need for the release of the prisoners on the other side of the border (Angola) and he gave me certain undertakings".

There are 28 political prisoners and five prisoners awaiting trial on charges stemming from their political beliefs.

Pienaar said as far as he was concerned Swapo had in fact released 133 detainees because "20 of

leaving Namibian political prisoners has put Swapo in a spot - only 153 of the 212 detainees the organisation said it had held or "spying for South Africa" have been flown back from Angola's Lubango camps.

He had also agreed with Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, that the same applied in Andreas' case. The announcements came as a surprise to everyone here, because only last week Pienaar was adamant he would not release any political prisoner until all those who were detained by Swapo in its Angolan and Zambian camps were released and sent back to Namibia.

He had also appeared to balk at suggestions that he remove certain elements from the SWA police, especially members of the "Keevoet" unit.

Pienaar's act-in-re-

By JON QWELANE  
Sowetan Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK**  
All convicted political prisoners being held in Namibian jails will go free today.

But Leonard Sheehama (25), a member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing, will not be released.

He was sentenced to death five times in the Walvis Bay Supreme Court after being convicted of as many murders by Mr Justice Tebbutt earlier this year.

### Explosives

The other prisoner who will not be released today is Paulus Andreas, also a member of Swapo's military wing.

Andreas was convicted of packing explosives in a car last year and parking the vehicle outside Gustav Voigt Centre in downtown Windhoek. The explosion caused damage of R2,2 million to the centre.

There were no injuries. Swapo accepted responsibility for the blast.

Yesterday Pienaar, when announcing an amnesty for Namibian politi-

CHAR  
PARKI

233a BREE STREET (betw  
King George Streets), J

WATCH  
SPAC  
TOMOR

The  
MIS.



**All political  
prisoners to  
go free today**

221

Star 20/7/84  
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, told the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday that all convicted political prisoners held in Namibian jails would go free today.

Mr Pienaar also announced drastic revisions of police activities in Owambo.

Only last week, Mr Pienaar insisted he would not release any political prisoners until all those detained by Swapo in its Angolan and Zambian camps were released.

● The Parents' Committee of Namibia yesterday released the names of 439 people it claimed were still being held by Swapo in prison camps in Angola. — The Star's Africa News Service-Sapa.



Star 21/7/89

Songs, salutes as crowd waits at Windhoek jail

221

# 24 Swapo men walk to freedom

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Singing freedom songs and giving Black Power salutes, 24 Swapo members walked out from Windhoek Prison yesterday as free men, released as political prisoners by South Africa.

The men, many sporting "dreadlock" hairstyles, had been put behind bars for criminal offences which, Pretoria had conceded, were carried out with a political motive.

A colourful, energetic crowd of between 200 and 300 waiting outside the prison brought life at the city jail to a standstill for about 30 minutes. The released men walked from the prison buildings to the gate although a bus had been hired for them.

## Not all will be freed

At the gate, the crowd and released detainees sang, danced and chanted political slogans.

South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar ordered the release of the men yesterday after a working lunch in Windhoek with visiting United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar. South Africa was obliged in terms of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan to free political prisoners.

Neither side has yet said what the criteria were in the assessing of political offences, but Mr Pienaar has indicated that a number of convicted prisoners will not be freed, as both South Africa and the UN consider their crimes to have been "disproportionate" to their political motives.



Scenes of jubilation outside Windhoek jail as 24 Swapo men, jailed for politically motivated crimes, are freed and united with friends and relatives and supporters sporting Swapo colours.



## Walvis dispute nails Namibian to death row

By IVOR POWELL

WHEN the case of Leonard Sheehama came up before United Nations-appointed independent jurist Carl Norgaard, the administrator general of the soon to be independent territory of Namibia, Louis Pienaar reacted dismissively. Unless the appeal being launched by Sheehama's defence attorneys is successful, he said, the South African authorities are going to hang him in Pretoria. Namibia can try the corpse if it likes, he concluded.

Sheehama, arrested in connection with two bomb blasts — one perpetrated in Walvis Bay (and therefore, so the South Africans claim, on South African soil) and the other in Oshakati — was handed five death sentences by the Cape Provincial Division's Circuit Court in Walvis Bay on April 21 this year and is currently being held on Pretoria Central Prison's death row.

He has yet to be tried in connection with the Oshakati blast, in which 28 people, many of them Swapo supporters, were killed.

Sheehama was not one of the lucky ones. Yesterday morning 23 singing and *toy-toyi-ing* Swapo political prisoners, some of whom had been seven years in incarceration, were released from Windhoek Prison, to be met by jubilant crowds waiting on the other side of the big iron gates.

Earlier the administrator general's office had announced that 24 Swapo political prisoners were due for release, and that eight would be held in continued detention.

Anomalously, three of the 23 were not on the list published by the AG's office — and four who were scheduled to be regaining their freedom were not there in the flesh. No further information on these oddities was available at the time of going to press. The release of Swapo political prisoners came in terms of an amnesty agreement, governed by UN Resolution 435, which was reached last month between the administrator general of Namibia, Louis Pienaar, and United Nations special representative Martti Ahtisaari. The agreement was mediated by Danish international jurist, Carl Norgaard.

But not all was joy. In terms of the Pienaar/Ahtisaari agreement, eight prisoners — four awaiting trial and four convicted — had been denied their freedom.

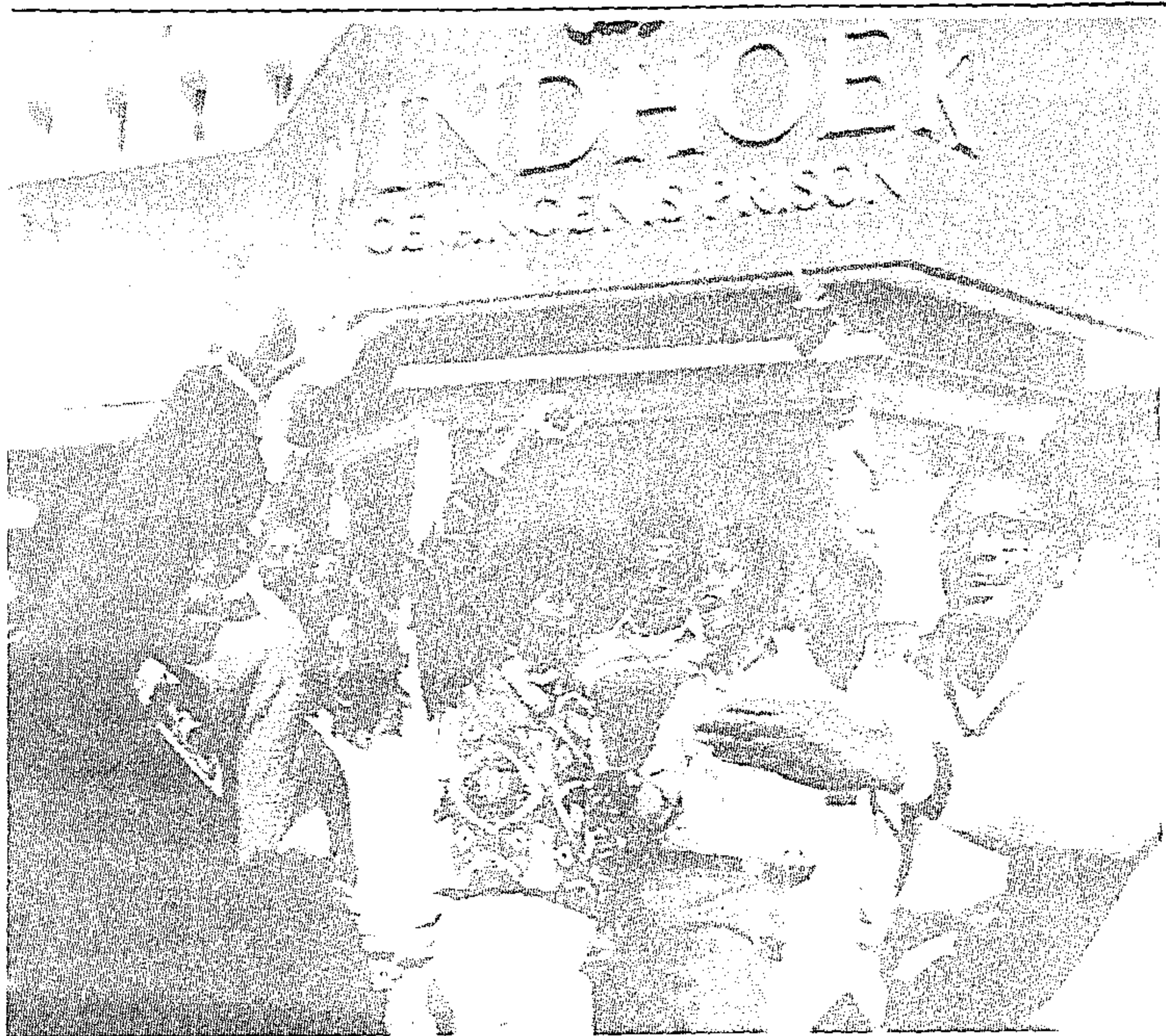
Among them was Plan guerrilla Leonard Sheehama, whose case is one of the most controversial in recent Namibian history.

The South African authorities are insistent that since one of the blasts occurred on South African soil, the death sentences stand and he is a prisoner of the South African government.

Swapo officials are equally adamant that his detention and sentencing are in violation of Namibian sovereignty.

"The issue is very clear," said Swapo elections spokesperson, Eddie Ankongo. "Sheehama is a Namibian national, fighting in a Namibian war. He should be tried by a Namibian court."





**FREED:** Twenty-four jubilant Swapo prisoners leave Windhoek prison yesterday.

## UN chief sees day of demos against 'Koevoet'

From JON QWELANE

Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, flew into turbulent Owambo's principal town in northern Namibia to a full day's demonstrations against the SWA police.

In all three towns he visited — Oniipa, Ongwediva and Oshakati — hundreds of demonstrators in the blue, red and green colours of Swapo turned out with placards demanding the immediate removal from the SWA police of members of the "Koevoet" counter-insurgency unit.

Dr Perez de Cuellar and his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN peacekeeping force commander, General Dewan Prem Chand, the UN commissioner of police, Inspector Stephen Fanning, and Mr Ahtisaari's deputy, Mr Joseph Legwaila,

saw the demonstrations.

The UN chief, as has been the case throughout his visit since arriving on Tuesday, was in no mood to speak to the 50 local and foreign journalists accompanying him on the trip to the north.

Caught before reaching his car, he answered only one question. He said there were "two key words" facing the resolution of the Namibian situation, and those were impartiality and non-intimidation.

### DEPENDS ON ALL

Dr Peres de Cuellar said: "Impartiality depends on all of us, not just the South Africans and the United Nations but on the people of Namibia themselves."

"They must realise that now we are going to establish a democracy. Democracy means respect for the feelings of others, because with intimidation there can be no free elections."

He was also not satisfied with the "reforms" announced this week by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar regarding the presence in the SWA police of "Koevoet" members.

In Ongwediva a potentially nasty situation between scores of demonstrators surrounding a small band of black and white SWA policemen and taunting them with slogans was averted by the arrival of UN police.

Dr Peres de Cuellar will spend part of the weekend in Lusaka for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda about the Namibian situation, a UN spokesman in New York announced.

● Former President Jimmy Carter could be asked to observe the election process in Namibia, according to the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Hank Cohen, answering questions in Washington.

AK665  
21/7/89

721



# Editorial staff of newspaper quit in protest

Star 21/7/87

221

By Brendan Seery, The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The editor and editorial staff of a Windhoek English-language daily newspaper, *Times of Namibia*, resigned in protest yesterday at what they claimed was political interference by the management, a company which has close links with Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The row concerned an advertisement by the Parents' Committee, a group acting for former detainees held by Swapo.

## Reconciliation

Editor Ms Jean Sutherland said she had opposed the placing of the advertisement which she claimed was "over the top" and would not help to promote "the reconciliation which is so desperately needed in this country".

The advertisement likened Swapo to the Gestapo of Hitler's

Germany and implied the organisation had killed, tortured and raped its victims.

The *Times of Namibia* was recently bought by the DTA-supporting Republikein Group of newspapers.

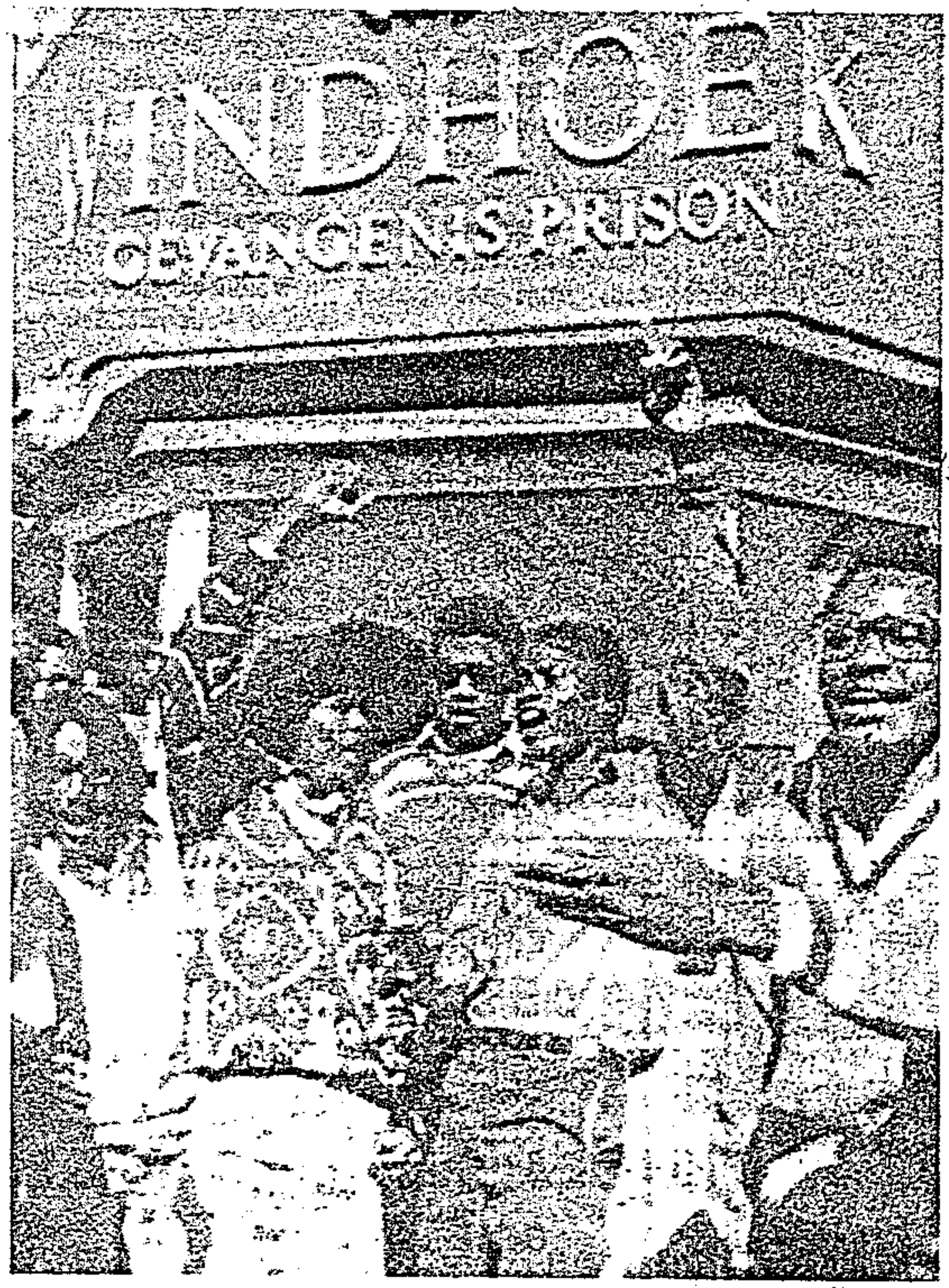
Ms Sutherland, who had followed an independent line since starting the *Times of Namibia* 15 months ago, was promised that she would retain her editorial independence.

After she had refused to take the advertisement on Wednesday, she was ordered by the management to do so. She then wrote an editorial which she intended to place on the front page in yesterday's edition.

Management pulled out the editorial, making the situation impossible, said Ms Sutherland.

She and the seven other editorial staff members handed in their resignations simultaneously. They were later given an ultimatum to clear their desks and leave their offices.





Somehow 21/7/84

22/7

Twenty-four jubilant Swapo members celebrate their release from Windhoek Prison on Thursday. In terms of Resolution 435, all political prisoners have to be freed from both Swapo and the South African authorities. Last week 153 detainees held by Swapo were freed. So far 25 have been released by South Africa who say that is all they have.

Choose the  
best street  
seller  
contest  
Page 4

**DRUM** editor  
**Stan Motjuwadi**  
**dead - See Page 2**



## Namibians get 'lean' budget

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, presenting Namibia's last South African-linked budget yesterday, held back tax increases and extended a begging bowl to reluctant foreign donors to meet a R133-million deficit in what he termed "a leaner but fitter" budget.

Despite his veneer of cautious confidence, government sources said South Africa retained a stranglehold on the administration's ability to cover public debt.

One insider said it was feared that Pretoria, foreseeing a probable Swapo government, was stage-managing a destabilisation policy by withdrawing budgetary support.

Mr Pienaar, governor of the territory until the November elections precipitate a new government, budgeted for revenue of R1 971,7m and assessed state spending at R2 239m to March 31 next year.

## Crowd greets freed Swapo 24

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo supporters swarmed around the main gates of Windhoek's prison complex yesterday to welcome 24 political prisoners freed by authorities under a Resolution 435 obligation.

Singing as they passed through the prison gates, the 24 men convicted under the defunct Terrorism Act jogged 500 metres to the perimeter gates where Swapo leaders and supporters greeted them.

At a subsequent impromptu rally in Katutura, Swapo leader Mr Hidipo Hamutenya accused police of the night burial of 27 bodies in a mass grave in Ovambo, and said Swapo suspected they were "comrades who were tortured" in a detention camp.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said police had buried 14 unidentified bodies which had been held in a mortuary "for the required period of time". Police had seen local people trying to exhume the bodies and had intervened, he said.

## UN chief now 'more confident' on free poll

OSHAKATI. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is more confident about the situation in Namibia and optimistic that free and fair independence elections will be held in the country in November.

"I think that after my visit I will be much more confident that the election will be free," he said at Oshakati in northern Namibia yesterday.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and senior UN officials, visited the Ovambo region to gather first-hand information following reports from many quarters of serious complaints of intimidation and partiality in the run-up to the UN-sponsored election.

The issue of the former SWA Police

counter-insurgency unit, known as Koevoet, against which many allegations of intimidation had been made, was "a matter of concern", Mr Perez de Cuellar said, stressing the importance of impartiality and non-intimidation.

The issue was among those discussed with senior UN civilian, police and military personnel at a meeting in Oshakati yesterday morning.

"Impartiality," Mr Perez de Cuellar said, "depends on all of us, not only the South Africans and the United Nations."

Asked if conditions without intimidation and impartiality were possible, Mr Perez de Cuellar said: "I think so. I think there is a lot of good faith around." — Sapa



# Pressmen quit after Swapo slur

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

AN advertisement in a Namibian newspaper reading "Swapo's Gestapo must pay" led to the resignation of the entire editorial staff yesterday morning. 21-27/7/81

The proprietors of *The Times of Namibia*, Republikein Press, have accepted the resignations of the eight editorial staff members. They will receive notice pay until the end of August and can re-apply for their jobs.

The furore erupted when the editorial staff refused to allow the publication of an advertisement in Wednesday's edition of the daily labelling the South West African People's Organisation "Nujoma's Gestapo" and likening its actions to Hitler's secret police, the Gestapo.

On Wednesday Nico Basson of African Communication Projects complained twice to the newspaper about the omission of the advertisement, saying he was calling from the office of Dirk Mudge, head of the Demo-

cratic Turnhalle Alliance. Mudge is also the chairman of Republikein Press, which recently became owners of the paper. The eight journalists say the *Times* is a non-partisan newspaper.

The manager of Republikein Press, Nick Kruger, ruled the editorial staff had no authority to veto advertising, and in a letter informed the staff the advertisement would be published as submitted on Thursday.

The staff then decided to run the advertisement together with a front-page editorial distancing themselves from it. But in yesterday's newspaper, the editorial was replaced by a photograph.

The staff regarded this action as "an interference in the press freedom of the newspaper" and decided to resign. (221) (22) W. Hall

# SWAPO MEN WALK FREE

221

Sowetan 21/7/89

SOWETAN  
Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK - Singing freedom songs and punching the air in black power salutes, 24 Swapo members walked from Windhoek Prison yesterday as free men, having been released as political prisoners by South

Africa.

The men - many of them sporting long "dreadlock" hairstyles grown while in prison, had been put behind bars for a number of criminal offences which, Pretoria had conceded, were carried out with a political motive.

A colourful, energetic crowd of between 200 and 300 people waiting outside the prison brought life at the city jail to a standstill for about half an hour, as they pushed right up to the solid iron barred gates to await their heroes.

The released men themselves decided to walk from the prison building complex to the main gate, although a bus had been hired for them.

At the gate, both crowd and released detainees sang songs, danced and chanted political slogans.

The men were largely members of Swapo, and the crowd outside was sporting predominantly the reds, greens and blues of Swapo.

Traffic in the main road outside the prison clotted to a halt as people swarmed everywhere when the bus carrying the detainees eventually left the prison grounds.

South African administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar ordered the release of the men yesterday after a working lunch in Windhoek with visiting United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.



# Perez confident about Namibia

B1 Day 21/7/89

221

OSHAKATI — UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is confident about the situation in Namibia and is optimistic free and fair independence elections will be held in November.

"I think that after my visit I will be much more confident that the election will be free," he said at Oshakati, northern Namibia, yesterday.

De Cuellar, accompanied by UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and senior UN officials, visited the Owambo region to gather first-hand information following many complaints of intimidation and impartiality in the run-up to the election.

The issue of the former SWA Police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet, against which many allegations had been made, was "a matter of concern", De Cuellar said, stressing the importance of impartiality and non-intimidation.

The issue was among those discussed with senior UN civilian, police and military personnel.

"Impartiality depends on all of us, not only the South Africans and the United Nations," said De Cuellar. "Democracy means respect of the feelings and thinking of all."

Intimidation was also an important issue, because with it "there are no free elections".

Asked if conditions without intimidation and impartiality were possible, De Cuellar said: "I think so. I think there is a lot of good faith around."

Commenting on the release yesterday of 24 political prisoners by Administrator General Louis Pienaar, De Cuellar said:

"We are here in order to work together with him, in order to obtain the same objectives, the independence of Namibia through a very honest election. That is our objective and impartiality is the keyword."

Thousands of singing and dancing Swapo supporters, waving placards welcoming the UN visitors and calling for the removal of Koevoet members from the police, lined De Cuellar's route from Oshakati to Ondangwa.

The SWA Police and UN security officials mounted strict security throughout the day.

The UN chief executive and his party first met senior UN staff and visited a voter registration point near Oshakati and the Ongwediva reception centres for returnees being repatriated by the UN High Commission for Refugees. They then met local church and political leaders at the Human Rights Centre at Ongwediva.

The UN chief and his party are due to leave for SA this afternoon after addressing a Press conference in Windhoek. — Sapa.



● DE CUELLAR

## Crowds flock to Windhoek jail as Swapo men go free

B10m  
21/3/89 KEVIN JACOBS

221

WINDHOEK — Swapo supporters swarmed around the main gates of Windhoek's prison complex yesterday to welcome 24 political prisoners freed by authorities under a resolution 435 obligation.

Singing as they passed through the prison gates, the 24 men, convicted under the defunct Terrorism Act, jogged 500 metres to the perimeter gates where Swapo leaders and supporters greeted them.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar ordered the prisoners' release in spite of earlier reluctance, and after discussions on Wednesday with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Pienaar had insisted he would hold the prisoners until Swapo proved it was holding no more dissident members in detention camps in Angola and Zambia.

Swapo leaders Hidipo Hamutenya and Nahas Angula were at the front of the welcoming crowd.

At a Katatura rally later, Hamutenya accused police of conducting a mysterious after-dark burial of 27 bodies in a mass grave in Owambo, and said Swapo suspected they were "comrades who were tortured" in a detention camp near Oshakati.

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux said police had buried 14 unidentified bodies which had been held in a mortuary "for the required period of time". Police had seen local people trying to exhume the bodies and had intervened, he said.



# Peace plan still on course

SPN 22/7/89  
That's the message as UN chief meets Pik

NORMAN CHANDLER

221

THE Namibia peace programme remains on track. That was the message last night from a Pretoria meeting between the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs.

They also agreed that conservation of wildlife in an independent Namibia was of great importance.

Dr Perez de Cuellar and Mr Botha both pledged their support to saving the rhino, in particular, when they held an impromptu press conference at the Government guest house in Waterkloof, Pretoria.

They told media representatives the counter-insurgency Koevoet unit was also on the agenda for the meeting, as was progress in general with the implementation of Resolution 435 which oversees independence for Namibia.

Dr de Cuellar, looking strained and drawn after a three-day tour of Namibia — during which he held talks with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and visited the northern area of the country — arrived late for his talks with Mr Botha. He was accompanied by Mr Marti Ahtissari, the UN Special Representative in Windhoek.

## Detainees

The South African delegation included Mr Adrian Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, and General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

Mr Botha told journalists the Pretoria talks had included discussions on the settlement plan generally, and had also "addressed the question of detainees held in other parts of Africa".

This was a reference to allegations that Swapo was still holding hundreds of detainees in Angola.

Mr Botha said the conclusions which had been reached between South Africa and the United Nations included "a desire of all parties to proceed on course with Namibian independence, and for free and fair elections to take place".

Dr de Cuellar said "the primary objective is to hold democratic elections in the spirit of conciliation ... and for there to be respect for each other".

Dr Perez de Cuellar leaves today for talks with talks in Lusaka with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, before flying to Somalia and Addis Ababa for a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.



'All the better for meeting you!'

Saturday Star's Kim Clayton-Millar was on hand to extend a greeting to Eric Clapton on Thursday at the Royal Swazi Spa. The king of the "axemen" is in southern Africa to play for the King of Swaziland at the King's Trust Concert. Clapton, along with Joan Armatrading, fellow British singer Labbi Siffre, top international session musicians and all the South African, Swazi and Zimbabwean musicians appearing on the three-day bill are performing free of charge at the charity event.

## Public says bank security is nearly always inadequate

MOST Saturday Star readers believe banks are not doing enough to protect clients in the face of the spate of robberies.

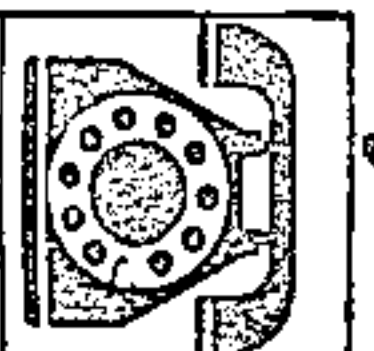
They told **Speak Out** that they felt hypermarkets had better security than metal detectors, for example. And people would like to see a heavier presence of armed guards.

**Mr Julian Tweedie, Hillbrow:** Banks should take up the American idea of having six security

guards at the door asking people to identify themselves and state their business.

**Mrs S Holm, Illovo:** Twelve years ago in England bank tellers were put behind bullet-proof glass, and cash is still paid out from a dispenser at the side.

**Mrs S Phillips, Berea:** The banks lose only money, but their clients could lose their lives. Banks should have security machinery similar to



that at airports. **Mr Richard Menseff, Dunkeld West:** Why don't banks have two narrow revolving doors — one for entry and the other for exit? That way it would be hard for robbers to make their getaway.

**Mr Barney Sogol, Yeoville:** Banks are lax with their security. There should be armed guards at the doors and people should be screened.

**Mr Nick Wilkins, Johannesburg:** Most shopping malls have electronic detectors on the way in. Why don't banks? And what about an electronic entry system, with plastic cards and a personal pin number?

**"Tommy":** I suggest the death penalty. **Mrs Sylvia Gould, Klipfontein:** What about revolving doors, which would cause problems for criminals?

**Mr M Moosa, Mayfair:** Armed guards should be deployed at every bank, with a minimum of three inside and three outside. **Mr Tim Groom, Windsor:** Banks should have two sets of bullet-proof doors, opened by ATM cards. The second door should only open when the first is closed. **Mr Mannie van Buren, Hillbrow:** Why don't the have armed security guards patrolling the streets?

**Mr Jose Coelho Bryanston:** Banks should have security guards. Interest rates are so high there should be plenty of money. **Mr A Berardi, Bollevoerd:** In Europe, they have metal detectors, and people are let in through locking doors. In the case of a robbery, the door can be shut.



# US Senate backs SA on Namibia

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Democrat-controlled US Senate, in an important symbolic gesture, has unanimously applauded the South African government for its "good faith negotiations" on Namibian independence.

In a second resolution it also decided to stick to current sanctions and not impose more, as advocated by Democrats in the House of Representatives.

The Senate's action is a departure from its previous attitude towards South Africa.

The resolution, adopted late on Thursday night, notes with implied approval that Pretoria "has initiated a number of diplomatic and other contacts with other African states" and "has undertaken, in cooperation with other African states, a number of vital development and commercial projects to improve the lives of the citizens of those countries".

The Senate also put itself on record as finding that "the period following the September elections in South Africa provides an opportunity to enter into serious good

faith negotiations to end apartheid".

The first resolution was authored by conservative North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms and the second by Democratic Senator Paul Simon, chairman of the Senate Africa subcommittee, with backing from Senator Edward Kennedy.

"This represents an opening of dialogue between left and right on SA," a foreign relations committee staff member involved in the negotiations said yesterday. "It is a manifestation that we have moved into the post-sanctions era."



# Sack the Koevoet cops, UN asks SA

PRETORIA. — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday asked South African officials to consider dismissing more than 2 000 Namibian policemen who previously served with Koevoet.

The UN chief also said he would investigate South Africa's claims that numerous political prisoners were still held captive by Swapo.

Mr Perez de Cuellar met South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in Pretoria yesterday after a three-day trip to Namibia.

He agreed with Mr Botha that the programme for the November 6 elections was on track.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said the main threat to fair elections concerned charges of intimidation against former Koevoet members serving with Namibian police.

"I want to totally remove the shadow of Koevoet," he told a news conference in Windhoek before leaving for Pretoria. He said Koevoet members had created "an atmosphere of mistrust" in northern Namibia.

A CAPE TOWN businessman has embarked on a one-man mission to help former Namibians to register as voters in the country before the deadline on Wednesday next week.

Two busloads of about 100 people from Cape Town and surrounding areas left the city early yesterday morning for the trip to register at Noordoewer, just across the South Africa-Namibia border.

Mr Richard Kraatz of Brackenfell, who was born and grew up in Namibia, is behind the scheme which allows people to make the trip for a mere R20.

"Elimination (of Koevoet) would create a better situation," the UN chief said.

After the meeting in Pretoria yesterday Mr Botha said the dispute over Koevoet was "not an insurmountable problem". Both men said discussions on the matter would continue.

On the issue of prisoners said to be held in Angolan camps Mr Perez de Cuellar said he was "very much concerned" by the allegations.

Under terms of the UN independence plan, political prisoners on both sides are to be freed.

Twenty-four Swapo members were released from a Namibian prison on Thursday.

Swapo has said it released all 201 detainees that it held. But relatives, and the freed detainees, have said there were nearly 2 000 prisoners in Swapo camps.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he planned to travel to Zambia today to confer with President Kenneth Kaunda and Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma.

In other developments in Namibia:

- Alleged Swapo killings of political dissidents figured prominently in talks held on Thursday between British Deputy Foreign Secretary Ms Lynda Chalker and the Namibian political party CDA (Christian Democratic Action);

- Mr Nujoma yesterday accused security forces of killing 27 civilians and called on the UN to increase its peacekeeping force in the territory;

- Eleven unidentified bodies which had been in the mortuary at Oshakati for three months had been buried, police said in Windhoek yesterday;

- Police said they arrested 11 people at Omahone in northern Namibia for illegal possession of arms and ammunition. — Sapa-AP-Reuter-Own Correspondent

5221  
 cumm  
 23/7/89

CITY PRESS, July

# Koevoet must go — UN chief

## Former prisoners claim Swapo still holds 2 000

THE shadow of Koevoet must be totally removed, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in Namibia on Friday.

Asking South African officials to consider dismissing more than 2 000 Namibian policemen who served on Koevoet — a police unit known for its brutality in the war — the UN Chief said he would also investigate South Africa's claims that numerous political prisoners remain in Swapo camps.

He later met South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and two other Cabinet ministers in South Africa after his three-day trip to Namibia.

Perez de Cuellar said the main threat to fair elections concerned charges of intimidation against Namibian police who belonged to Koevoet.

He said members of Koevoet had created "an atmosphere of mistrust" in Northern Namibia, where most of the fighting took place.

He said Namibia's South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar had rejected his request to dismiss all Koevoet members from the police force, which is responsible for law enforcement during the transition to independence.

**Moved**

Pienaar met Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday and announced that former Koevoet members would be moved away from north-central Namibia into less tense regions. But he said he would dismiss

policemen only if misconduct was proved against individuals.

"I'm sorry to say I'm not totally satisfied" with Pienaar's decision, the UN Chief said. "Elimination (of Koevoet) would create a better situation."

After meeting Perez de Cuellar, Botha told reporters the dispute over Koevoet was "not an insurmountable problem". Both men said discussion on the matter would continue.

Koevoet was officially disbanded earlier this year, but more than 2 000 of its members were integrated into the regular police force.

Perez de Cuellar said he was "very much concerned"

by allegations that Swapo continued to hold large numbers of prisoners at camps in Angola. In terms of the UN independence plan, political prisoners on both sides are to be freed. Twenty-four Swapo members were released from a Namibian prison on Thursday.

Swapo said it released all 201 detainees it held. But relatives and the freed detainees have said there were nearly 2 000 prisoners in Swapo camps.

The former detainees alleged on Thursday that dozens of people, including prominent pro-independence activists, had been murdered in the camps, some by senior Swapo officers.

Perez de Cuellar said he was "very much concerned"

by allegations that Swapo continued to hold large numbers of prisoners at camps in Angola. In terms of the UN independence plan, political prisoners on both sides are to be freed. Twenty-four Swapo members were released from a Namibian prison on Thursday.

Swapo said it released all 201 detainees it held. But relatives and the freed detainees have said there were nearly 2 000 prisoners in Swapo camps.

The former detainees alleged on Thursday that dozens of people, including prominent pro-independence activists, had been murdered in the camps, some by senior Swapo officers.

Perez de Cuellar said he was "very much concerned"

Perez de Cuellar said he planned to travel from South Africa to Zambia on Saturday to confer with President Kenneth Kaunda and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

Meanwhile, Nujoma on Friday accused South African-led security forces of killing 27 civilians in Namibia and called on the UN to increase its peacekeeping force in the territory.

**Bodies**

Nujoma told a news conference in Lusaka that a grave containing the bodies of 27 civilians was found on July 15 at Oshakati in Northern Namibia. He said local people saw Koevoet members bury-

ing the bodies. Nujoma said Koevoet members were preventing civilians from registering for elections.

"This kind of situation creates the impression that the South African government has no intention whatever to decolonise Namibia.

"We therefore appeal to the UN Secretary General that the Untag military component be increased," he said.

Nujoma criticised a decision earlier this year by the UN Security Council to reduce the size of Untag from 7 500 soldiers to 4 650.

He said South Africa was intent on disrupting the election which Swapo is expected to win.

Nujoma rejected allegations by South Africa and human rights groups that his organisation was still holding political prisoners. — Sapa

er the  
 a year).  
 s in the 12  
 d after a  
 grements  
 that the  
 bout 14

27	36	10	47	6	28	TOTAL
----	----	----	----	---	----	-------



# Detainees slam Swapo

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

23/7/87  
A GROUP of former detainees held by Swapo are waging a bitter campaign against the movement's leadership and have issued a list of 31 people they say were murdered by Swapo in camps in Angola.

They have challenged Swapo's leadership to bring the culprits to justice as a vitriolic war of words marks Namibia's seven-month campaign for the November elections.

The spokesman for the group of 156 former Swapo detainees, Mr Othy Kaakunga, called on Swapo's Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, to keep a promise he made at Rehoboth two weeks ago to bring offenders in the movement "to book".

The former detainees have formed a pressure group to fight Swapo. Known as the Political Consultative Council, they also issued a list of 31 Swapo security officials who, they said, had tortured the detainees.

In Frankfurt the International Society for Human Rights issued a statement saying that Swapo was holding up to 2 000 Namibians as political prisoners.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Special Rep-

221  
resentative in Namibia, told journalists: "Some detainees have been released. It is my task to see that all detainees are released."

Among those named were Swapo's former Defence Secretary, Mr Peter Mueshihange, its former Secretary for Transport, Mr Maxton Mutongolume, and Mr Martin Handgaba, the former chief security officer of Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Swapo had for years contemptuously said that the people it had detained had been spies for the SA Government and had infiltrated the movement.

Mr Gurirab was the first Swapo leader to apologise publicly for the movement's treatment of detainees — an emotive issue in the Namibian election campaign which could undermine Swapo's position as hot favourites to win the poll.

He said: "Swapo never allowed any member to be humiliated or tortured, but if that happened, I apologise."

According to reliable sources this landed Mr Gurirab in hot water with some of his fellow-leaders in Swapo, who were angered by his apology.

## Would-be voters from SA flock to Namibia

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Bus and car loads of white South Africans crossed into Namibia at the Ariamsvlei border post at the weekend to register for the territory's election in November.

All were either born in Namibia or have Namibian parents and so are entitled to register and vote in the election.

The question of South African residents voting in Namibian independence elections has caused tension between Swapo and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

### ACCEPTED

UN officials have pointed out, however, that the rules for voter registration were accepted by all parties before they were promulgated as law.

Since the registration legislation was enacted, right-wing groups have been actively campaigning in South Africa to get eligible whites to register to vote.

Some estimates have put the number of South Africans who might qualify to register as high as 40 000.

Namibian newspapers quoted many arrivals as saying they had not committed themselves to living in an independent Namibia.

M  
w  
fo



## Mrs Kinnock arrives in Windhoek

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Mrs Glynis Kinnock, wife of Britain's Labour leader, arrived here last night for a week's visit during which she would see for herself "if the elections will be free and fair".

*Star 24/7/89*  
Mrs Kinnock, a well-known activist and member of Britain's National Union of Teachers, is

a guest of Namibian churches.

She is scheduled to meet the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, Swapo, church leaders, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and, possibly, Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar. (221)

She will also be looking at health and education, and will report back to her union.



# COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

## Condemn the action by rebels

ONE of the saddest reflections on human nature is whenever contenders in a conflict attempt to settle their disputes, hostilities become fiercer.

As presidents Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya discussed peace initiatives for Mozambique, the Renamo rebels increased their fight.

Rebels had attacked Ressano Garcia a few hours also after National Party leader, Mr F W De Klerk held talks with President Chissano.

It was reported in South Africa that there was a massacre at Ressano Garcia, an important railway station across the border from Komatipoort.

Many civilians were reported to have been killed by Renamo rebels.

The Renamo rebels are obviously anxious that peace talks between Mozambique, South Africa and other African nations should fail. They are wasting their time.

South Africa has now shown that it has no wish to support the rebels as these terrorists have been an embarrassment to them. The civil war between Mozambican rebels has destroyed large parts of Mozambique.

It is about time the international community condemned very strongly the acts by these rebels. They are stalling peace talks not only in that area but in the rest of the sub continent.

**A**DDIS ABABA - The Organisation of African Unity Council of Ministers has called on the United Nations to exercise its full responsibility in Namibia and prevent South Africa from manipulating the interpretation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 to its own advantage.

Ziana national news agency reports it has also rejected, outright, South Africa's ruling National Party's five-year manifesto, which party leader F W de Klerk has tried to present as a new and enlightened policy which the council dismissed as being aimed at entrenching white rule in the country.

The ministers reaffirmed that only an election based on one man, one vote, could lead to the establishment of a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

These are some of the resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at the end of their meeting, which was formally closed yesterday.

The meeting was chaired by Zimbabwe's foreign minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

In his closing remarks, Shamuyarira said many of the delegations at the meeting, which began last Monday in preparation for the three-day OAU summit which begins today, said that it was time the OAU adopted a strategy on South Africa.

"One delegate called it a 435 of sorts," he said.

On economic issues, he said: "We would like to feel that the steps and measures we have proposed will play an important role... and make sure the decade of the 90s is not lost as the 80s was, as far as economics were concerned."

Namibia was a major focus of the foreign ministers deliberations over the past week and a lengthy resolution reflected their concern.

The resolution deplored the inadequate deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) at the start of the implementation of UN Resolution 435, "which enabled South Africa's army of occupation to hunt down and massacre Swapo combatants based in Namibia."

It called on the UN secretary general, who is due to attend the summit meeting here, to take

# OAU URGED TO ADOPT A '435' OF SORTS ON SA



De Cuellar



De Klerk

Sowetan 24/7/89

## FOCUS

every measure, including increasing the military component to Untag to the 7500 men provided for in Resolution 435, to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolution and create conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

It strongly condemned the decision to deploy South African forces on the eve of the transition to independence and "the unwarranted military attacks against Swapo combatants awaiting confinement to base in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), as well as the atrocities committed against the civilian population in Namibia."

The resolution went on to condemn South Africa's machinations aimed at preventing Swapo winning the elections due in November.

It condemned the integration of "the Koevoet murder squads" into the South West Africa Police (Swapol) and demanded the demobilisation of all Koevoet elements from the police force and the dismantling of their command structures, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 435.

It said the council had decided to follow closely developments in Namibia and in the event of continued violations of Resolution 435 by South Africa would convene an emergency session to consider appropriate action.

## The NP's 5-year plan given thumbs down

It called on the UN Secretary General to ensure the proportional representation system to be used in the elections in Namibia was straightforward and simple.

To ensure the release by South Africa of all Namibian political prisoners and the repeal of all oppressive and discriminatory laws in Namibia, in line with Resolution 435.

The resolution recommended the UN discharge its full responsibility of supervising and controlling the elections and that the UN Secretary General's special representative proceed with the step-by-step implementation process only after he had satisfied himself it would lead to free and fair elections.

It called on the African and international media to counter South African propaganda against Swapo and fully cover the election events in Namibia.

The resolution on South Africa, among other things, condemned the "reign of terror" being perpetrated under the state of emergency. It condemned the death sentences passed on opponents of apartheid, especially the Upington 14, and the long prison terms imposed on the Sharpeville Six and the Delmas trialists.

The ministers demanded an end to "the judicial murders perpetrated by the racist regime on South African patriots whose real status according to relevant Geneva Conventions is that of prisoners of war."

The Council of Ministers also demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees. It called for the immediate and unconditional unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and all other anti-apartheid organisations.

It also condemned the growing military cooperation between South Africa, Chile, Israel and Taiwan "as well as certain Western countries" and called for the strict observance of the UN arms embargo against Pretoria.



THE Sowetan's cartoonist Len Sak is on holiday. His cartoons will reappear when he returns.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topics is prohibited. The printing and publishing company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



...was repeatedly been made.

# SA a harmful force, says MP's wife

Cpt 714/5  
24/7/89  
226

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mrs Glenys Kinnock, outspoken wife of Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock, flew out to Namibia yesterday on an eight-day fact-finding tour organised by the British Council of Churches.

On a radio interview on the eve of her departure, she accused South Africa of trying to manipulate and undermine the coming Namibian November elections.

"Their interest has always been to destabilise," she said.

Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar left Lusaka yesterday for Addis Ababa where he is expected to attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting this week.

Swapo chief Mr Sam Nujoma has requested an increase in the UN peacekeeping force after accusing South African-led security forces of killing 27 civilians whose bodies he said had been found in a grave on July 15 at Oshakati in northern Namibia.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the UN response, Mr Nujoma said: "The UN is taking appropriate measures and I hope from now on the situation will improve and Untag (United Nations Transition Assistance Group) will be in control of the situation."

Ziana, the Zimbabwean national news agency, reported yesterday that the OAU council of ministers had rejected, outright, South Africa's ruling National Party's five-year manifesto, which party leader Mr F W De Klerk has tried to present as a new and enlightened policy.

The ministers reaffirmed at the meeting, chaired by Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Sha-

## More poaching after pull-out

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA security forces pull-out from Namibia has triggered an escalation of poaching leaving such protected game as rhino, elephant and giraffe to fall prey to poachers in the northern region, according to South West African Police (Swapol).

Swapol were reacting to the reported slaughter of 13 black rhino in the past month.

Swapol, using former Koevoet members to operate in Caprivi, Kavango and Ovambo, have arrested 30 alleged poachers in less than six weeks for illegal hunting, according to a Sapa report.

UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar last week asked SA officials to consider the dismissal of the Koevoet units as their presence created "an atmosphere of mistrust".

muyarira, that only an election based on one man, one vote, could lead to the establishment of a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

A council resolution called on the UN Secretary-General, who is due to attend the summit meeting, to take every measure, including increasing the military component of Untag to the 7 500 men provided for in Resolution 435, to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolution and create conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

# SA whites rush to vote in Namibia

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Bus-loads and car-loads of South African whites have crossed into Namibia at the Ariamsvlei border post to register for the territory's United Nations-supervised election in November.

All were either born in Namibia or have Namibian parents and, therefore, are entitled to register and vote in the election.

The question of South African residents voting in Namibian independence elections has caused tension between Swapo and South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar. United Nations officials have pointed out, however, that the rules for voter registration were accepted by all parties before they were promulgated.

## QUESTION OF DISTINCTION

The head of the United Nation's electoral observer team, Mr Hisham Omayad, said on Friday he did not see how a distinction could be drawn between those who were born of Namibian parents in Angola and those in a similar position in South Africa.

Since the registration legislation was enacted, rightwing groups have been actively campaigning in South Africa to get eligible whites to register to vote here.

Some estimates have put the number of South Africans who might qualify to register as high as 40 000.

Namibian newspapers who interviewed the South Africans at Ariamsvlei at the weekend quoted many of the visitors as saying they had not committed themselves to living in an independent Namibia.



# Food ferried to returning exiles

Bl Day 25/7/89

2219

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Hundreds of tons of food hand-outs are being trucked across Namibia in an international support programme intended to feed thousands of returning exiles for up to a year.

The first foreign donation through the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) — 540 tons of Canadian canned fish — is being ferried to more than 40 church-run distribution centres.

Officials said a consignment of Finnish cooking oil was expected to arrive in Walvis Bay docks today, and almost 2 000 tons of rice from Thailand should arrive early in August.

WFP field organisers will supervise a R14m feeding programme over a year, distributing about 9 100 tons of food to exiles and refugees returning to the territory under a

repatriation programme that began its seventh week yesterday.

More than 1 000 tons of locally bought maize-meal, skimmed milk, canned fish, dried beans and sunflower oil have been distributed to three major reception centres near Windhoek, Ondangua and Grootfontein.

In the past 11 years, the WFP has spent almost R80m on food for Namibian exiles in Angola and Zambia.

Planning was based on Angolan and Swapo claims that up to 80 000 Namibians had fled to the neighbouring territories. Only half that number registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to return, raising questions about UN spending.

# Election ground rules take shape

WINDHOEK — Draft legislation on the election of a Constituent Assembly for Namibia and on the establishment and powers of such an assembly has been published in Windhoek.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar has also published a draft proclamation for the registration of political parties in Namibia.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said yesterday all interested parties would have 21 days from July 21 to comment on or suggest changes and amendments to the draft proclamations.

In terms of the draft legislation, political parties wanting to contest the elections for seats in the Constituent Assembly have to pay a deposit of R10 000 and supply a list of signatures of at least 2 000 party members who are registered voters.

Parties must furnish a full list of candidates for the Constituent As-

sembly, numbering the same as the number of seats in the assembly.

The spokesman announced that 347 957 people, or well over half the number of those eligible to vote for a Constituent Assembly in November, had registered by the weekend.

According to official statistics more than 677 000 Namibians are eligible to participate in the country's independence election.

Meanwhile chief registration officer A G Visser has decided that baptismal certificates are no longer acceptable for determining the ages of people applying for registration as voters.

SWA Police are investigating alleged forging of baptismal certificates in northern Namibia.

Several people have been arrested and a number of them appeared in the Ondangua Magistrate's Court. — Sapa.

in-  
et  
ss  
ic-  
is-  
ni-  
il-  
is.  
il  
u-  
is  
e-  
ie  
)  
s



# Namibian voters' SA rights safe

SA 26/1/87  
People who live in South Africa and who register to vote in Namibia will not lose the right to vote in South Africa.

The chief electoral officer of the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday that people residing in South Africa who qualified to register as voters in Namibia did not have to worry about losing their SA citizenship.

"South West Africa is not yet independent and the territory does not yet have its own citizenship," he said. "Consequently, the South African Citizenship Act of 1949 is still applicable to the territory of South West Africa."

221  
Registration as a voter in Namibia does not involve making use of the citizenship of another country. — Sapa.

Call to  
help  
Namibia

CA/Times 25/7/81 221  
**'Draft laws' for  
Namibia election**

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The international community has a responsibility to help Namibia after it becomes independent from South Africa, Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of British opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock, said yesterday.

"Britain and the international community, as far as Namibia is concerned, have a very special and unique responsibility, because Namibia has been messed around for rather a long time," Mrs Kinnock told reporters on the first full day of a six-day visit to the South-west African territory.

"They have a responsibility to look at ways that assistance of various kinds can be given after independence," she said.  
— Sapa-Reuter

WINDHOEK. — Authorities have published draft laws proposing in detail an election for Namibia's independence scheduled for November.

Legislative proposals by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar project the formation of a 72-seat assembly precipitated by the UN-supervised poll.

Two draft laws were published yesterday for comment and criticism by individuals and political parties, who have three weeks to lodge formal objections to the proposals.

Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari said he "reserved his position" on the proclamations and would take up discussion with Mr Pienaar when public input was completed.

Voting, scheduled over a week beginning on November 6, will be by secret ballot, for political parties and not for individual candidates. Seats in the Constituent Assembly will be allocated by proportional representation.

Mr Pienaar's proposals could thin out electoral choices and either force splinter and marginal parties in a 40-strong field to find alliance partners or to drop out.

UN officials said a total of 26 714 Namibian exiles and refugees had returned to date to take part in the election. — Sapa



Bonn may (221)  
send police

BONN — West Germany is considering a United Nations request to send police to Namibia to help ease its transition to independence from South Africa, the Foreign Ministry said.

A spokesman said West Germany was prepared to do all in its power to help the UN implement its peace plan. It had already demonstrated its support by sending observers for elections.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) told the *Augsburger Allgemeine* newspaper, in an article published yesterday, the government was considering sending a contingent of 30 police officers to Namibia. — Reuter.

Dr F Bowie, a medical superintendent at Schuur Hospital, said he could not comment because he did not have all the facts at his disposal.

PAINFUL EXPERIENCE  
operation. The X-Ray plate alongside shows w

# Namibia focus at OAU summit

6786 T1975 26/7/89 (221)

ADDIS ABABA. — For the second day running, the topic of Namibia dominated the Organisation of African Unity summit here yesterday. The OAU is calling for an increase in the number of United Nations troops deployed in Namibia to 7,500.

At the opening of the summit in the Ethiopian capital on Monday, UN Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar and Swapo head Mr Sam Nujoma displayed a divergence of opinion over the situation in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma appealed to the UN to increase its troop presence on the basis that this was the only way to stop South Africa from installing a puppet government there.

But while condemning police units for intimidation, Mr Perez de Cuellar avoided the issue of increasing the number of UN troops. Yesterday a Western diplomat here described Mr Perez de Cuellar's criticism of the South African authorities as "muted".

The chairman of the frontline states, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, described Namibia as a test case for South Africa itself. "Dismantling apartheid is the OAU's only immediate task after Namibia," he said. "It

will be the most complex battle, not only of the bullet, but of wit. It will be the OAU's final battle for liberation."

Dr Kaunda warned that if the OAU — which has arguably played little or no role in settling the Namibia question — got left behind in the "fast-moving political developments" in Southern Africa, it would be "completely ineffective to influence the direction of the final events in South Africa".

He too urged the OAU to give Swapo another lump sum "for the material help it so badly needs in the run-up to the November elections". The OAU pledged Swapo \$5 million (about R13,5m) last February.

On Monday, President Mengistu Mariam of Ethiopia surprised everyone by mentioning his own war against the Eritreans, and the Sudanese leader, Lieutenant-General al Bashir, has also referred to Sudan's civil war.

Dr Kaunda — in an aside from his prepared speech — followed suit, asking the new OAU chairman, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, to dissuade Middle East countries from backing the rebels in Eritrea. Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria have all been suspected of funding various rebel factions. — Daily Telegraph

## Plessey 'out to smash us'

6786 T1975 26/7/89  
union

THE Electrical and Allied Workers' Trade Union has accused Plessey SA of trying to "smash" the union after more than 400 workers were yesterday lawfully locked out of the Retreat electronics plant.

And at Renak, a subsidiary of the British-owned Plessey, about 100 EAWTUSA members yesterday downed tools for an hour in support of Plessey workers.

Union members at Plessey SA have rejected the company's average increase of 17% and other benefits relating to conditions of work, instead demanding a 26% wage increase.

Plessey SA managing director Dr John Temple yesterday warned that the company would "soon" employ temporary labour.

EAWTUSA Western Cape branch secretary Mr Brian Williams yesterday said: "The lock-out has little to do with the negotiations and more with smashing the union."



## Voters would approve — Pik

Political Staff

South African voters would overwhelmingly condone the use of a police truck to transport President Botha's venison, Mr Pik Botha said at a meeting in Pretoria North last night.

He defended the President and challenged the Conservative and Democratic parties to tell voters Mr Botha could not enjoy a "little convenience" (geriefie) like that.

The Foreign Minister said the security services insisted Mr Botha be guarded day and night. He said the President had recently complained to him that he would love to drive his own car or go out alone for a change.

Attacking the provincial traffic officer who stopped the truck near Jagersfontein last Friday night and reported the incident, he said

Mr Botha had told him there had not been two kudu carcasses in it, as alleged.

"He shot an eland and said it was a very good shot and was very proud of it," he said, noting that Mr Botha had bagged some blesbuck as well and been given others.

It had all taken place with the proper authority of the President's staff, he said.

Mr Botha prepared biltong and venison for foreign and local guests — a president did not have a private life, and there were no such things as unofficial dinners for Mr Botha. CP leaders had eaten his biltong.

The CP's accusations were senseless, he said, noting that Conservatives had slammed the National Party for treating Mr Botha discourteously and unreasonably.

(Report by A Dunn, 215 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)



Mrs Kinnock ... told of Koevoet intimidation.

## Bomb blast fright for Mrs Kinnock

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

EENHANA — A bomb explosion 500 m from Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of Britain's leader of the opposition, Mr Neil Kinnock, caused panic and a near-stampede at a voter registration centre here yesterday.

Mrs Kinnock was visiting this remote northern Namibian village, less than 10 km from the Angolan border, with a member of the House of Lords, Lady Tessa Blackstone.

Members of SWA Police added to the confusion after the loud explosion was heard.

They ran into the registration centre, where the two women were interviewing registration officials and prospective voters, and at a spot two metres from Mrs Kinnock, took out concealed rifles and ran out again, without uttering a word.

Later one of the policemen returned breathless and said "a bomb has been exploded" at the SWA Police base nearby.

A UN police officer, Mr Gun-

nar Freijholtz, at his base down the road, later said police had exploded an old bomb and would probably destroy more.

The police did not appear concerned that they had stored their weapons near the registration tables. When Mrs Kinnock asked UN electoral officer Mr Thomas Akidi of Ghana if this was the practice, he replied that it was only among the SWA police.

But Mr John Rumbuya, UN representative in the far north of Namibia, said he was not aware SWA Police entered registration points with weapons and he would immediately ensure this was stopped.

Mrs Kinnock was told by elderly residents that intimidation of villagers by "Koevoet" members was continuing.

They told her that returning exiles at the Eenhana Lutheran Church reception centre were afraid to leave for their homes because Koevoet had been going to houses in the remote northern bush villages "asking for the returnees or information about them".

## Highway revamp to be ready soon

It is three more months to completion of the long-awaited cement and fully-lit Ben Schoeman Highway.

Motorists using alternate routes can look forward to travelling the Ben Schoeman from October 25, if all goes well.

Mr Malcolm Mitchell, the chief director of the Department of Transport's national roads directorate, said when work on the highway began at the end of September 1986, completion was expected by May 1989. — Pretoria Correspondent.

221

## SADF, SWATF not guilty of anti-Swapo plot

WINDHOEK — The O'Linn Commission has cleared the SADF and the demobilised SWA Territory Force of acting in a conspiracy aimed at defeating Swapo in UN-supervised elections in Namibia later this year. *B/Day 27/7/89*

The Commission of Inquiry into Intimidation and Election Malpractices, chaired by Bryan O'Linn, found that the complainant, Boniface Likando, gave testimony which amounted almost exclusively "to hearsay and speculation".

Likando, a Swapo organiser in the Caprivi, alleged that the SADF and the SWATF did work after April 1 for the DTA or other political parties against Swapo.

"The commission is unable to substantiate this claim on a balance of probabilities," O'Linn said in his finding in Windhoek yesterday.

Evidence before the commission was that propaganda pamphlets "of the most virulent kind" against Swapo had been distributed among SWATF members after April 1, the implementation date of the UN settlement operation in Namibia.

The explanation given was that the pamphlets were printed to motivate the soldiers for action against Swapo fighters who had embarked on a large scale incursion from Angola on April 1.

Demobilisation of the SWATF was in an advanced state, but had to be suspended until the crisis was defused in May.

The commission found that the SADF and the SWATF had not done anything intentionally after April 1 that constituted an election malpractice.

O'Linn referred to minutes of a meeting of the National Security Commission, formed by Cabinet members of the transitional government, which held a meeting on September 7 to which heads of government departments and senior military officers were summoned and at which they discussed possible strategy to defeat Swapo in elections.

O'Linn said the new situation in Namibia made it less probable that "such a strategy or conspiracy" would be planned or executed by military leaders in collaboration with government department heads and party political leaders. — Sapa.

● See Page 5



## Commission rejects Swapo charges

# 'No conspiracy' by SADF in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The O'Linn Commission has cleared the South African Defence Force and the demobilised SWA Territory Force of acting in a conspiracy aimed at defeating Swapo in United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia later this year.

The Commission of Inquiry into Intimidation and Election Malpractices, chaired by Mr Bryan O'Linn, found that the complainant, Mr Boniface Likando, gave testimony which amounted almost exclusively "to hearsay and speculation".

Mr Likando, a Swapo organiser in Caprivi, alleged that the SADF and SWATF did work after April 1 for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance or other political parties against Swapo.

Evidence before the commission was that "virulent" propaganda pamphlets against Swapo had been distributed among SWATF members after April 1, the implementation date of the UN settlement operation in Namibia.

The explanation given was that the pamphlets were printed to motivate the soldiers against Swapo fighters who had embarked on a large scale incursion from Angola on April 1.

Demobilisation of SWATF at that time had been in an advanced stage but had had to be suspended until the crisis was defused in May.

The commission found that the SADF and SWATF had not done anything intentionally after April 1 that constituted an election malpractice.

Mr O'Linn suggested that the new defence administration in Namibia, headed by Major-General Willie Meyer, issue a directive to the 1 500 SADF members restricted to bases reminding them of the need for political neutrality.

General Meyer had assured the commission that the monitoring of the SADF by the UN was so tight and effective that the SADF soldiers could not mobilise for party political purposes.

### New situation

Referring to minutes of a meeting last year of the National Security Council (NSC), Mr O'Linn said the formal demise of the transitional government and its Cabinet on June 12 this year had created a completely new situation in Namibia.

The NSC was formed by a decision of the defunct interim Cabinet and, according to the minutes of the NSC last September 7, discussed a possible strategy to defeat Swapo in elections.

Mr O'Linn said the new situation "makes it less probable that such a strategy or conspiracy" would be planned by military leaders. — Sapa.

# Namibia probe clears army

**WINDHOEK.** — A special commission of inquiry has cleared the army in Namibia of conspiring to defeat Swapo in the elections.

But in Addis Ababa, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma has accused South Africa of trying to rig the elections and described the situation in the country as "very critical and explosive".

Mr Nujoma said South African officials in northern Namibia — where Swapo draws its most support — were "just drinking tea, smoking and registering about 50 persons a day, while thousands and thousands of people are queuing up waiting to be registered".

He claimed there were still 3 000 members of the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in the 35 000-strong South-West Africa Territorial Force.

Yesterday the Commission of Inquiry into Intimidation and Election Malpractices, headed by Mr Bryan O'Linn, issued its report, finding that the complainant, Mr Boniface Likando, gave testimony which amounted almost exclusively "to hearsay and speculation".

**WINDHOEK.** — The chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Intimidation, Mr Bryan O'Linn, is to lodge a complaint with the police against the daily newspaper the Windhoek Advertiser.

The publication, edited by Mr

Blignaut de Villiers, yesterday carried as its front-page lead a report written by American journalist Mr Scott Stanley in which he made certain allegations of political bias against Mr O'Linn.

The commissioner, who has the status of acting judge, said he

would ask the police to investigate a charge of contempt of the commission.

The Advertiser's report was "an insult to the commission... apart from the defamation", Mr O'Linn said. — Sapa

were printed to motivate the soldiers for action against Swapo fighters who had embarked on a large-scale incursion from Angola on April 1.

Demobilisation of the SWATF at that time had been in an advanced stage but had had to be suspended until the crisis was defused in May.

The commission found that the SADF and the SWATF had not done anything intentionally after April 1 that constituted an election malpractice.

Mr O'Linn suggested that the new defence administration department in Namibia, headed by Major-General Willie Meyer, issue a directive to the 1 500 SADF members restricted to bases, reminding them

Mr Likando, a Swapo organiser in the Caprivi, alleged that the SADF and the SWATF did work after April 1 for the Democratic Alliance or other political parties against Swapo.

"The commission is unable to substantiate this claim on a balance of probabilities," Mr O'Linn said in his finding in Windhoek yesterday.

Evidence before the commission was that propaganda pamphlets "of the most virulent kind" against Swapo had been distributed among SWATF members after April 1, the implementation date of the UN settlement operation in Namibia.

The explanation given was that the pamphlets

of the need for political neutrality.

General Meyer had assured the commission that the monitoring of the SADF by the UN was so tight and effective that the SADF soldiers could not mobilise for party political purposes.

Referring to minutes of a meeting in September last year of the National Security Council (NSC), Mr O'Linn said the formal demise of the transitional government and its cabinet on June 12 this year had created a completely new situation in Namibia.

The NSC was formed by a decision of the defunct interim cabinet and according to the minutes the NSC last September 7 discussed possible strategy to defeat Swapo in the elections.

The NSC consisted of members of the cabinet who summoned heads of government departments, including senior military officers, to attend the meeting.

Mr O'Linn said the new situation in Namibia "makes it less probable that such a strategy or conspiracy" would be planned or executed by military leaders in collaboration with government department heads and party political leaders. — Sapa



# Ovambo blast scares Glenys Kinnock

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's Labour Party, ducked for cover and police guards rushed for hidden sub-machineguns when a mortar bomb exploded near a voter-registration point in northern Ovambo yesterday.

Police tried to prevent photographers accompanying Mrs Kinnock from taking pictures.

The blast occurred about 100 metres from a voter-registration point at Eenhana.

Officers later told Mrs Kinnock and her companion, Baroness Tessa Blackstone, that police had destroyed a mortar bomb in a controlled blast.

Mrs Kinnock and her companion are in Namibia on a six-day visit arranged by the British Council of Churches.

Baroness Blackstone, a member of the House of Lords, is Master of Birkbeck College in London.

In Windhoek last night Mrs Kinnock said she had complained to Untag police officers in Eenhana about abusive language used by SWA Police during the disturbance.

"I thought that under Resolution 435 police were supposed to carry only sidearms. The policeman at the registration point reached into a bag and pulled out a sub-machinegun, an R4," Mrs Kinnock said.



(22)

South FE

**T**HE natural calamities that have befallen Mozambique since the country won its independence from Portugal in 1975, have included floods, cyclones and in the early 1980s, a prolonged drought that led to a famine in which an estimated 100 000 people starved.

**All they want is poe**

The list of not so natural calamities must include Portuguese colonialism itself, which was a peculiarly oppressive type, and also paradoxically, the flight of nearly all the Portuguese colonists at independence, an abrupt decampment that left the country with a crippling shortage of skilled manpower.

The greatest calamity, however, and the primary cause of the extraordinary countrywide suffering that people in Mozambique now call simply "the emergency", is unquestionably the war being waged against the government by the Resistencia Nacional Mozambicana, or Renamo.

The government and many Mozambicans call Renamo bandits armados, "armed bandits", but any suggestion that Renamo's operations are mere uncoordinated banditry would be misplaced.

The war, which started in 1976 and intensified drastically after 1981, has destroyed the national economy, most of the country's transportation and communication systems, and much of rural society.

According to recent estimates, more than 600 000 Mozambicans have died in the war, more than two million have been driven from their homes, and more than six million — almost half of Mozambique's total population of 15 million — are currently facing severe food shortages.

In 1988, a senior American State Department official accused Renamo of perpetrating "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II".

Foreign news reports tend to refer to the conflict as a civil war, but the Mozambican government insists that it is a case of external aggression, and that South Africa is using Renamo as a proxy force.

Whatever it is called, it is a hard war to report on. Although people are dying in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces, there is no front, and few pitched battles.

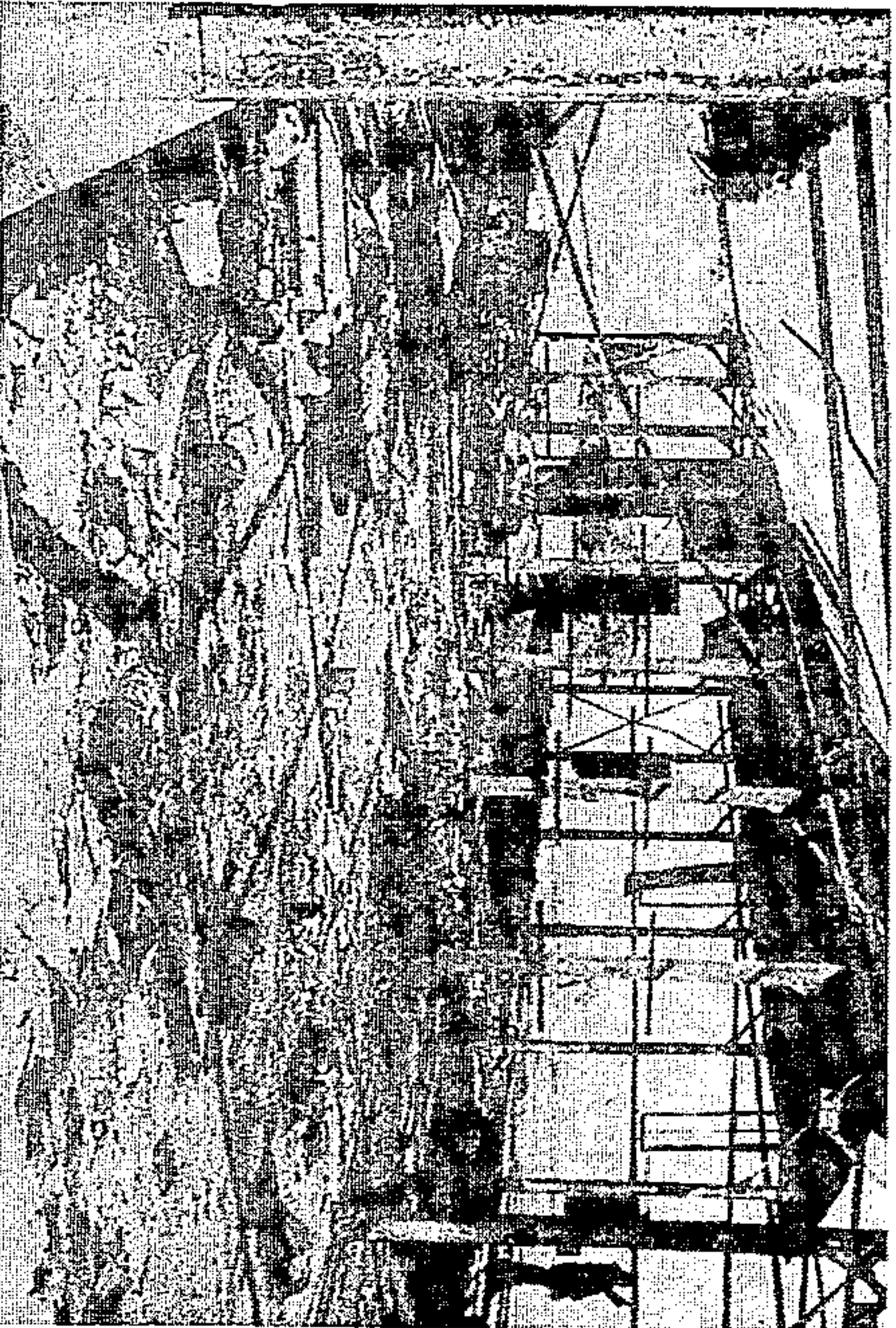
The government releases information sporadically, usually long after the events described, and the only telephone number for Renamo with which I've ever had any success is in Washington, DC.

The only way to develop a real picture of the war, therefore, is by getting out close to it and asking questions.

The collapse of the national transport system makes even that difficult.

Most railway lines and highways are either destroyed or frequently attacked, so huge parts of the country are accessible only by air.

In Zambezia, the most populous province with an estimated three million residents, land travel is impossible except in the immediate vicinity of Quelimane, the provincial capital, and there are no inter-provincial commar



Damage caused by Renamo amounts to about R12-billion



Airlifts provide food to thous

# Flight Into

# Madagascar

The 1  
Natic  
Klerk  
one  
The  
duct  
Mozz  
men  
than  
refug  
people  
In 1  
serie



In the end, I got around Zambezia by hitching rides in a vintage twin-engine Dakota DC-3 that was hauling food to isolated areas as part of an emergency airlift.

**Most railway lines and highways are either destroyed or frequently attacked, so huge parts of the country are accessible only by air.**

Millions of Mozambicans today survive only by the grace of international relief. The airlift in Zambezia was being financed that month by the Swedish government. The next month, it was hoped, the Italian government would pick up the tab.

The charter company that owned and operated the Dakota was itself a good indication of the desperation of the Mozambican government.

The company, which was leasing its services to the national airlines, called itself Inter-Ocean Airways; I was told it was based in Guernsey, but it was clearly South African.

The pilots were Afrikaners, and lived, they told me, "in the place to live", South Africa.

Their names were Hennie and Ferdie, and they looked and talked like cartoon truck drivers: unshaven, overweight, profane. Hennie, 30, flew in swim trunks, sandals and a filthy T-shirt. Ferdie, who was older, wore aviator glasses and long sideburns.

They both made no bones about their contempt for Mozambique, and how it confirmed their suspicions of majority rule in Africa, or about their motives for working there.

"We're here for the money," each of them told me.

They got paid according to the amount of time they spent in the air, so they flew their old plane hard, working from dawn to dusk, seven days a week, rarely stopping for more than the few minutes it took a ground crew to heave three tons of cargo aboard or throw it out on the ground.

Hennie and Ferdie did not care where they flew. When I turned up at the airport in Quelimane with papers

from the local authorities giving me permission to fly on the cargo plane, they happily rearranged their schedules for the following days so that they could go in the morning to a place that interested me, and return there to fetch me on the day's last flight.

My being white may have had something to do with their helpfulness. I was travelling with two black Mozambicans, an interpreter and a young man from the local Calamidades office, but Hennie and Ferdie, who were gregarious with me, never spoke a word to either of my companions.

The interpreter, who had come up with me from Maputo, the national capital, just took their measure and laughed.

His name was Boaventura das Dividas. He worked with CARE International, an aid organisation that helps Calamidades distribute relief supplies.

In his mid-thirties, he spoke eight languages, including excellent English, which he had learned as a refugee in Ethiopia.

Hennie and Ferdie liked to fly either very low, skimming the trees to surprise and thus foil potential snipers, or above 5 000 feet, out of the range of the small-arms fire. They had not figured out what to do about surface-to-air missiles, however, because the missiles' range was greater and, as Hennie explained to me, "they're heat-seeking, and these pipes are hot".

The Mozambican Army, usually known simply as Frelimo, for Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique, the country's ruling party, had surface-to-air missiles, and the only two civilian aircraft shot down in the war had been shot down by Frelimo.

Both of those incidents had been publicly regretted by the government, and stricter anti-aircraft guidelines had been issued afterwards, but Renamo, too, had surface-to-air missiles.

I had seen a news photograph of a Renamo fighter wielding one, so I was banking on the assessment of a British military journalist who report-

ed that they apparently did not know how to use them.

In any case, Hennie and Ferdie did not know or care who was shooting at them. "You know what they say," Hennie told me, "Frelimo by day, Renamo by night."

Zambezia is Mozambique's most fertile province. In peacetime, it is a cash-crop cornucopia of rice, maize, coconuts, cashews, cotton and in the northern hills, tea. More than half of Mozambique's exports come from Zambezia.

But roughly half of the people of Zambezia have fled their homes since 1981, and most of the land we flew over looked deserted. Fields were overgrown, and were swiftly reverting to bush.

There were no herds of cattle, a stunning absence anywhere in southern Africa, and no herds of game.

The town of Morrumbala in southwestern Zambezia, about 20 miles east of Morrumbala Mountain, had been occupied by Renamo for 19 months.

Frelimo retook the town in April 1987. This sequence of events sounded like a conventional war story, and

**The pilots were Afrikaners, and lived, they told me, "in the place to live", South Africa.**

that was one of the reasons I had wanted to visit the place.

From a distance, Morrumbala looked idyllic. The "cement town", a term used in Mozambique to distinguish European-style settlements which were occupied primarily by the Portuguese colonists, from the African settlements or "cane towns" that invariably about them, covered two gentle hills with 50 to 60 substantial pastel-coloured buildings.

Neat columns of dark green acacias flanked wide red-earth roads. As we drew closer, though, it became clear that Marrumbala had been sacked.

All houses, for instance, had lost their roofs. And when we reached the

town itself, the idea that anything like a conventional war had been fought there coughed once and died.

Every window, every window frame, every door, every doorframe, every piece of plumbing or wiring or flooring had been ripped out and carried away.

Every piece of machinery that was well booted down or was too heavy for a man to carry, water pumps, maize mills, the generator in the power station, the pumps outside the gas station, had been axed, shot, sledgehammered, stripped or burned.

Outside a bank, a safe, yellowing slowly in the sun, lay on its side, a gaping bazooka hole in its door.

Many buildings were scorched, and the burned wreckage of trucks, tractors, and cars littered empty lots.

There were few signs of battle, only a spatter of bullet holes in walls and pillars, but a thousand relics of annihilative frenzy: each tile of a mosaic smashed, each pane of glassblock wall painstakingly shattered.

The only building in town with its roof untouched was the church.

Morrumbala was the capital of an administrative district with a population of 230 000. At the time I visited, the town itself was home to roughly 40 000 people, over 90 percent of whom were deslocados, displaced persons.

There were not many people around in the middle of the morning, nearly everyone was out in the fields working.

Most of those we could see wore rags and looked ill-fed, but they did not seem to be starving.

Most of Mozambique is not subject to cyclical drought and famine. War generates chronic shortages and for Mozambique peasants, displacement usually means a precarious diet of leaves and roots and, perhaps, wild game until they can reach a food-distribution centre or can plant and harvest a crop.

The most pressing needs in Morrumbala, I was told, were for maize,

seeds, hoes and clothes. Maize was coming in by air; Hennie and Ferdie brought five loads of three tons each on the day I visited, along with occasional shipments of blankets and tools. But the last road traffic to reach the district from the outside world had been a military convoy 10 months earlier.

Doctors from Medecins Sans Frontieres and other relief organisations made flying visits, and UNICEF had brought in stocks of medicines.

The hospital was a rambling white-washed building at the end of a tree-lined lane.

It was getting a new roof of corrugated tin. The maternity ward, which had been burned out, was being used as a carpenters' workshop, but the rest of the hospital seemed strangely quiet.

**The rebels spent two days destroying whatever could not be carried away, then rounded up every able-bodied person they could find, loaded them down with plunder, and marched them off to their bases in the bush.**

The infirmary was a big, very dark room with a few mats strewn on the floor and a few people curled in the shadows.

It felt like a storehouse for the doomed. In the hospital courtyard, 50 or 60 women and children were sitting in the dirt outside rudimentary grass tents.

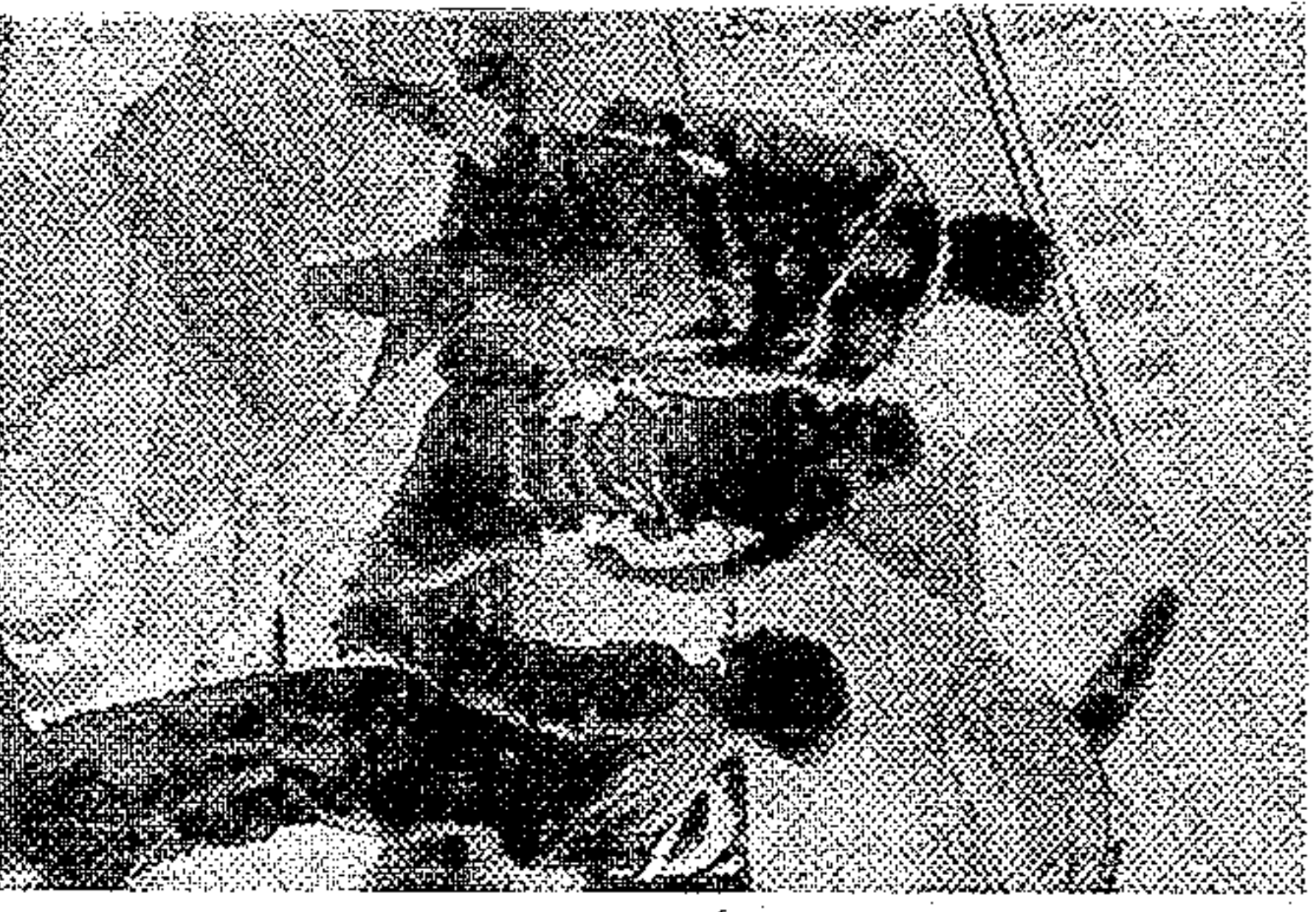
These were recently arrived deslocados. The children all had swollen bellies and looked seriously malnourished, but the hospital administrator assured me that they were healthy.

They had been examined and vaccinated, and were now being fed. As soon as huts were ready, people would be issued cooking pots and blankets and moved to one of eight "accommodation centres" that ringed the town. Behind the hospital, the came town



7221

# Peace. All they get is terror.



ands of people in the interior

visit to Maputo last week by  
 onal Party leader FW de  
 focused attention again on  
 of Africa's forgotten wars.  
 "banditry war" being con-  
 ed by Renamo against  
 imbique's Frelimo govern-  
 has so far claimed more  
 600 000 lives and made  
 ees of more than two million

he first of a three-part  
 s, WILLIAM FINNEGAN



Galave, bleeding heavily, fainted. When he awoke, he saw that there was no one around, and crawled into the bushes where he fainted again.

The next time he awoke, he could hear the bandidos, who had returned, searching for him. Galave lay still, and eventually heard them give him up for dead.

The next day, he got up and tried to walk, but he was lost, and every time he saw people they fled at the sight of him. Just when he thought he must be at the point of death, he came upon a ripe watermelon in the bush.

"This watermelon was a gift from God," Galave told me solemnly.

He broke it open with one foot, ate it all, and, with renewed energy, resumed his trek. He eventually found his way back to his farm. It was deserted: his family had fled at the news that Renamo was near, but Galave waited there, and he was on hand when his family returned to collect their belongings.

His family carried him into town, and a plane was called from Quelimane, but fearing sniper fire, the pilot refused. Finally, a military plane carrying wounded soldiers out of Morumbala took Galave to Quelimane.

Galave spent the next two years in hospitals in Quelimane, Maputo and Beira (the second-largest city in Mozambique).

The cruelty of Renamo mesmerises everyone in Mozambique. Renamo's ferocity does have unique aspects.

In 1985, the United Nations sponsored a vaccination campaign for children in south-central Mozambique.

The country's child-mortality rate has risen horrifyingly as a result of the war. It is now approaching 375 deaths per 1 000 live births, probably the highest in the world, and many thou-



## s the conflict and its devastating effects on the Mozambican people:

began. Small cane-and-mud huts covered the hills, and there was a surprising semblance of normality.

Morrumbala has fertile soil and gets good rainfall, so there were glistening vegetable gardens everywhere.

But a close look at some of the new huts revealed an unusual small door at the back. I asked a woman who was pounding maize in a mortar about the door. She grimaced and said that it was for escaping in the event of an attack by the bandidos armados.

Most of the people in Morrumbala had arrived there destitute and traumatized, but many seemed to have quickly re-established parts of their old lives.

The troops now holding Morrumbala were Tanzanian; Mozambique receives security assistance from several of its neighbours, most notably Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

According to the Tanzanians, the "security zone" in Morrumbala extended only two or three kilometres from the centre of town. Any place further out was subject to attack, even in the daytime.

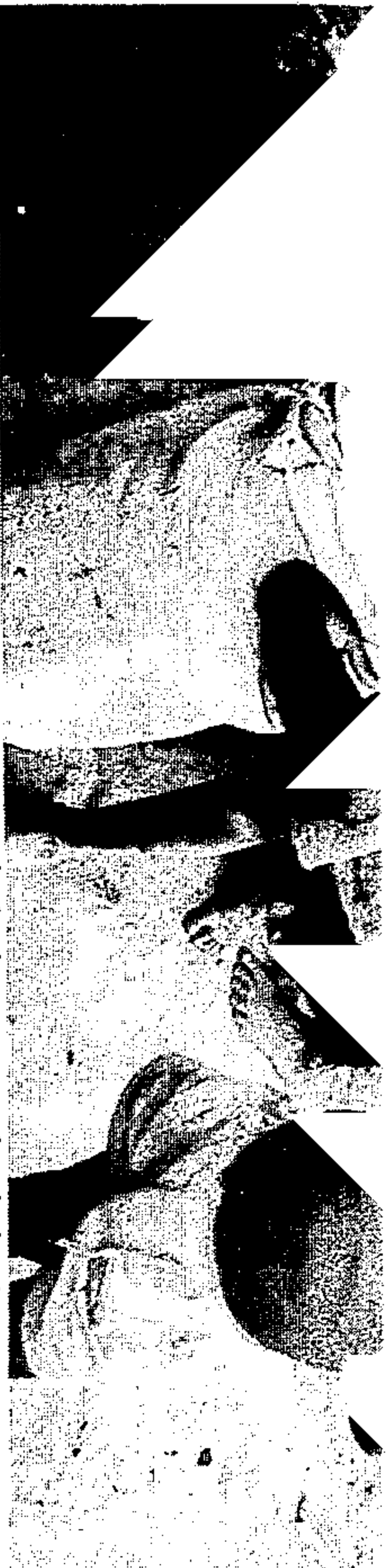
I was told by various people who had lived through the Renamo attack that the town was deserted for the entire 19 months of the occupation.

When the Renamo commanders arrived, everyone, including a handful of Frelimo soldiers stationed in the town, ran off.

The rebels spent two days destroying whatever could not be carried away, then rounded up every able-bodied person they could find, loaded them down with plunder, and marched them off to their bases in the bush.

Most of the doors, windows and corrugated iron roofing sheets ended up in Malawi, whose southern tip is about 75 kilometres from Morrumbala, and were traded there for soap, salt, gasoline, flashlight batteries and sugar.

During their occupation, the rebels allowed no one to enter the town, and at the grass in the field had grown as high



About six million Mozambicans are currently facing severe food shortages

as the walls of the buildings.

Frelimo had retaken Morrumbala 16 months before, and reconstruction of the cement town had been slow.

But the hospital was getting its tin roof, and a new diesel pump had water flowing in the fountains again.

And school was in session: all over town we passed groups of children sitting on the ground under mango trees, some singing like robins, others listening to a teacher talk.

Much of the credit for Morrumbala's steady resumption of normal life belonged, I had been told, to Alcanji Nhampinga, the district administrator.

On the morning I arrived, Nhampinga was just returning to Morrumbala by light plane.

### The only building in town with its roof untouched was the church.

We rode into town together. The truck, Nhampinga explained, was one of only two working civilian vehicles in the district, and the other was a motorcycle.

When we reached his house, which was one of the bigger thatched buildings (half of it had been turned into a military command post, government administrators and their families being a favourite Renamo target), Nhampinga found a group of his assistants waiting.

It was several hours before we saw Nhampinga again. He apologised for having been absent and said he was determined to show me at least one thing, his generator.

It had been cannibalised from the remains of many different machines.

Since the wiring to the house was finished, the Nhampingas' was going to be the first house in town to get electricity in the post-Renamo period. All they needed now was two batteries.

I asked when the batteries would come. Nhampinga shrugged, embarrassed. It was question of money, he said. I recalled that a district administrator's monthly salary came to about \$50.

This is a fair measure of Mozambique's poverty: Nhampinga was, after all, the most powerful man in a district of 230 people.

But the depths of dispossession have a million levels, and in a place like Morrumbala the lowest levels are occupied by the most recently arrived.

In a cement-walled yard behind the ruins of a bank, under a cashew tree at the edge of a tomato patch, I found Alexandre Nanyanyanga, his wife Dshassa, and their four children.

They were deslocated who had arrived that same morning. All the children were extremely thin, and at least one of them seemed dangerously listless. The family had no clothes; they covered themselves as best they could with tree bark.

They said they understood that Morrumbala was a government-held town. That was why they had come there: they had heard the government had food.

Among the dozens of deslocateds I talked to in Mozambique, the Nanyanyangas were neither typical nor extraordinary. Many people in their situation did not know who the president of Mozambique was, while plenty of others did.

Across the border in Malawi, I talked to a man who had once returned to Morrumbala too soon.

He was a 49-year-old refugee named Orlando Passanjezi Galave, who had been mutilated: his left hand, his right ear, his lips and his nose had been hacked off.

He had been a successful peasant farmer, he said, the owner of a motorcycle, two bicycles, and a good patch of land near the town of Morrumbala.

In January 1989, a group of bandidos accosted him in his fields. They said the government must have given him the bicycle to help him spy on Renamo.

They bound his hands behind him, marched him to their camp, and presented him and his bicycle to their commander.

He was left on the ground overnight, with his hands still tied behind him. In the morning, when he refused to confess to being a government spy, the Renamo commander hacked off his right ear with a knife, stuffed the car in Galave's mouth, and then forced him to chew and swallow it.

He was told that there was more mutilation in store for him. Galave murmured that he had placed his fate in the hands of God.

"Do you know God?" his captors demanded. No, Galave admitted, he did not know Him. His captors proceeded to chop off his nose, his lips, and his left hand.

They had trouble severing the ligaments in his wrist, but managed eventually.

from preventable diseases like measles.

Along with health centres, prime Renamo targets are schools, relief convoys, and relief workers. More than 2 000 schools have been destroyed.

In a vast area with no newspapers (and few literate people), radio was the obvious choice for announcing the campaign. But it was feared that announcements would provoke Renamo attacks. So the vaccination campaign was conducted clandestinely.

According to the government, Renamo had destroyed more than 700 clinics and rural health posts.

By the end of 1987, a Renamo attack on the town of Homoine killed 424 civilians, including a rampage through a hospital in which patients, even pregnant women and newborn babies, were killed in their beds.

Along with health centers, prime Renamo targets are schools, relief convoys, and relief workers.

Since 1985, 125 teachers have been killed or are missing. Relief convoys are attacked regularly: CARE International's inventory list for its trucks is studded with the notations "ambushed", "burned" and "mined", often with an accompanying "killed" for its drivers.

Captured Renamo documents show that international-aid workers are indeed considered valid, even important, military targets.

Newsweek quoted a peasant saying that Renamo was eating children. The Guardian reported that Renamo was crushing skulls, disembowelling people, and nailing them to trees.  
(To be continued next week)

William Finnegan, an American journalist working for the New Yorker, taught at a Cape Flats school in 1985. He later wrote a book, Crossing The Line, about his experiences at the school and how South Africa affected his life.

Reprinted by permission  
(c) William Finnegan. Originally printed in the New Yorker.



**CHIMBANO:** Mr Nujoma, what is your comment on recent allegations by the South African government that Swapo is preparing for another incursion?

**NUJOMA:** In the first place, I want to put the record straight about the alleged incursions on April 1, because it is clear that the allegations are being made to blackmail Swapo.

What happened on April 1 was that South African troops launched an unprovoked military attack on PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) combatants who were inside Namibia waiting to be confined to buses as required by the UN Resolution 435.

If you read Resolution 435, it clearly states that PLAN combatants on Namibian soil would be confined to buses. Equally, the South African troops who would be found in Namibia would also be confined to buses.

South Africans deliberately attacked PLAN combatants and attacked civilians who were celebrating the commencement of the implementation of Resolution 435. Even those who were travelling by bus or truck to Windhoek from the north and other places were killed by the South African soldiers.

The killing of Namibian people was a deliberate attack. There has been no first or second incursions by Swapo, hence the present allegation is a pure fabrication of the South African government, aimed at creating an impression that Swapo has amassed 1 900-mechanised battalions.

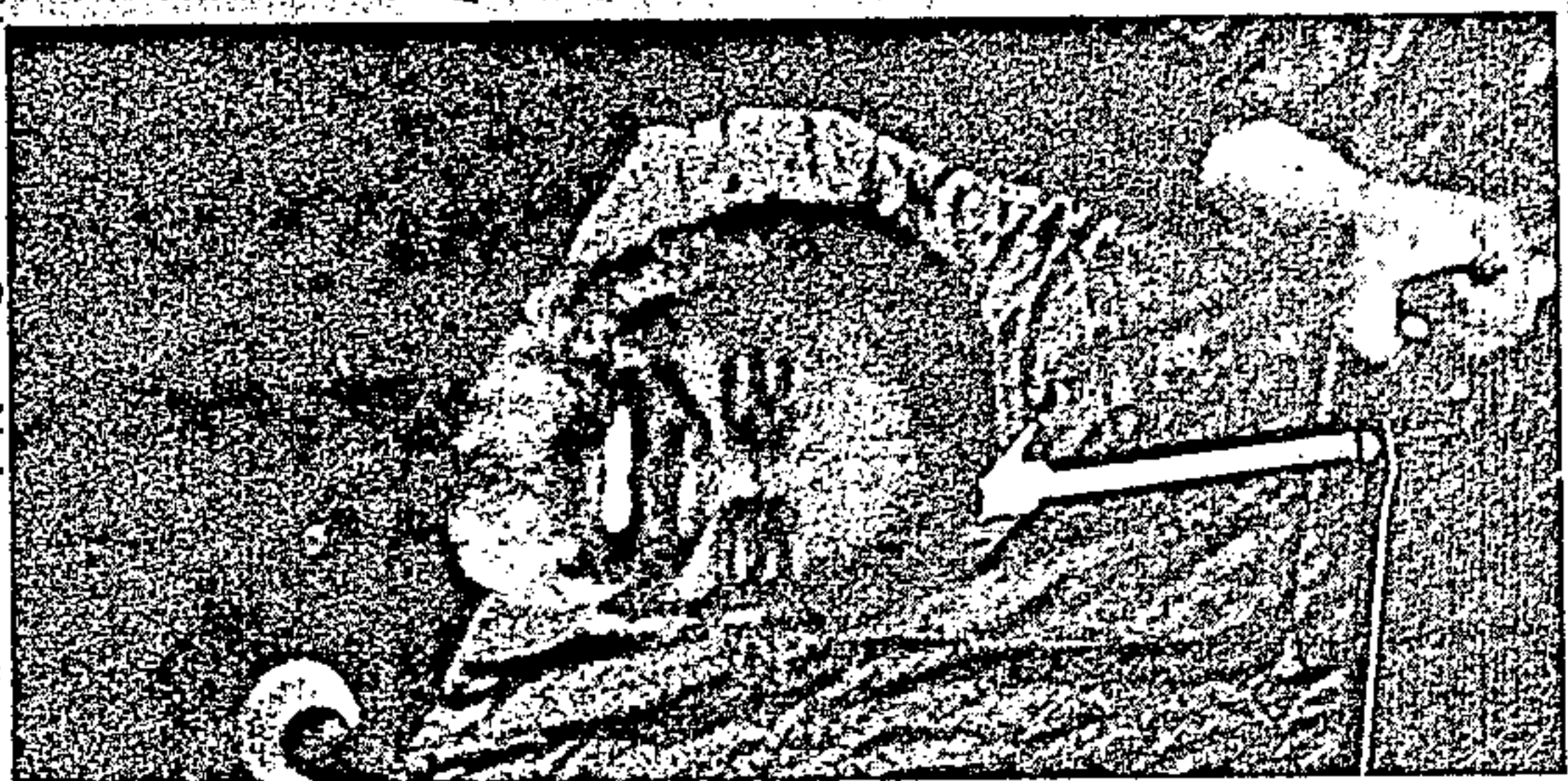
If one knows about the formation of an army, a mechanised battalion of that number will almost cover the whole of Lusaka, because they have to have tanks. When you talk about mechanised battalions or brigades, you speak about tanks, armoured cars, jet fighters and helicopters. Swapo does not have this kind of weaponry.

As at now, Swapo is confined to bases north of the 16th parallel by Untag military components. My colleague Peter Mushange, the Secretary of Defence, works every day with Untag and the Angolan government.

Not a single combatant has crossed the 16th parallel into southern Angola. On July 17 1989, it was discovered that 27 civilians had been killed by the Koevoet squads at Os-hakati. The Koevoet squads buried the

# Ready to come home - Nujoma

221



Sam Nujoma

**IN an exclusive interview with SOUTH's correspondent in Lusaka, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said the organisation no longer held detainees in camps in Frontline States.**

**Nujoma also spoke of the role of Koevoet and rejected allegations that Swapo recently tried to infiltrate its guerrillas into northern Namibia. And, he told CHOLA CHIMBANO, he is ready to return home:**

bodies in a mass grave. I suspect it could be Swapo freedom fighters who were captured during the course of the war and were tortured.

I think this is the reason why the South African government has embarked upon this fabrication. There have been no incursions.

These allegations are fabrications of the South African government aimed at covering up its dirty work against the Namibian population.

What is your comment on allegations that some of the bodies

Resolution 435. In the first place, it was demanded that Swapo should move its guerrilla force out of their motherland Namibia to be monitored by the Untag military component, and we have done so.

PLAN combatants who are there (Angola) have already registered and will go back to Namibia to participate in the elections. This process has already begun and I really don't know what the US government is concerned about.

The US government should assist if it really wants to see a smooth implementation of Resolution 435. It should strengthen and support the efforts of the UN Secretary-General by making it possible for a bigger Untag military component which will be able to contain South Africa.

The South Africans are threatening the civilian population. PLAN combatants are threatening nobody. I do not know why there is US concern when our people are already confined and are not threatening anybody.

In fact, there's information that in the district of Opuubi, in north-western Namibia, people were prevented at gun-point by the Koevoet squads from registering as voters. Their aim is to rig the elections and prevent supporters of Swapo from registering and participating in the elections.

There is still concern being expressed about detainees being held in Frontline States by Swapo. What is your comment?

Swapo no longer holds South African spies who had been detained to prevent them from killing or causing disunity and disrupting our programme for the liberation of Namibia.

We have already released them and they are all in Namibia. As far as I know, Swapo has invited the international press to visit our camps to verify this. We have no more South African agents detained by our movement.

The South African government has not released all our Swapo political prisoners. Twenty-four were released recently in Windhoek, but the majority are still being held by the apartheid government.

When do you hope to return to Namibia?

I'm ready to go to Namibia at any time if the leadership of Swapo deems it appropriate for me to return.



# Kinnock's wife in <sup>221</sup> Namibia bomb panic

Argus Africa News Service *AKG 57/7/89*

EENHANA (Namibia). — A bomb explosion 500 m from Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of Mr Neil Kinnock, Britain's Leader of the Opposition, caused panic at a voter registration centre here.

Mrs Kinnock was visiting this remote northern Namibian village, less than 10 km from the Angolan border, with a member of the House of Lords, Dr Tessa Blackstone (Baroness Blackstone).

Members of the SWA police added to the confusion yesterday after the loud explosion.

They ran into the registration centre, grabbed concealed rifles and ran out again.

Later, one of the policemen returned and said "a bomb has been exploded" at the SWA police base in the nearby bush.

A United Nations police officer, Mr Gunnar Freijholtz, said the police had exploded an old bomb and would probably be destroying more.

When Mrs Kinnock asked UN electoral officer Mr Thomas Akidi of Ghana if it was practice for police to store their weapons near registration tables, he said only "SWA police do that".

However, Mr John Rumbuya, UN representative in the far north of Namibia, said he was not aware SWA police entered registration points with weapons and he would ensure the practice was stopped.

# Castro planned to bomb Oshakati

Staff Reporter

221

PRESIDENT Fidel Castro planned to bomb Oshakati at one stage during the Angolan war, according to information from Havana.

In an address to the Cuban Council of State on the war, Dr Castro revealed that the bombing raid had been planned so that his forces could emerge from the war with their honour intact.

If the South Africans hit his troop deployments, he said on June 7 last year in a cable to Major-General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez chief of the Cuban military mission in Angola: "Do not wait for orders to carry out the attack."

But the South Africans did not attack — and so neither did the Cubans.

● Fidel Castro's story — Page 6

## ld to s bill

electricity account was registered in his name.

er, council officials wishing to recover costs found the owner had not made a substantial deposit for the electricity from a tenant of his still living in the house and the owner was nowhere to be found.

house was eventually sold this year and the highest bidder, at the time, was the same tenant who had previously paid the owner a "deposit" for the house.

possessed RSC properties in the area were owned by Mr Petrus A and Mrs B Fraser, both believed to be from the Transvaal. Taxes on the Wet's 693m<sup>2</sup> plot (valued at current market prices) had not been paid in 1983. Taxes on Mrs Fraser's 495m<sup>2</sup>, R4 000 plot had not been paid since 1976.

man said the council's overall revenue for the year remained fairly stable at R1.5 million, while more and more ratepayers paid their rates monthly rather than annually as times got tougher.

## Brewery to open in Table Bay

Municipal Reporter

AN INDEPENDENT brewery based in Knysna was granted a liquor licence last Wednesday to brew and sell beer in the Waterfront development section of Table Bay Harbour.

But the brewers are keeping quiet about it. Mr Lex Mitchell, owner of Mitchells Brewery, declined to comment yesterday and passed the query on to Mr Mike Williams, one of his managers, who in turn passed it on to the Victoria and Albert Waterfront Company.

No confirmation could be obtained from there yesterday, but another unnamed reliable source said the liquor licence was passed last Wednesday.

The operation is expected to be on stream by September or October this year.

comment and pictures in the Cape Times



# Poll rush

122  
Mm  
27/7  
58/8/e-  
4/17

WINDHOEK. — The first group of an estimated 70 000 white South Africans crossed into Namibia at the weekend to register for voting in the territory's November 6 independence elections.

The issue of these former Namibians voting in the UN-supervised elections of the territory's constituent assembly has proved a point of contention between the South African administration and Swapo.

According to the recently-passed registration of voters law, a person may participate in the elections if he or she is over 18 and was born in Namibia.

Children whose parents were born in Namibia are also eligible to vote, provided they are over 18 years old.

Last weekend, a group of more than 200 white South Africans crossed into Namibia at the Ariamsvlei checkpoint in the south. They arrived in buses and private vehicles from all over the Transvaal.

From those spoken to, as they waited in line outside the registration centre at the small border town, it appeared that there was a major campaign underway to encourage South Africans to register for Namibia's elections.

Mr Werner Seraphim, an unofficial spokesperson for those who arrived by bus, said he was disappointed that the people of "South West Africa" had not been at Ariamsvlei to welcome them.

"We are going to come here every weekend until September 15, when registration closes. The next buses are coming on Friday. We cannot afford to take a week's leave, so we will be becoming to register every weekend," said Seraphim.

He said there would be no point in registering "if we did not intend coming back in November to cast a vote for our country's future".

"Obviously we are not going to vote for Swapo. We are going to vote for the best for our country, SWA," he said.

"We all have relatives living in South West, and we will bear that in mind when we vote."

Seraphim said he regarded Swapo as a "foreign organisation", which was manipulated by foreign powers.

One of the most contentious issues of the "South African vote" is whether or not these people intend settling in Namibia after independence.

## 'Fifth province'

Many feel that people should only be allowed to vote if they intend to make Namibia their home in the future — regardless of which party wins the elections.

An elderly woman said there was no difference between "South West and the Republic".

"South West is just like the fifth province of South Africa. That is why we are here."

At a recent press conference in Windhoek, journalists questioned the practice of allowing South African citizens to vote in the territory's elections.

An Untag election spokesperson pointed out that the relevant law applied not only to South Africans, but also to Namibian refugees and their children.

He said it was impossible to make exceptions.

"Either the law is for everyone or for nobody at all," he said. "There are people born to Namibian parents in the Frontline States who are eligible to vote."

"How can South Africans in a similar position be excluded?"

He said it was difficult to establish if a person intended to remain in Namibia after voting.

## Complex security key to Namibia's elections

Day 27/8/89 KEVIN JACOBS (221)

WINDHOEK — A government official and an Untag representative each hold the key to Namibia's election success.

The two keys simultaneously unlock a 25cm-thick door to the territory's most secure documents: records of voter registrations.

The double-locked door allows access to the strongroom in the basement of Tintenpalast, the administration headquarters that housed the colonial German civil service.

Outside the door, Untag police monitors drawn from about 20 nations' police forces stand constant guard on round-the-clock rotation.

They are part of a complex security system to ensure no one fiddles with voters' duplicate registration cards received from scores of registration points set up territory-wide, and computer records of the voters' list and population register.

Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, responsible for certifying November's pre-independence poll as "free and fair", visited the central registry facility yesterday to see clerks scrutinising thousands of duplicate registration cards for omissions or errors.

After randomly checking a selection of cards and numbers, he pronounced himself satisfied with the accuracy of the process, said Henry Neufeld, a Canadian government computer expert.

Officials say almost 370 000 Namibians have registered to vote since registration opened on July 3 — about 55% of the estimated 660 000 eligible voters. The campaign runs until September 15.

Untag spokesman Fred Eckhard said the rush to register caught officials off-guard. Initial computer-programming glitches slowed the scrutinising and data capturing at the basement registry.

"About 100 000 registration cards are waiting for data entry," Neufeld said. "The South Africans had some computer problems, and they're now waiting for extra terminals to clear the backlog."

In a room next to the vault, 25 clerks are engaged at R35 a day in the double-checking process, working from 7.30am to 11pm. Ahtisaari suggested they ask for a rise — but not to go on strike.



# Swapo captives debated

ADDIS ABABA — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday he still had no reliable information on the number of detainees being held in Angola by Swapo.

Perez de Cuellar said he discussed the matter with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma in Lusaka last week and said it remained a concern.

"I think it is not only a concern of the South African government, but the population would like to know the whereabouts of 2 000 men," he told reporters on the last day of the Organisation of African Unity's annual summit.

With Perez de Cuellar, shortly before their departure, was Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana's UN ambassador.

Legwaila noted that Swapo released 201 detainees a few weeks ago and claims those were all it held.

He said rumour was rife in Namibia that there were still up to 2 500 detainees in Angola although there was no concrete evidence yet to support their actual existence.

Perez de Cuellar said he was satisfied with the progress of Namibia's

transition toward independence and reiterated his belief that the UN peace-keeping force was adequate to ensure free elections.

His assessment was in marked contrast to that of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, who painted a picture to the OAU of massive South African interference in the independence process.

## Negative

Said Perez de Cuellar said of Nujoma: "He is a politician and he has the right to say what he does.

"He is campaigning and I think he has to put a special emphasis on what is negative. There is a small difference in that I have been in the country and Mr Nujoma has not been for several years," he said.

However, Perez de Cuellar said he shared Nujoma's concern about Koevoet which, he said, was "the only real shadow" in Namibia.

"I am making every effort to sort out this very, very serious concern," he said.

□ Botswana citizens residing in Namibia or elsewhere would be contraven-

ing Botswana law if they registered to vote in the Namibia election, the head of Botswana's mission in Namibia, O J Tebape, said in Windhoek.

He said any movement of people and cattle from Botswana to Namibia would be negotiated with the new Namibian government after independence.

□ The establishment of another political party — the Patriotic Unity Movement — to take part in the Namibian election was announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The party was established by a group of former Swapo members who were held and allegedly tortured by the organisation in camps in Angola and Zambia, SABC radio news reports.

Party leader Eric Biwa said at a news conference the party offered a home to thousands of people in Namibia who were dissatisfied with Swapo's leadership.

Biwa said although there were many similarities between his party and Swapo, members of his party were not prepared to serve under the Swapo leadership, which was manipulated by a small group. — Sapa-AP.



AS Namibia prepares for independence in November, there is one man who is not sure he will join the Uhuru celebrations.

Twenty - five - year - old Leonard Natangiwe Sheehama, a member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing, is presently on Death Row in Pretoria and not sure what the future holds for him.

He is a reserved young man who can be mistaken for a 17 - year - old.

The first time the *Sowetan* met him he looked surprised, but after introducing myself to him, he started opening up.

### Welcome

He was more open on my second visit and on the other visits *Sowetan* paid him on Death Row.

He assured me of a big welcome if *Sowetan* were to pay him a visit at home if he were to be released.

He told me that *Sowetan* had been his only visitor since he was flown to Pretoria on April 21 this year.

Sheehama was sentenced to death in April this year by Mr Justice Tebbut in the Walvis Bay Supreme Court for five murders.

Sheehama has been optimistic all along that he will go free before the big day, but then his spirits dampened last week when all the convicted political prisoners in Namibian jails were freed.

During my last visit to Sheehama this week, he looked more worried than on my three earlier visits.

He explained how he has been missing contacts with a person from outside as the only time he comes to see other inmates is when they go out



Freedom for other convicted Namibian political prisoners but not for Leonard Natangiwe Sheehama.

# The Lonely Namibian in Pretoria's Death Row

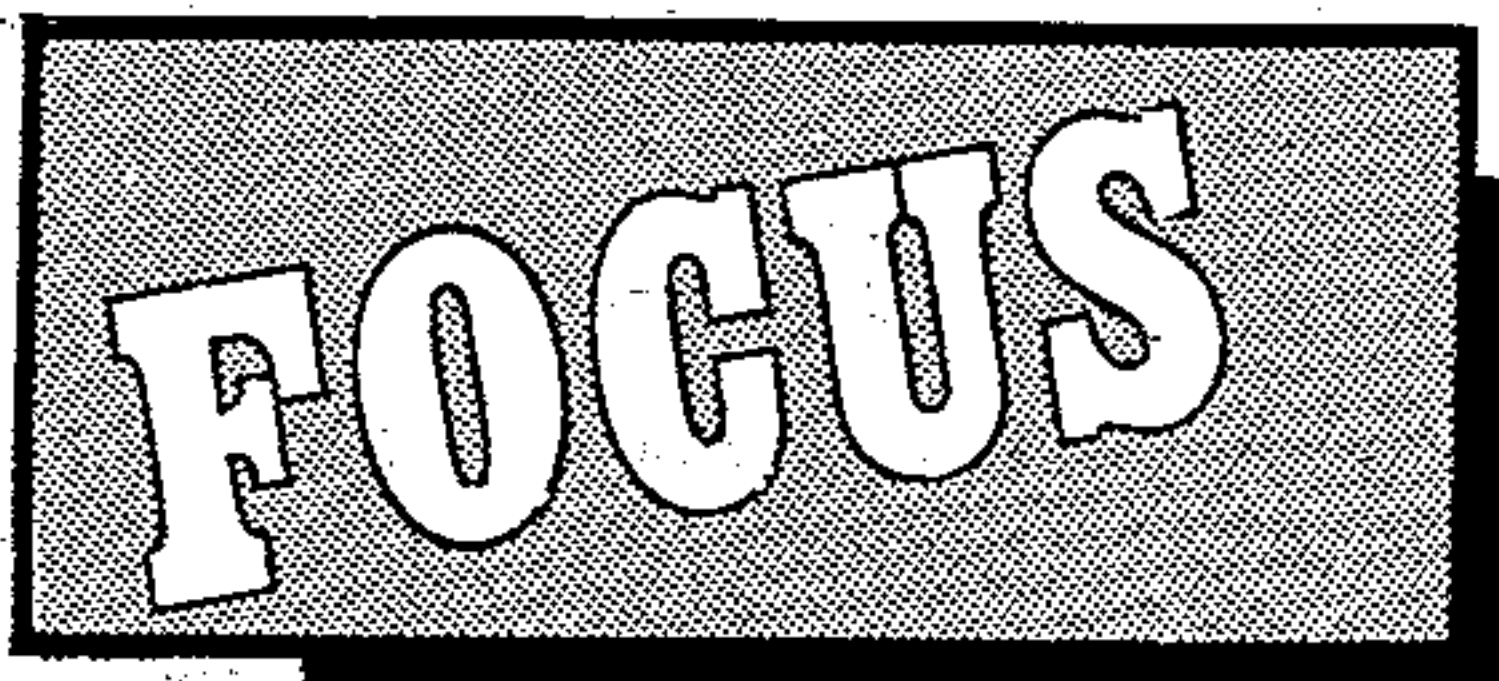
*Sowetan 25/7/89*

221

to exercise or when they talk to one another through cell windows.

His close friend is Robert McBride, the ANC convict who is on Death Row for murders he committed in Durban a few years ago.

Sheehama spends a lot of time reading newspapers and these help him



keep him up to date with developments at home.

One story which he said touched his heart was about the arrival of Swapo soldiers who were returning home from exile in Angola.

The story which appeared in the *Sowetan*

was headlined "WELCOME HOME SWAPO FREEDOM FIGHTERS," and these words are very hard to erase from Sheehama's mind.

Loneliness is written all over his face but it is easy to understand why.

He says that he misses his people a lot;

He wants to see his mother, Martha Chlestean (46) who lives at Okambebe near Oshakati;

He hopes that they will meet in the near future;

He also misses his brother Henock Ankola.

He also spoke about his former principal, Mr Israel Hambile who taught him till standard five at Okambebe Combined school before he joined the war in the bush in 1984;

*cont'd*



Sowetan 28/7/89

221

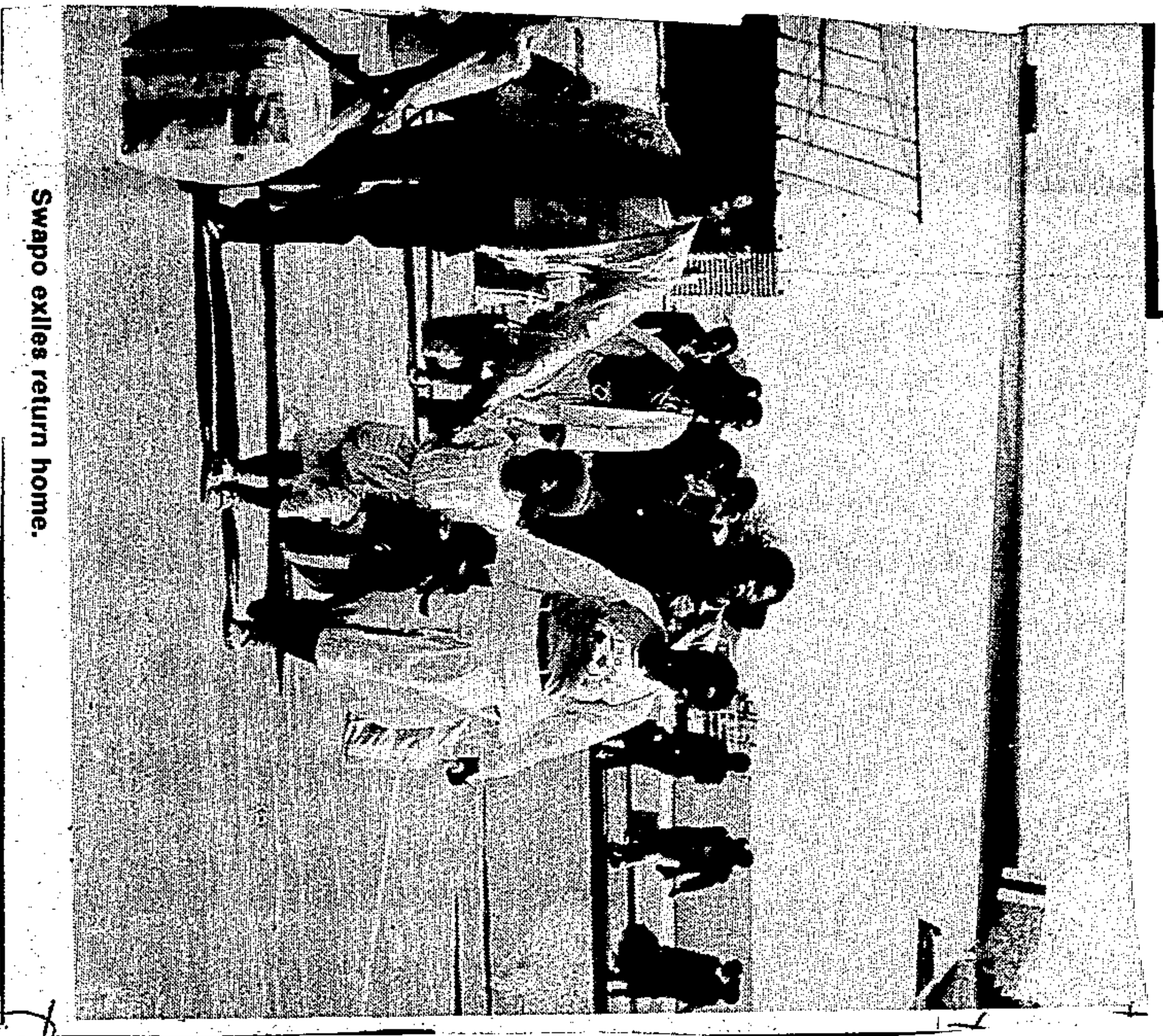
He was, before the war, a staunch member of the Lutheran Church at Okanbebe.

Through lack of money, Sheehana could not manage to celebrate his birthday on June 5 but after Sowetan assured him that it would give him some before leaving, his face brightened up again.

With the money, he said, he would buy his favourite twak, fish, hoender vleis, boerewors, peanuts, sweets and chips.

He speaks Afrikaans fluently and listening to him is like listening to a young Afrikaner from the Karoo.

Asked about what it is that he wants to do should he be released, he dropped his face and after a lengthy search for an answer - Sowetan thought he would mention something like meeting his parents or engaging An-nah (the Kaokoland girl he said he wants to make his wife) - he explained that the first thing he dearly wants to do was to pray to God for his freedom and go back to his family.



Swapo exiles return home.



# An X at the end of the bus to Namibia

A LUXURY coach heading up the remote R32 past Grootdrink and Kakamas en route to Ariamsvlei has led to furious accusations of South African vote-rigging in Namibia.

The coach, one of many hired by "Praxis Consultants" in Johannesburg, carries whites from South Africa to register as voters in Namibia, and is the practical manifestation of an anomaly which could influence November's independence elections.

South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar's rules for eligibility to vote in Namibia contain an astounding — although legally endorsed — loophole. Any South African adults who were born, or whose parents were born, in Namibia, can vote. So can anyone who has lived the territory for four years at the time of registration.

The striking factor is there is no requirement of the expatriates that they

**Take a luxury bus ride to Ariamsvlei ... you don't even have to go too far into Namibia, the tour operator promises. But you can cast your vote — and influence Namibia's future.**

**By SHAUN JOHNSON**

express any intention of living in Namibia after independence — or even of taking out Namibian citizenship.

Potentially, therefore, as many as 100 000 South Africans (more than Namibia's total white population) are able to make a double vote: once in South Africa's September poll, and again in Namibia in November.

Only when Namibia becomes independent next year will they be called upon to choose between the countries — and all indications are that the majority of South African-based whites will decline Namibian citizenship,

even though they have played a part in determining its government.

The anomaly has been identified by Johannesburg-based entrepreneurs Praxis Consultants, whose executive officer Christa Claasen launched "Project Namibia" this month.

Attractive rates are offered to those who wish to go on "in-out" trips to Ariamsvlei just over the Namibian border — registering to vote and immediately returning to South Africa. By last week several hundred people had taken up the offer.

Claasen told the *Weekly Mail* she expects the numbers to rise "when people are better informed, and are reassured that they will not jeopardise their South African citizenship".

Her optimism was given credence by a statement issued in Pretoria on July 24 by the Department of Home Affairs' chief electoral officer. In it he said: "It is alleged that persons are

hesitant to register as voters in South West Africa because they fear they will lose their South African citizenship and forfeit their right to vote in the RSA.

"These fears are unfounded ... SWA is not yet independent and does not yet have an own citizenship. Consequently the SA Citizenship Act, 1949 is still applicable in the territory of SWA."

This position stands in contrast to that of the Botswana government, which announced on Wednesday that Botswana citizens — even those living in Namibia — would contravene the law if they registered to vote.

Botswana's Windhoek representative, OJ Tebape, said a four-year residency in Namibia would not give Botswanans the right to exploit the "dual vote" loophole.

Swapo leaders are concerned that conservative whites in South Africa are being corralled and encouraged to register so that they can bolster the anti-Swapo vote in November.

Swapo needs a two-thirds majority in order to be able to draft its own constitution, and in a country with a voting population of only some 600 000, the "South African factor" could prove decisive.

A Swapo representative said an appeal had been made to United Nations Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari to ask for the exclusion of those who had no intention of making Namibia their home, or taking out citizenship. However, it is regarded as unlikely that this will have any effect.

"And we are concerned that those crossing the border to register could include South African troops and mercenaries who spent years waging a war of colonial repression in this country, South African civil servants, formerly seconded to the colonial administration in Namibia, their children who happened to be born in Namibia, and South African businessmen who never actually lived in Namibia but whose names appear on tax records."

Windhoek lawyer David Smuts said: "According to the letter of the law, these people do qualify to vote. But it is a most undesirable situation, and there has been a great deal of protest. It is evident that these people feel they have no stake in the future of Namibia, deliberately so, and are playing an obstructive role."

The head of South Africa's Lawyers for Human Rights, Brian Currin, concurred, saying "the mistake came in right at the beginning, when the ground rules were drawn up."

"It certainly is an anomaly. And, although this is something I very seldom say, it is a case when some people have rights that they shouldn't."

There have been allegations that the "registration trips" are subsidised by Swapo's political rivals, including the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the National Party (SWA).

The parties concerned deny this, as do Praxis Consultants. "This is a purely commercial venture," said Claasen, "I simply recognised a need for transport among many South Africans wishing to register. It's not for me to comment about people voting in both countries — I'm apolitical. "There's no link to any political parties, and there's no screening, in terms of who they'll vote for, of anyone who comes on the trips." She says Ariamsvlei was chosen because it is the closest registration point to South Africa. "There's nothing there, really," said Claasen, "it was set up so people would not have to go too far into Namibia."

221 Wmail  
28/7-3/8/89



AS Namibia prepares for independence in November, there is one man who is not sure he will join the Uhuru celebrations.

Twenty-five-year-old Leonard Natangiwe Sheehama, a member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing, is presently on Death Row in Pretoria and not sure what the future holds for him.

He is a reserved young man who can be mistaken for a 17-year-old.

The first time the *Sowetan* met him he looked surprised, but after introducing myself to him, he started opening up.

**Welcome**

He was more open on my second visit and on the other visits *Sowetan* paid him on Death Row.

He assured me of a big welcome if *Sowetan* were to pay him a visit at home if he were to be released.

He told me that *Sowetan* had been his only visitor since he was flown to Pretoria on April 21 this year.

Sheehama was sentenced to death in April this year by Mr Justice Tebbut in the Walvis Bay Supreme Court for five murders.

Sheehama has been optimistic all along that he will go free before the big day, but then his spirits dampened last week when all the convicted political prisoners in Namibian jails were freed.

During my last visit to Sheehama this week, he looked more worried than on my three earlier visits.

He explained how he has been missing contacts with a person from outside as the only time he comes to see other inmates is when they go out



Freedom for other convicted Namibian political prisoners but not for Leonard Natangiwe Sheehama.

*Sowetan 28/7/89*

**The lonely  
Namibian  
in Pretoria's  
Death Row**

221

**FOCUS**

to exercise or when they talk to one another through cell windows.

His close friend is Robert McBride, the ANC convict who is on Death Row for murders he committed in Durban a few years ago.

Sheehama spends a lot of time reading newspapers and these help him

keep him up to date with developments at home.

One story which he said touched his heart was about the arrival of Swapo soldiers who were returning home from exile in Angola.

The story which appeared in the *Sowetan*

was headlined "WELCOME HOME SWAPO FREEDOM FIGHTERS," and these words are very hard to erase from Sheehama's mind.

Loneliness is written all over his face but it is easy to understand why.

He says that he misses his people a lot;

He wants to see his mother, Martha Chlestean (46) who lives at Okambebe near Oshakati;

He hopes that they will meet in the near future;

He also misses his brother Henock Ankola.

He also spoke about his former principal, Mr Israel Hambile who taught him till standard five at Okambebe Combined school before he joined the war in the bush in 1984;

He was, before the war, a staunch member of the Lutheran Church at Okambebe.

Through lack of money, Sheehama could not manage to celebrate his birthday on June 5 but after *Sowetan* assured him that it would give him some before leaving, his face brightened up again.

With the money, he said, he would buy his favourite twak, fish, hoendervleis, boerewors, peanuts, sweets and chips.

He speaks Afrikaans fluently and listening to him is like listening to a young Afrikaner from the Karoo.

Asked about what it is that he wants to do should he be released, he dropped his face and after a lengthy search for an answer - *Sowetan* thought he would mention something like meeting his parents or engaging An-nah (the Kaokoland girl he said he wants to make his wife) - he explained that the first thing he dearly wants to do was to pray to God for his freedom and go back to his family.



exiles return home.

**The Media Council**

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate

to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Council/Registrar, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8009. Telephone: (021) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

**onist is away on leave.**



# Namibian police station bombed

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A heavy stand-off bombardment on the Etale police station deep in the northern Namibian bush yesterday posed yet another threat to the world community's attempts to establish peace in the country.

The attack at Etale, a village 60 km south of the Angolan border, was carried out by people not yet identified.

Five 60 mm mortar bombs of Russian origin were used in the attack, according to the office of the Administrator-General, and a sixth which did not explode was found near the police station and defused.

A Soviet landmine was also unearthed on the road to the police station and detonated.

Police were yesterday combing the thicket for tracks, but officials refused to say if any more clues had been found.

● Northern Namibia is still unsafe many weeks after the formal ceasefire.

Two children were killed a few kilometres south of Ondangwa on Tuesday and a third seriously injured when a live bomb they found in the bush exploded when they picked it up and played with it.



# Pienaar set up Namibia foreign office 'school'

4 000 boxes for fair election

221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar has set up a skeletal foreign affairs department that will initially operate as a foreign office school for an independent Namibian government.

A score of foreign missions already in place in Windhoek could provide an experienced teaching corps.

Although dubbed the Directorate of Foreign Affairs, officials said the move should not be interpreted as an effort to pre-empt decisions by the territory's first sovereign government.

One senior official said Mr Pienaar was creating only an infrastructure to train foreign affairs department civil servants and would not appoint diplomats.

WINDHOEK. — Canada is donating 4 000 ballot boxes to assist Namibia on its path to independence.

Special Canadian envoy Mr Walter McLean yesterday handed over to administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar the first of the lockable metal containers at a ceremony in the administration's headquarters.

# Mortar attack threat to Namibia peace

*Capt. Trunk  
28/7/87*  
221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police are hunting a van seen near a northern police base shortly before a midnight mortar attack that broke a nervous three-month peace over the United Nations independence programme.

Government and UN officials played down the incident at Etale in low-key reports. But for opponents of Swapo it is likely to reinforce recent warnings by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar of impending guerilla ceasefire violations, despite Swapo's denials.

Five 60mm mortar bombs were fired at the bush base in the 12.50am attack, but all fell at least 100 metres short of 4ha perimeter and caused no injuries or damage, government spokesman Mr Eberhard Hoffman said yesterday.

One of the five projectiles was found unexploded and identified by police as Soviet-made.

Etale base is located about 16km south of Oshikango on the Angolan border, and some 3km west of the Oshikango-Ondangwa road.



# 'Crucial year lies ahead for Namibia'

221  
Star  
29/7/89

## UK delegation fearful over Koevoet men

WINDHOEK — The next year would be a critical one for Namibia and it was essential that the country's independence elections be seen as free and fair, Mrs Glenys Kinnock and Dr Tessa Blackstone said here yesterday.

In a statement, Mrs Kinnock, wife of the British Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, and Dr Blackstone, member of the House of Lords, who are on a week-long fact-finding trip to Namibia, emphasised the need for financial, technical and material support for Namibia after independence.

There will be a need for greater international co-operation from United Nations agencies, the European community, non-governmental organisations, the churches and governments like our own."

Having just returned from a tour of northern Namibia where they visited, among other places, a school, hospital and reception centre, they expressed concern over the presence of members of former SWA Police counter-insurgency unit members (Koevoet) and reports of alleged intimidation by them.

### Welcomed

While welcoming the reduction in the number of Cassirs (landmine proof vehicles used by Koevoet), they called for their total removal and the disbandment of the Koevoet command structure.

Progress in the registration of voters for the November election was encouraging, the statement said, but concern was expressed at the length of time mobile registration points remained in outlying areas.

They also expressed concern at secondary reception centres in the north where they felt every effort should be made to reassure returnees and assist their return home.

On Namibia's long-term prospects, their visit "confirmed the view that there are grave inequalities in the provision of opportunities for most of the Namibian people".

Namibians had also expressed fears about budget shortfalls after independence and the prospects of urban migration. The possibility of the country inheriting a large debt from South Africa was another serious issue.

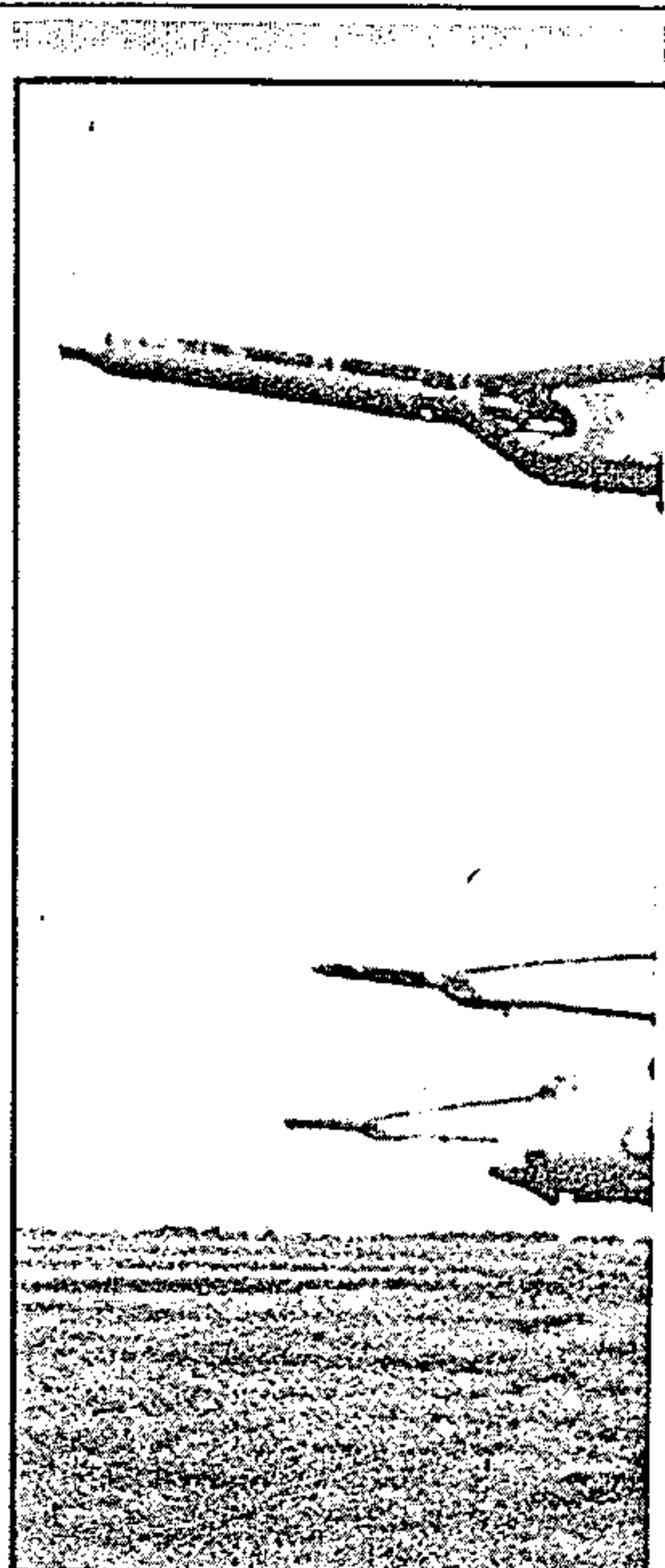
"There will therefore be a need for a programme of reconstruction and development.

### Critical

"The next year will be a critical one ... for the first time the people of Namibia have been given a choice and are part of a democratic process and it is our fervent hope that there be a smooth and peaceful transition to independence."

In Cape Town the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, said yesterday independence for Namibia had meant that South Africa's borders had moved further south and, as long as the "ANC-SACP alliance" existed, there would be need for the Republic's armed forces to man these borders. He was speaking at the opening of the Southern Cross Fund's western and southern Cape congress.

He said this would require Defence Force members to be away from home for long periods. The Southern Cross Fund performed an invaluable function in providing personnel with parcels. Almost R25 million had been collected since 1987. — Sapa.



SCATTERED REMAINS: Soviet war planes, at the

## Hunter turns h bizarre rape tu

SYDNEY — For 20 years, respected policeman Harry Blackburn led his men on the trail of a notorious armed rapist believed to be responsible for at least 12 vicious attacks.

This week, he sobbed in court as he was charged with the very crimes he had been "investigating".

### Genetic tests

Harry "The Hat" Blackburn (59), from the Sydney suburb of Randwick, was trapped after genetic fingerprinting tests by British scientists led disbelieving detectives hunting Australia's Kilted Rapist to the man who, until two years ago, had been their boss.

After the first attack in 1969, as head

The r  
the kilt  
waist —  
lanes a  
knife, sh  
a series  
between  
13 years  
was acc  
Then  
His last  
in June  
breakth  
give pol  
man wh  
her boy

Police (221)  
question  
editors  
on article

**BRENDAN SEERY**  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Police detectives have questioned two Windhoek newspaper editors after their publication of an article highly critical of the Chairman of the Commission on Intimidation, Mr Bryan O'Linn.

The article was written by an American journalist, Mr Scott Stanley of American Press International.

According to Mr Hans Feddersen, the editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* — Windhoek's German-language newspaper — police visited him yesterday morning to question him about the article, which he published on Tuesday. Policemen also questioned the editor of the *Windhoek Advertiser*, Mr Blignaut de Villiers, who also ran the story on Tuesday.

Under the legislation which set up the O'Linn Commission, it is an offence punishable by two years' jail or a R5 000 fine, to hold the commissions up to disrepute.

**Press freedom**

Mr Stanley claimed Mr O'Linn had admitted that he had "sympathy" for Swapo's "resistance" and that he had been working for some time "to build a more positive image of Swapo".

Mr Feddersen said he had refused to make a statement to the police and told them that they should talk to his company's lawyers.

He said the threatened prosecution of him and Mr de Villiers was "a serious threat to Press freedom".



## Critical time for Namibia

WINDHOEK. — The next year would be a critical one for Namibia and it was essential that the country's independence elections be seen as free and fair, Mrs Glenys Kinnock and Dr Tessa Blackstone said here yesterday. Mrs Kinnock, wife of the British Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, and Dr Blackstone, a member of the House of Lords, are on a fact-finding trip to Namibia. — Sapa

## SA plot to tip Namibia polls — claim

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — By some tenuous estimates, enough South Africans to fill Boksburg are planning to vote in Namibia's election and tip the poll away from Swapo.

Swapo and special-interest groups weighted in its favour are demanding extra UN vigilance to abort a suspected Pretoria-linked conspiracy to rig the elections from south of the border.

Untag watchdog officials have tried to counteract the fears with statistics, but the accusations continue.

Field reports from UN supervisors at registration points at the border towns of Noordoewer and Ariamsvlei show that at most 1 250 people have crossed from the south to register as voters since the registration campaign began earlier this month.

Not all of them are South African citizens, says Mr Hans Glittenberg, director of Untag's southern regional administration.

"There are a good number of foreign workers of Namibian origin who work on farms on the other side of the border. That

border did not exist before, so it was part of their total work market," he said yesterday.

Untag's tallies contradict assessments by pro-Swapo interest groups who have claimed that up to 100 000 South Africans are being organised into a voting bloc that could tip the poll away from a strong Swapo majority.

DTA and National Party organisers have said 40 000 people in South Africa could qualify to vote through Namibian birth or Namibian parentage.

221

# CAPE VOTERS TREK TO SWA

By TYRONE SEALE  
Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS of Namibians living in the Cape are heading north to get in on the electoral double-feature.

Last weekend 200 Cape residents in four buses trekked to Noordoewer, just across the South Africa-Namibia border, where they registered to vote in Namibia's November elections.

A "large number" of made the same trip by car and brought a festive air to the border town, said Mr Charles Dippenaar, of Paarl, who organised two of the busloads.

## Entitled

South African residents who were either born in Namibia or have Namibian parents are entitled to vote in Namibia.

The Department of Home Affairs this week assured Namibians in South Africa that they would still be able to vote in the South African general election in September.

Mr Dippenaar, chairman of the Cape-wide Suidwesters Klub, said he had arranged the trip for 100 people who qualified to register as voters in Namibia.

"I must also say that people who had never been to South-West offered to help."

He said his day-trippers did not support a particular political party but went to Noordoewer to keep Swapo out of power in Namibia.

"Swapo is the main reason people went up there. We see Swapo as a real threat. It doesn't affect the people in South-West only. It will touch us too if the borders are moved after the election.

"No one wants an undesirable government next door. It's like being next to Angola."

Mr Dippenaar's crowd paid R45 each for their trip, while a Brackenfell businessman charged R20 a head to get two busloads to Noordoewer.

## More trips

All the buses went to Noordoewer and back in a day.

"If there's sufficient demand we'll organise more trips," Mr Dippenaar said.

"Registration has closed now, but we'll definitely get more people to go if there's an extension. At the same time many people will go there in their own cars."

The question of South African residents voting in Namibian independence elections has caused tension between Swapo and South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

United Nations officials have pointed out that the rules for voter registration were accepted by all parties before they were promulgated.

(Report by T Seale, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)



# STOP THIS STANDGHEEN



INTO ACTION . . . Constable Peet Nel on the trail of poachers

## Koevoet and its Casspirs to fight back

By PETER KENNY  
Namibia

**SOUTH AFRICAN MP Rupert Lorimer is waging a war against ivory hunters in Namibia and calling for the use of former Koevoet bushfighters to hunt them down.** Former bushfighters from Namibia's notorious police counter-insurgency unit are converting their awesome wartime skills to hunting poachers decimating endangered rhino and elephant in Namibia's north east.

Mr Lorimer is also fighting to keep his Bryanston seat for the Democratic Party in September's general election.

### Fears

This week he visited north-eastern Namibia with journalists to assess the gravity of poaching and to examine the role of police anti-poaching units (APU's) amid a welter of political accusations against former Koevoet members.



ELEPHANT DOWN . . . Mr Rupert Lorimer MP for the Democratic Party with members of the Swapol Anti-Poaching Unit inspects the carcass of a Namibian elephant slain for its tusks by poachers



Sunday Times 25 Aug 1989

The departure of the South African Defence Force from northern Namibia this year has been matched by an alarming escalation of ivory poaching in the area.

The District Criminal Investigation officer of the South West Africa Police (Swapo) in Kavango and Caprivi, Inspector Poen Brink, said that in just two months ivory poachers had slaughtered 27 elephant and 12 black rhino.

This has led to fears that there may no longer be any black rhinos left in that part of Namibia, which is likely to raise a world outcry only now that the resource is expended.

### Desperate

Mr Lorimer, the DP's environmental spokesman, flew by helicopter to eastern Kavango and Western Caprivi this week with journalists.

He told the Sunday Times: "I believe the situation is desperate. I have followed a trail of elephant carcasses through the east of Namibia. I was quite horrified."

The former headquarters of the army's Bushman battalion here in western Caprivi is now a base for the anti-poaching units that have been set up by Swapo. The once bustling army base is no longer a hive of military activity.

Many of the members of the newly formed APUs are veterans of the Namibian bush war who served with Koevoet during its battles against Swapo guerrillas.

This follows the pattern set in Zimbabwe where veterans of both the Rhodesian Army and the guerrillas now fight a different type of bush war as they hunt their new enemy — poachers in the Zambezi Valley infiltrating from Zambia.

### Paradise

The United Nations, Swapo and many of the churches in northern Namibia have called for the total discharge of all former Koevoet members from Swapo and for a halt to the use of their feared some Casspir armoured

# AS THE SADF MOVES OUT,

party is known for fighting police excesses, has supported the retraining of the former bushfighters for anti-poaching work.

"I know that many of the members of the APUs are from Koevoet. I think they are doing a fine job. They have counter-insurgency knowledge and the equipment to fight poaching."

Western Caprivi is a paradise — much of it untouched. As an asset for the Namibia of the future, I think it must be conserved.

Unfortunately environmental issues are not high on the pecking order of international politicians — until it is too late," said Mr Lorimer.

He did, however, believe that environmental issues were becoming more vital in the West, citing the recent topping of the Dutch government and the growth of the Greens parties and Greens issues.

In the Western Caprivi area, which is almost bereft of any human population, the APUs use the mighty Casspirs to plough through the inhospitable bush. They are given occasional back-up by helicopters on loan from South Africa.

Now that the war has ended, the use of the Casspir has become an emotive issue in northern Namibia where the charge is made that the presence of the vehicles is intimidatory to the civilian population.

### Patrols

"I know Casspirs are a sensitive issue here. Having travelled in one where these men are working, I have seen there is no substitute for the vehicle. If there is an alternative...

# SO SWA'S POACHERS MOVE IN

Five to the Casspirs. I would like to hear about it," said Mr Lorimer.

Constable Peet Nel, a 24-year-old veteran of the Namibian war who came from Glyani in the far northern Transvaal, has been hunting poachers in the Caprivi strip since April.

"I enjoy my work. It is less stressful than war and I love the bush. We patrol in four Casspirs in much the same way as we did in the war and go out on three-day patrols with three-week stints in the bush."

Another member of his unit was Warrant Officer Epatira Iyambo, who comes from Owambo. They led us to a camp near theirs where they had recently pounced on a group of mounted poachers slaughtering giraffe and sable.

In Western Caprivi Sergeant Johan Mostert, a Namibian, showed us carcasses of elephant killed in the past two months. The penetrating stench of death still hung around them — the only thing taken from them was their tusks.

"After they are killed they are left to rot, so the tusks can be removed easily," Sgt Mostert said. A major problem facing conservationists is that the people of Kavango and Caprivi have little incentive to fight poachers.

### Benefit

Four of the Kavango areas' five chiefs came to give their views to Mr Lorimer.

One of their spokesmen, Chief Sebastian Kamwanga said: "We get nothing from the poachers, but we also get nothing for having the game here. They destroy our crops. We would like to be able to get money for fighting poaching and be able to hunt one or two elephant ourselves."

Mr Lorimer said: "I believe the cardinal principle of any conservation campaign must benefit the local people. Something has to be done about it now — not in months but in weeks — before it is too late."



# Kinnock in whirlwind visit to Namibia

ANTI-apartheid activists Glenys Kinnock and Tessa Blackstone flew back to London last night at the end of their one-week whirlwind tour of Namibia, during which they had close encounters with the high and mighty of the land.

Mrs Kinnock is the wife of Britain's leader of the Opposition, Mr Neil Kinnock and Dr Blackstone - Burke's peerage lists her as the Baroness Black-

stone - is a Labour representative in the House of Lords.

They described their visit, which took them to far-flung and not totally safe areas of the country, as a tremendous success.

They had come to see for themselves, they said, the progress being made in preparing Namibia for its first general elections based on adult suffrage and ultimate independence.

221

same name  
31/7/89

# I took part in anti-Swapo operation, Pienaar admits

Star 3/1/84 (221)

Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, took part in a hot pursuit of Swapo guerillas in February 1987 and saw a member of Koevoet kicking sand into the eyes of one of the men killed in the operation.

This is revealed in the latest issue of the magazine *Die Suid-Afrikaan*.

According to the report, Mr Pienaar told a group of Stellenbosch students of the experience and showed them photographs of the corpses of the two Swapo members who were killed.

Mr Anton Steenkamp, a student who attended the meeting, said Mr Pienaar possessed an AK-47 confiscated after the two men were killed.

Mr Pienaar confirmed the report was factually correct, but said he had reservations which could be ascribed as the author's comment.

"The human tragedy had impact on one," he said. "There was the black people's abhorrence for the victim.

"If the report intends, however, to insinuate that I was without any feeling and that I in fact enjoyed the situa-

tion, then it is not correct. My remarks that the victims were also people and that I did not understand the motive for the action of the black policeman are proof of this.

"I, in fact, tried to portray the reality and the tragedy of a compulsory terrorism war to them."

Mr Pienaar said the events should be seen against the background of the situation in February 1987 — a terrorist war for life or death.

"I identified with that war against terrorism in the same way I identified myself with police action against Plan insurgents after April 1 of this year".

"I will most probably do it again in similar circumstances. It was not done out of hatred but for the promotion of a democratic system," he added.

Mr Pienaar said he subsequently negotiated with the interim government for a more respectful treatment of the corpses of victims, and for compensation for damage done to boundary fences and cultivated fields. — Sapa.



# Pienaar's patrol with Koevoet

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — The disclosure by Namibia's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he rode with a Koevoet counter-insurgency patrol may trigger renewed demands that he resign from his post.

But the demands are unlikely to succeed in spite of Mr Pienaar's anti-Swapo past that will continue to taint his claims to neutrality.

The principle of impartiality in the passage to "free and fair" elections in November is under continuous fire with accusations and counter-charges appearing daily in a highly partisan local press.

Mr Pienaar's acknowledged participation in a police bush patrol that chased and killed two Swapo guerillas occurred more than two years before the April 1 kick-off to Resolution 435, which demands strict impartiality from his administration and the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

He then headed an administration openly fighting a war that targeted Swapo as a military enemy. At the time, the UN ran pro-Swapo accounts and propaganda



Mr Louis Pienaar

campaigns through the General Assembly and other bodies.

Swapo is still a player in the process leading to elections and independence, despite massive violation on April 1 of a ceasefire and peace agreements put in place between South Africa, Cuba and Angola under United States mediation.

Despite Swapo's various defences of its insurgency, Western nations and UN officials said the

incursions came close to derailing the R420-million settlement plan.

Two weeks ago, Mr Pienaar accused Swapo of planning renewed incursions across the northern border and called in diplomats to publicise the claim.

Swapo, with Untag and diplomatic backing, denied the accusation, but the party stopped short of demanding Mr Pienaar's resignation over what they termed his effort to fan "a war psychosis".

A senior administration official is also under fire for past anti-Swapo links.

Chief electoral officer Mr A G Visser, a Pienaar appointee, attended an inter-forces security council gathering late last year when vague plans were discussed for strategies to prevent a Swapo electoral victory, according to records leaked to the pro-Swapo Namibian newspaper last month.

Mr Pienaar defended his appointment of Mr Visser and declined to dismiss him.

Mr Visser, however, still faces a challenge to his partiality in an action launched through a commission created by Mr Pienaar to prevent intimidation, and headed by acting judge Mr Bryan O'Linn.

*UNTAAG*



★ ★ ★ ★  
**LATE EDITION**

**Trodat**

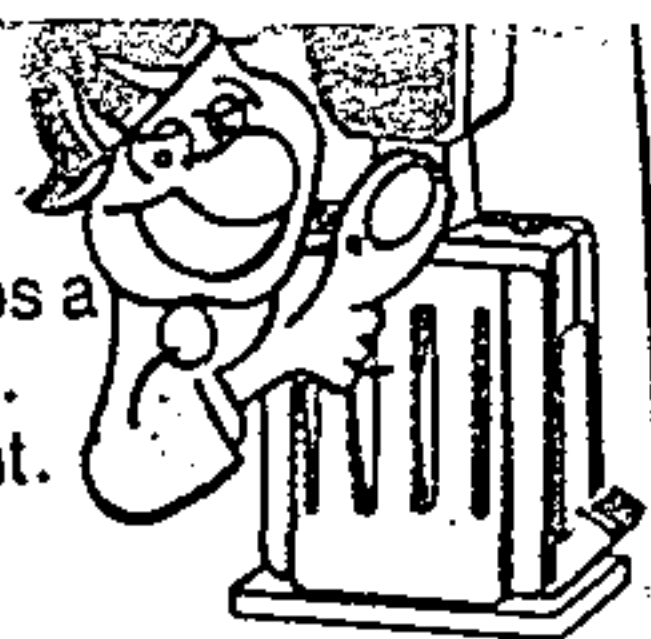
With Trodat Date Stamps a mere flip of the wheel... and each day is different.

TEL: (011) 838-7434  
FAX: (011) 834-8509



**RIJKMAN STAMP & ENGRAVING Co.**

also at stationers, instant printers or nearest stampmaker



## Swapo will grab power no matter what — claim

(221)

Star 1/8/89  
Military Correspondent

Swapo would grab power whatever the outcome of elections in Namibia, a senior South African Defence Force intelligence officer told military correspondents in Pretoria yesterday.

Commandant Robbie Blake, intelligence officer of the remaining 1 500 South African troops in Namibia outlined the following possibilities:

- A Swapo win: The organisation would consolidate its mandate and an intervention force now in Angola would enter the country as quickly as possible to take over the duties of a national defence force. Swapo could try to lead Namibia to independence before establishing a constituent assembly.
- A split vote: The constituent assembly would go ahead and a coalition government would be formed. However, when negotiations reached a stalemate, Swapo would use force to take the country.
- Defeat at the polls: A state of lawlessness could be brought into being so as to create an excuse to interfere and take over power.

● See Page 3.

## Arms caches: four arrested

Military Correspondent

Four suspects have been arrested by Namibian police in connection with the discovery of three arms caches in the north of the territory at the weekend, Namibia Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws said in Pretoria yesterday.

So far police had discovered 20 arms caches, General Gouws said, speaking at a monthly briefing for military correspondents at Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria.

He said an AK-47 rifle was found at the weekend, a 50 mm mortar tube and radio parts.

"This shows there are still caches in the area. One discovery leads to another. We are convinced we will find more of them," he said.



# Koevoet won't be disbanded

By Craig Kotze,  
Military Correspondent

221

Namibian Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws yesterday ruled out the disbanding of the counter-insurgency unit Koevoet, saying it was the "only factor" preventing anarchy from over-running the orderly peace process in the territory.

This was endorsed by Namibian Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, who spoke at the same briefing attended by General Gouws.

General Gouws said if Koevoet were removed the way would be open to "lawless government".

Both men attended the monthly briefing by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, for military correspondents. The briefing was held at the Waterkloof Air Force base near Pretoria.

General Gouws, who said police were being used as a "target", added there was no legal way of getting rid of the policemen because they were part of the police force. He said the term "Koevoet" was a misnomer because it was not the name of a unit but of a specific operation launched years ago.

The use of Casspir armoured vehicles, which had featured in most intimidation claims against the South West African Police (Swapol), had been scaled down in certain areas, but not on the border itself.

Since the scaling down, four landmines used in combination with dynamite had been found on roads near Oshakati, Ongidiva and Ruacana.

"The aim of the allegations has been to get us off the Casspirs. This has placed us in a difficult position because we cannot ride soft-skin vehicles under these conditions," General Gouws said.

He added that a great deal had been said about police involvement in intimidation, and up till last Friday 99 of 373 charges laid with Untag had been against Swapol. Of the 99 charges, 64 were linked to alleged intimidation and, of the total, 64 had been proved to be untrue.

# Ahtisaari to speak at Matie conference

ARCC  
2/8/87

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN  
Education Reporter

THE United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has agreed to take part in a two-day conference on the future of the territory at the University of Stellenbosch next week.

Mr Ahtisaari is due to speak on the second day of the conference, Wednesday, which is being organised by the Stellenbosch Aktuele Aangeleenthede Kring (SAAK), a current affairs group.

The conference, *Implications of Namibian Independence for South Africa*, will also be addressed by representatives of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo, United Democratic Front, Department of Foreign Affairs and academics.

Ms Tanja Hichert, deputy chairman of SAAK, said Mr Ahtisaari would send his deputy, Mr Cedric Thornberry, "if something unexpected crops up."

Afrikaans journalist Mr Hennie Serfontein and Professor Gerhard Tote-meier of the Windhoek Academy will start the conference on Tuesday by giving a historical overview of Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari is due to speak at 1pm on Wednesday, followed by two Swapo speakers at 4pm and UDF executive member Mr Murphy Morobe.

Admission to the conference, to be held in the student centre, is free.



Agency.

*CME Times 3/8/89* **2 cops shot dead** *(206)*

DURBAN. — Two off-duty policemen were killed yesterday in KwaMashu, north of here, police said. They were watching a schools soccer match when five men emerged from the crowd and shot them, police said.

*CME Times 3/8/89* **Man gets 4 years** *(200)*

JOHANNESBURG. — A father of three, Simon George Mogale, 34, of Krugersdorp, was jailed for six years yesterday, four years effective, for hiding limpet mines in his shack.

*CME Times 3/8/89* **UN: Mine-proof trucks** *(221)*

WINDHOEK. — A spokesman for Untag, Mr Fred Eckhard, has announced here that the United Nations General Assembly has approved the purchase of 20 Wolf turbo landmine-resistant vehicles at a cost of R5,7 million. Untag's police contingent has come under criticism because of its inability to monitor police action, due to insufficient landmine-resistant vehicles.

122



Wmail

# SA threat to close legal centre

4-10/8/89.

By SHAUN JOHNSON

NAMIBIA'S Legal Assistance Centre, which has dealt with well over 400 cases involving human rights violations in the first year of its existence, faces closure if South Africa has its way.

The administrator-general for South West Africa, advocate Louis Pienaar, and South Africa's minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, have

entered a special plea in several of the human rights abuse claims brought against them — essentially charging that the LAC is not authorised to issue summons and act as attorneys on behalf of the clients.

The objection is apparently being made in terms of the Attorneys Act.

If it succeeds, the LAC will be forced to shut its doors.

According to LAC director David Smuts, an application for a declaration of rights — which would thwart the attempts to close the centre — has been opposed by Pienaar and Malan, and although the matter will be called in court in Windhoek on Monday, it could be postponed.

The threat to the LAC has prompted the Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law to issue a statement expressing deep alarm.

The committee believes the LAC's closure "could result in the denial of legal assistance on issues relating to fundamental human rights to the vast majority of Namibia's population".

The "Africa Watch" human rights monitor group, also based in Washington, has expressed similar concern and has appealed directly to Pienaar to "review the grounds for the application".

According to the Lawyers' Committee, the cases dealt with by the LAC which have led to litigation "primarily involved (with) human rights abuses perpetrated by the members of the security forces such as detentions, deaths, disappearances, claims for damages for unlawful detention, assaults and destruction of property by security force members.

"The defendants in the vast majority of cases have been the South African minister of defence in his capacity as head of the South African Defence Force (and its units grouped as the SWA Territory Force) and the administrator-general in his capacity as head of the SWA Police, including the dreaded Koevoet counterinsurgency unit."

## Venda residents beaten, detained

By VUSI GUNENE in Thohoyandou

MORE than 90 Venda residents were detained following the banning of a meeting called to discuss escalating tension in the "homeland".

The crisis in Venda is marked by widespread student boycotts and anti-government protests.

Last week, the Northern Transvaal Churchworkers Conference, a multi-denominational committee, petitioned the state president, the minister of justice and the commissioner of police, calling on them to stop the harassment of residents.

The ministers also urged the three to "make a concerted effort in investigating cases of ritual murders".

A report-back meeting scheduled for last Sunday was banned by the authorities. Those assembled at the Anglican Church in Sibasa were allegedly assaulted and sjambokked by security force members.

That night close to a hundred people, including three ministers, were detained.

A week-long stayaway has been planned for this week. Many people did not report to work on Monday, but returned the following day. However, on Wednesday the taxis and buses were not operating.

According to residents, homeland police and the Venda Defence Force began ferrying employees to work

But schools, colleges and the University of Venda have not reopened.

Wmail



4-10/8/89.



# Hero: Angola strikes were 'wasted effort'

w/ ARGUS 5/8/89 (1221) 707

By SAM SOLE  
Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

DURBAN. — The pace of events on the sub-continent has left one modest soldier bewildered about the meaning of the war he fought on and across South Africa's northern borders.

Graham Green, 21, of Durban, recently received the SADF's Honoris Crux medal for rescuing an officer under fire during an offensive deep inside Angola in late 1987.

He is grateful for the award, but the reasons why he risked his life have become less clear since the withdrawal from Angola and the beginning of the independence process in Namibia.

"It seems like our strikes into Angola were a waste of effort — trying to prevent the inevitable. We thought we were fighting to save South West, not just to give it away."

As a national serviceman, Graham was a member of a mechanised infantry battalion that pushed into Angola in September 1987 in support of Unita units which were being beaten back in a fierce offensive by Angolan Fapla forces.

## Show of force

"Fapla was moving down against Unita. We were told Unita was battling to hold its ground so we'd put on a show of force, scare Fapla off, and then pull back.

"Nobody believed we would actually hit a contact. We just thought once we moved up and

they saw the Ratels (armoured cars) they'd pull back.

We moved into Angola and then carried on going till we hit Fapla forces, near and around Cuito Cuarnevale.

"We worked closely with Unita. They'd find Fapla, then we'd move through and they'd slide back so we could take them on with the Ratels and Casspirs."

The attack as a result of which Graham was recommended for the award came about halfway through the three months his unit spent inside Angola.

"We moved out about 2am and lined up in formation about seven, with Ratel 90s alternating with 20s (which carry troops).

"Unita pulled back behind us and we went through. We were told there were tanks, mortars and infantry armed with RPG 7 rockets ahead, though the bush was too thick to see much.

"Sitting in the back of the Ratel we couldn't see what was going on anyway, though there was firing all around and we would occasionally pass a burnt out Fapla tank or logistical vehicle.

"Eventually it looked as if we had them on the run. Then the Ratel next to us was shot out.

"The attack stopped so that those people could be pulled out. The gunner from the Ratel that was hit turned the turret round — the driver can't get out otherwise — while we gave covering fire.



Graham Green with his Honoris Crux medal.

"The gunner and driver were both injured but they got out and helped their lieutenant out and ran back behind our lines. But the lieutenant collapsed — that was when I jumped out to get him.

"I honestly can't say if I was being shot at — I couldn't hear a thing. But I know I kept as

close to the ground as possible. The injured man was lying on his stomach. I just grabbed him under the armpits and dragged him back. He died five hours later."

Six weeks later Graham's company was relieved in the field and a month later he was back in civvy street.



# Untag 'not monitoring' — police chief

9/16  
7/18/89  
221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's national police chief has accused United Nations police of slipping up on their monitoring job.

Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws said yesterday that Untag's 1 000-member watchdog police force had declined invitations to post monitors on every police patrol, specially in northern Ovambo.

But he echoed a plea by Untag administrator Mr Martti Ahtisaari not to duel over the issue publicly and to solve the problem through negotiation.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar has also asked Untag police to accompany all SWA Police patrols in the sensitive region to avoid accusations of police misbehaviour.

"They are not monitoring as they should," General Gouws told reporters.

"I have repeatedly requested that they be closely involved in all investigations conducted by my police. It is essential, so that they can see for themselves what is happening, instead of depending on second- or third-hand reports which may not be factually correct.

"We have actually recommended that they be present in our offices, in our operations rooms."

Mr Ahtisaari said Untag police complained that they were not notified in advance of each police patrol. "It may be that in some cases there is lack of communication, I don't doubt that."

General Gouws will next week meet Untag Police Commissioner Stephen Fanning in an effort to solve the dispute.

## Namibia process 'well on track'

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, told the Security Council that the Namibia independence process was "well on track", despite a most difficult start early in April this year.

This was confirmed yesterday by UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who said in Windhoek that several interest groups had agreed the voters' registration should not be suspended, even though they had expressed concern on certain aspects of the Namibian situation.

"When I asked the people: Do you think the situation is so bad that we should not allow the registration process to go forward, the answer from all was that it may not be satisfactory, but please let's go forward with the registration," Mr Ahtisaari told a media briefing.

Mr Ahtisaari also said the issue of the former Koevoet counter-insurgency members was being discussed daily with the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar. — Own Correspondent and Sapa



# Drafter of 435 to monitor 1989 independence plan <sup>CAN Times 7/24/89</sup> <sup>221</sup> New party launched in Namibia

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Former US envoy Mr Don McHenry, who saw Resolution 435 collapse nine years ago, arrived in Namibia last night to watch progress of the independence plan that he helped design a decade back.

Mr McHenry, formerly a chief American diplomat at the United Nations, arrived last night as a member of a high-powered observer team assigned by the Washington-based Commission on Independence for Namibia.

It is the second team sent to the territory since April by the commission formed by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

A Carter administration diplomat, Mr McHenry helped guide the fledgling United Nations Resolution 435 through roller-coaster negotiations with South Africa between 1978 and 1980.

He failed to see the peace plan implemented as a result of a change in

US administrations in 1981 when he bowed out.

Accompanying him in the observer team is Democratic Party congressman Mr Howard Wolpe, who is a vociferous critic of apartheid and chairman of the African subcommittee in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Other influential members of the commission who arrived in the city are former US Defence Secretary and Attorney-General Mr Elliot Richardson, Mr Thomas Winship, editor emeritus of the Boston Globe newspaper, former University of Notre Dame president Mr Theodore Hesburgh, lawyer Mr John Douglas and Washington law professor Mr Goler Butcher.

The first observer mission compiled a 40-page report critical of police activity in northern Ovambo region and highlighted several faults in the application of the UN-monitored independence plan.

They are scheduled to hold a news conference in Windhoek this morning.

WINDHOEK. — The National Patriotic Front of Namibia's election manifesto rally was launched in Katutura at the weekend.

NPF chairman Mr Moses Katjioungua said one of the front's objectives was to create a new society without domination.

"Our goal and our mission is to create a new country and a new society and a new partnership where no one racial or ethnic group dominates. An independent Namibia must be a place of happiness and prosperity for all its people.

"The new Namibia must be a better place to live than the old SWA."  
— Sapa

## Ex-Swapo captives

221

WINDHOEK - A group of about 80 former Swapo detainees held in Angola is expected back in Namibia this week, the Parents Committee of Namibia said in a statement.

The committee, a lobbying group working for the release of Swapo detainees, said despite Swapo's claim it had released all prisoners and they were returned to Namibia on July 4, "dozens of other detainees are now being filtered into Namibia as if they were ordinary refugees" in the United

Nations repatriation programme.

18/87  
Sowetan





By KEN OWEN

9/11/89 221

# Heavyweight players on the Namibian stage

NEW YORK diamond dealer Maurice Tempelsman turned up in Windhoek a week or two ago where he was seen in consultation with his long-standing associate, Californian Bill Ullman, who has been cultivating close ties with Swapo.

Tempelsman — friend of the Kennedys in America and the Oppenheims in South Africa, Jackie Onassis's escort, a power behind the Democratic Party and a proponent of sanctions — turns up as a heavyweight player wherever diamonds, oil or money intersect with power politics.

He has fascinated me ever since he emerged from the shadows of the great struggle between the Americans and the Soviets — with the United Nations underfoot — for hegemony over Zaire after the assassination of Patrice Lumumba a quarter-century ago.

In Zaire at that time, Maurice Tempelsman's man-on-the-spot was Larry Devlin, the CIA station chief who, like Bill Ullman in Namibia, had established warm ties with the emerging black leadership. Devlin is credited by Washington insiders with the "discovery" of Joseph Mobutu as a candidate to become America's anointed ruler in Zaire.

The story ended happily, with Mobutu in power, Tempelsman astride Zaire's diamond business and America in the position to use Zaire as a base for its own operations, of which the most recent has been weapons support for Jonas Savimbi in Angola (where Tempelsman has developing diamond interests).

## Sumptuous surroundings

Ullman scouted Namibia for Tempelsman about 1978, but the time was not ripe and he left, though he continued to nurse his contacts with Swapo leaders. In particular, he is close to Anton Lubowski, the former Windhoek barrister now working full-time in Swapo's Windhoek office. A diamond man from London calls Ullman a "sleeper" — an agent in place, waiting to be called into action.

And not only in Namibia. In the past decade, Ullman has turned up in Brazil, in West Africa, and — according to an international civil servant — in sumptuous surroundings in the Virgin Islands. He tends to be seen wherever diamonds and political turmoil come together.

Now he is back in Windhoek, keeping Tempelsman abreast of the unfolding shifts of power. Interestingly, neither Dirk Mudge, in the DTA offices across the street from Swapo headquarters, nor administrator-general Louis Pienaar has heard of Ullman.

He does not, one imagines, waste time on lost causes. The South African presence and all its works — the Odendaal Commission, ethnic politics, racial classifications, offensive labels and top-heavy bureaucracy — are being swept aside, the detritus of an unhappy history.

## Birthright

Until a decade ago, Windhoek had the curiously dead — and deadly — atmosphere of all segregated South African towns. Today the centre of town is alive with jostling crowds of every hue and shape: UN soldiers in their blue berets; diplomats from the Far East and from Nordic Europe; coloured clerks and shop girls; black newspaper sell-

ers peddling an astonishing range of scurrilous pamphlets; East Germans and jolly Russians; Hereros and Rehoboth Basters.

This, after all, is the country not only of the Ovambo, but also of the "Oorlams Afrikaners", the polychrome trekkers who preceded the Great Trek into the wild interior. The descendants of Jonker Afrikaner are reclaiming their birthright from the transient whites.

Pienaar, it is true, is still installed in splendid isolation in the Tintenpalast on the hill, worrying about security and the budget during the run-up to the elections on November 6, but he is remote from the teeming, cosmopolitan life in the Kaiserstrasse.

His job is to keep things ticking over until independence and he will no doubt do so, even though, he says, the administration may run out of money by year-end and be forced to shut down the schools.

In fact, the transfer of sovereignty may take longer than anybody expects. Most observers predict that Swapo will win more than 55% of the vote, but not the two-thirds majority which would be required to impose its own constitution, and that may result in protracted horse-trading with lesser parties.

## Ethnic government

Pienaar thinks it will take a month or two just for the assembly to draw up rules of order, and perhaps another year to agree on a constitution. (Nobody cares to think what would happen if Swapo lost the elections; presumably the entire world would cry "foul" and the war might resume, but the possibility is remote).

Meanwhile, one way and another, everybody is trying to adjust to the disappearance of the Cubans across the northern horizon and the imminent departure of Louis Pienaar, his 1 500 troops and the remaining handful of South African officials who preserve the mad structures of ethnic government.

Nervous whites, cashing in on the housing shortage, are shifting capital "down south"; some doctors are heading for capitalist countries, for fear of "socialised medicine". Tougher spirits eye new opportunities.

CDM, the De Beers subsidiary, has already moved its diamond sorting operation from Kimberly to Windhoek and, in a renewed commitment to the territory, has opened a small gold mine at Karibib and two new diamond mines on the coast. No doubt there are tentative feelers out to Swapo to persuade the new rulers that the diamond industry can hardly increase its tax contribution much beyond the present 70%.

## UN's first-born

Dirk Mudge — give him credit for much of the relaxation of racial restrictions and the easing of hostilities since he broke from the National Party to seek conciliation in the Turnhalle — criss-crosses the territory like a bird dog, pleading equality and human rights and warning against Swapo's socialist doctrines. He is hampered, in a world that prefers wars of liberation, by his long struggle for progressive reform.

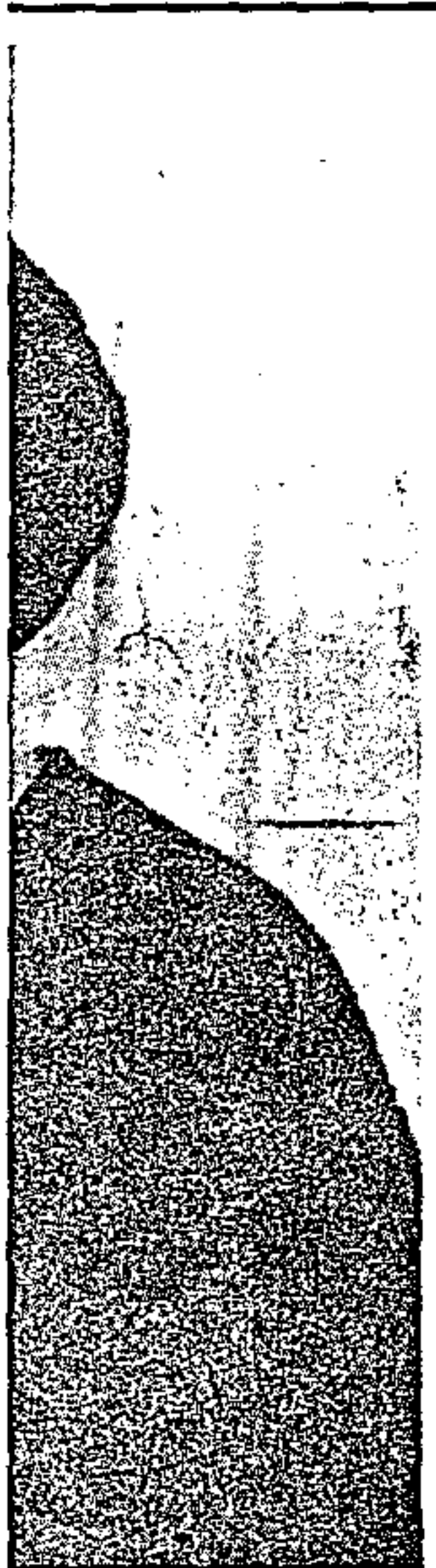
Armies of international civil servants, do-gooders, ideologues and idealists, aid-givers and Third World experts wait impatiently in the wings for Louis Pienaar and his budget deficit to depart so that they can pour charity into the UN's first-born. None of them has a good word for Dirk Mudge.

All this means, simply, that Namibia has at last broken out of South Africa's narrow sphere of isolation, into the big wide world, and the big wide world is beginning to take a real interest in its future. The professionals are moving in.

Namibia, after all, is a fragile, desert environment, where a million or so under-educated people may scratch a modest living from diamonds and West German tourists. It is about to acquire sovereignty but it will never, in the nature of things, have independence, which is the privilege of the powerful.

For people like Tempelsman and Ullman, it may offer a new crack at the diamond business, perhaps a chance of off-shore oil or gas. But their real aim, I suspect, is to ensure that, as in Zaire, the dominant long-term influence will be American, not Russian — and not South African.

Joseph Mobutu must be amused.



Mohammad Hussein is trying to secure

Picture: REUTERS

# Too many concessions to SA <sup>221</sup> Glenys Kinnock

*AKLW 8/18/89*  
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The credibility of the United Nations is being stretched by its handling of South Africa in Namibia, Mrs Glenys Kinnock has claimed.

The wife of Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock has returned from a 10-day British Council of Churches "monitoring" trip to Namibia.

Yesterday she wrote in the Guardian newspaper: "There is a widespread feeling that too many concessions have been made to South Africa's personnel and preferences and there is a persistent view that the special representative of the UN Secretary General is not forceful in his dealings with the South Africans."

Mrs Kinnock claimed that South Africa and Namibia's white rulers "are determined that every weakness in the 435 compromise shall be exploited and that the commitment to 'free and fair elections' shall be made as hollow as possible by the manipulation and intimidation that are their stock in trade".

She repeated allegations that the disbanded elements of Koevoet were still active in the area under the guise of policemen and were busy intimidating the population.

She said they operated much as they had in the past, moving across country "in their 16-ton armour-plated Casspirs, descending on villages and homesteads".



## Uncertainty over Namibia's status

From GERALD L'ANGE  
of Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

**T**HERE is very little doubt in anybody's mind now that Namibia is going to get its independence. Nothing, it seems, can stop it.

But there is very little clarity in anybody's mind about just how that independence will be conferred.

Resolution 435 and its related documents set out the process leading to independence with some precision. They detail each step of the South African troop withdrawal, for instance, and of the steps leading up to the election for an assembly to devise a constitution.

But after that there is nothing. Nothing to say who will confer independence on the territory and how and when.

It is almost, on the face of it, as though Namibia is hurtling like a runaway space craft into a kind of constitutional black hole.

Some light has been shone ahead, however, by Professor Marinus Wiechers of the department of constitutional and international law at the University of South Africa. And, judging from what he says, the manner of independent Namibia's birth may not be that uncertain after all.

But even he is not absolutely sure about it and neither, for that matter, is Mr Louis Pienaar, who as Administrator-General is running the territory until independence, or Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, who as United Nations Special Representative has to ensure that it gets there.

The mechanics of Namibia's final step into independence appear deliberately to have been left vague by the Western powers who largely

dictated the terms of Resolution 435 back in 1978. They possibly felt it wiser not to prescribe this matter too far ahead of the event.

On the eve of independence, however, nobody else is being very prescriptive at all.

Professor Wiechers described Resolution 435 as "a memorable diplomatic achievement which provides a practical scheme to attain Namibian independence and gives concrete effect to established principles of self-determination."

But at the same time he asked whether it could present the best possible solution.

The fact that Namibia was going into independence without a constitution imposed by a former colonial master it possible for political parties to promise unrealistic constitutional provisions and raise false hopes, he said. On the other hand, having been written by Namibians themselves, the constitution would have greater legitimacy.

And even if one party won the two-thirds vote in the election that will enable it to dictate the form of the constitution it would still have to be debated by the constituent assembly. This, he said, would ensure that the constitution would not be the brainchild of a single political party.

A more substantial cause for concern, however, was that the plan did not address the question of how independence would be proclaimed.

It was doubtful that either South Africa or the United Nations had the legal competence formally to grant independence to the territory.

"The only conclusion to be drawn is that the people of Namibia will be called upon to declare their own independence through elected representatives in the constituent assembly."



# Namibia will have to 'deliver' itself

221  
2/8/89

There is very little doubt in anybody's mind now that Namibia is going to get its independence. Nothing, it seems, can stop it.

But there is very little clarity in anybody's mind about just how that independence will be conferred.

Resolution 435 and its related documents set out the process leading to independence with some precision. They detail each step of the South African troop withdrawal, for instance, and of the steps leading up to the election for an assembly to devise a constitution.

But after that there is nothing. Nothing to say who will confer independence on the territory and how and when.

It is almost, on the face of it, as though Namibia is hurtling like a runaway space craft into a kind of constitutional black hole.

Some light has been shone ahead, however, by Professor Marinus Wiechers of the department of constitutional and international law at the University of South Africa.

## Not sure

And, judging from what he says, the manner of independent Namibia's birth may not be that uncertain after all.

But even he is not absolutely sure about it and neither, for that matter, is Mr Louis Pienaar who as Administrator-General is running the territory until independence, or Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who as United Nations Special Representative has to ensure that it gets there.

The mechanics of Namibia's final step into independence appear deliberately to have been left vague by the Western powers who largely dictated the terms of Resolution 435 back in 1978. They possibly felt it wiser not to prescribe this matter too far ahead of the event.

On the eve of independence, however, nobody else is being very prescriptive at all.

At a conference on Namibia held last week by the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of

By GERALD L'ANGE, The Star's Africa News Service

As Namibia progresses with apparent inexorability to independence there is uncertainty about just how it will actually enter that status when the time comes.

Pretoria, Professor Wiechers said the fact that Namibia was going into independence without a constitution imposed by a former colonial master made it possible for political parties to promise unrealistic constitutional provisions and raise false hopes.

On the other hand, having been written by Namibians themselves, the constitution would have greater legitimacy.

And even if one party won the two-thirds vote in the election that would enable it to dictate the form of the constitution, it would still have to be debated by the constituent assembly. This, he said, would ensure the constitution would not be the brainchild of a single political party.

"The settlement plan is the fruit of many years of practical experience gathered by the United Nations on matters of self-determination and independence for colonial countries and peoples," he said.

"For that reason alone, it can be trusted that the plan has every chance of successful implementation."

A more substantial cause for concern, however, was that the plan did not address the question of how independence would be proclaimed.

It was doubtful that either South Africa or the United Nations had the legal competence formally to grant independence to the territory.

"The only conclusion to be drawn is that the people of Namibia will be called upon to declare their own independence through elected representatives in the constituent assembly."

It was reasonable to expect the constituent assembly would negotiate the manner in which independence would be declared with the UN, notably the Security Council.

"However, in the final analysis, it seems that the actual declaration of independence will rest with the people of Namibia themselves."

Mr Pienaar told the Pretoria conference he too believed the decision on the mechanics should come from the constituent assembly.

"It's not a serious impasse," he said. "I'm sure it will be addressed in the constituent assembly in good time for independence to take place."

Mr Ahtisaari agreed it was "up to the constituent assembly", but also to some extent up to the UN and to the South African Government.

## Fulfil hopes

Professor Weichers said he was convinced that "once the constituent assembly adopts a constitution, a substantial consensus will also be reached on the steps leading to independence."

"The remarkable outcome of this will be a Namibia which has not only adopted its own constitution but also proclaimed its independence. Perhaps it will then be fully realised and appreciated that Namibia, through the strange and unpredictable ways of history, has itself managed to fulfil the high hopes and ideals which were originally embodied in the mandate system of the League of Nations."

Mr Pienaar had previously said the Namibian independence process was, like a pregnancy, irreversible. He did not comment on the possibility of a miscarriage but clearly thinks this unlikely.

What seems clear from what these authorities say, however, is that independent Namibia will not only be born without the services of a midwife but will even have to bite off its own umbilical cord.



Professor Marinus Wiechers ... plan has every chance of success.



Mr Martti Ahtisaari ... also SA government.



Mr Louis Pienaar ... not a serious problem



# Voter figures not in line with Swapo predictions

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo could be in serious trouble at the polls in November if the total number of registered voters, taken against the projected national total at the end of the registration period, gives an

accurate reflection of voting patterns.

But last night a spokesman for Swapo dismissed the voters' figures given by the office of the Administrator-General as an "untrue reflection" of the situation. He said half of the country's population came from Owambo and it ought to follow that as many as half the national total of voters also came from there.

Many local and outside observers predict a clear victory for the organisation in November, but figures released late yesterday by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, paint a different picture.

More than 500 000 people have registered to vote in the elections, of whom 198 781 will cast their votes in Owambo. It is generally held that half Namibia's population is in the northern district of Owambo, the traditional Swapo stronghold.

According to Mr Pienaar, the total number of voters registered in the district represents 70,8 percent of the estimated total of prospective voters there and in turn "boosts the national total registration by some 5,5 percent to 80 percent as at close of registration on August 7".

The projected total of registered voters country-wide when registration closes is 677 000.

## Estimates

The registration in Owambo means that about 37 percent of the national total have registered in Owambo so far and, if projected estimates hold, then fewer than 40 percent of the country's voters will come from Owambo.

That would account for just more than a third of the votes Swapo would need for a total of two-thirds of the national voters' roll to be declared winner and proceed to form a constituent assembly.

But if Swapo is expected to do well at the hustings in the north and in the major urban areas, the picture becomes somewhat clouded in the south and very clouded in areas like the Caprivi and the far south.

Swapo spokesmen have regularly said they reckon on 80 percent of the voters casting their ballots for the organisation. Most local and foreign observers hold that Swapo will have no trouble securing a two-thirds majority required for it to form a constituent assembly. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of Swapo's main opponents, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, believes no party will score a two-thirds victory.

# Namibia: US govt urged to action

221  
Off. Imp  
9/8/89

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A total of 24 congressional representatives are urging the US government to "take tangible steps to ensure that there is a free and fair election process in Namibia"

The call is made in a letter to Secretary of State Mr James Baker which says that "the South African government, through its Administrator-General, has repeatedly violated the terms of the agreement".

The letter cites "acts of violence and intimidation against the Namibian people" and administrative abuses "such as unfair election procedures and the retention of discriminatory laws".

In addition, 10 senators have asked UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar not to approve a draft election law published in Windhoek, and to boost the number of Un-tag police.



# Forgive and forget, former 'detainee' told

ARC45 10/8/87  
221

By CLIVE SAWYER, Tygerberg Bureau

IT WAS time to forgive and forget the suffering of the war in Namibia and strive for peace, a Swapo official told an alleged former Swapo detainee who confronted him at a Stellenbosch meeting.

Mr Henry Boonzaaier, who bared scars on his chest to Swapo foreign affairs official Mr Andreas Guibeb, said promises of political progress by Swapo were a "paper tiger".

Mr Guibeb said thousands had suffered on both sides in the war, and while he did not want to belittle the suffering of Swapo detainees, those who had been tortured inside Namibia should not be forgotten.



Mr Henry Boonzaaier

"Now it is time for peace, and to ensure no-one ever again commits these crimes against another person," Mr Guibeb said.

United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari told yesterday's meeting at the university that conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia had not yet been reached.

Dismantling South African Defence Force command structures, the policing situation, impartiality of the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, intimidation by certain political parties, were all problems, Mr Ahtisaari said.

He said he was also "not yet satisfied" that all political prisoners held by the South African-appointed administration had been released.

However, it was encouraging that by Tuesday 80 percent of all potential voters had registered.

Replying to a question about South Africans being taken by bus to register, he said the United Nations was monitoring possible illegal registrations carefully, and said citizenship regulations should have been discussed more thoroughly before being announced.

Swapo secretariat member Mr Anton Lubowski said South Africa was trying everything to prevent Swapo winning a two-thirds majority in the election.

"There will be people voting for the National Party in September and against Swapo in November," Mr Lubowski said.

A Swapo government would align itself with the African National Congress and Mass Democratic Movement, he said.

"Swapo would also like to see free and fair elections in South Africa," he said.

(Report by C Sawyer, 122 St Georges St, Cape Town)

● See page 15.



# Liberation movement in exile to government: Can Swapo switch?

17/4/79  
10/1/79  
221

**M**ORE than 30 years after Swapo was founded, less is known today about how the organisation runs, and who runs it, than is known about its character in the early years after it was founded by a small group of expatriates in a Cape Town barber's shop.

## NAMIBIA

Partially because of this shadow over its inner workings, a major question mark hangs over the ability of Swapo to make the transition from a liberation movement in exile to a possible government.

As a liberation organisation Swapo is unique in that it has never been banned as an organisation in the territory it seeks to free. Its internal wing has continued to operate openly, albeit under constant harassment, since the leadership went into exile in the early 1960s.

One of the most important results of this split has been that the leadership, particularly president Sam Nujoma, has gradually become unaccountable to the membership.

Only three national congresses of the party have ever been held, in 1961 and '63 inside Namibia and in 1970 in Tanzania, at each of which Nujoma's de facto presidency was routinely confirmed.

Since then there has been no opportunity for rank and file members to challenge the position or policies of the leadership.

## Perceptions

The division between internal and external wings has in turn given rise to another fundamental split: while the leadership consists mainly of men grown old in exile, the rank and file members are much younger and have grown up in a very different Namibia than that known by their leaders.

Each has differing perceptions of the organisation's ethos, with Nujoma and other exiles steeped in the theories of the now largely discredited Marxist-orientated "African socialism" of the kind promoted by Tanzania's President Nyerere, while within the internal wing a much watered-down form of socialism, closer to straight capitalism, is now in vogue.

These divisions within the party erupted in 1977 when youthful members of the organisation's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), revolted at bases inside Zambia.

With the exception of the African National Congress, the South West African Peoples Organisation is the longest-surviving nationalist liberation organisation on the African continent still out of power — and yet virtually nothing is known about how it functions.

Whether or not Swapo wins a controlling majority in the independence election in November, the organisation will undoubtedly play a major role in the Namibian political scene.

KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service has investigated the dynamics of the organisation and filed this report from Johannesburg — the first of a two-part series.

They demanded that the long overdue national congress be convened so they could voice grievances against the leadership. The revolt was savagely put down with the help of the Zambian army.

According to the constitution of Swapo, the national congress is the organisation's supreme policy-making body.

But at the 1970 congress in Tanzania the absolute power of the leadership in exile was legitimised with the creation of a 12-member national executive, now increased to 15 members and known as the politburo.

The politburo has come to be the all-powerful controlling body of Swapo. Only a national congress has the power to censure the politburo and, in the absence of a congress, it has become a self-perpetuating body, appointing its own members and making its own rules.

Because of the internal/external division of Swapo, virtually every departmental structure within Swapo is also duplicated, with inevitable confusion and disarray.

These departments include a youth branch and women's organisation and in addition an elders' council, a sop to the traditional, tribal leaders inside the country.

According to the leading academic expert on Swapo, Dr Andre Du Pisani, of the South African Institute for International Affairs, decision-making within this fractured organisational structure de-

pends on the nature of the decision to be made.

"Evidence suggests that decisions regarding 'state matters', such as relations with countries, are made after discussion between the politburo and a representative spectrum of members at 'consultative conferences'.

"But matters affecting the internal workings of Swapo, or those concerned with military and strategic decisions, are made by the politburo — or even by Nujoma alone.

"For instance, there is substantial evidence that the decision behind the mass incursion of Plan fighters into Namibia on April 1 was taken on the spur of the moment by Nujoma in concert with Plan commander Dimo Hamambo — not even the politburo was consulted."

Dr du Pisani says the "self-view" of the party is that of a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party — with the difference that differing points of view are tolerated within the party.

The term that Swapo uses to describe this unique blend of rigid top-to-bottom control combined with limited, controlled dissent is "Democratic centralism".

## Vague ideal

Nujoma in particular uses this vague ideal regularly when pressed on his autocratic nature, taking refuge in the term to disown controversial decisions and cloak them in the guise of "collective leadership and consensus", according to Dr du Pisani.

But as in any "vanguard" party, real internal democracy is unknown.

As an African liberation organisation Swapo was able to operate with immense freedom while waging its war for freedom, with powers — over its own members as well as "spies" — of arrest, detention, and punishment, including death, far greater than any sovereign state restricted by laws, constitutions and courts.

The arrest of former politburo member Andreas Shipanga in Zambia, his illegal transfer to Tanzania when his arrest was challenged in court, and his long and illegal detention and torture in Tanzania is but one example of this.

There is no doubt in Dr du Pisani's mind that most members of Swapo would like to perpetuate this system of unaccountability with its subsequent freedom from criticism in a one-party state if, or when, the party achieves power in Namibia.



August 10 1989

(27) Njm 10/2/89  
Free and fair elections not possible

# 'Dramatic changes needed in Namibia'

The conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia had not yet been fully established, the UN special representative to the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday.

He said that although the situation had changed dramatically in the last two months, equally dramatic changes were still needed before free and fair elections could take place.

He addressed the Stellenbosch Aktele Aangeleentheidskring (SAAK) on his role in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435 on independence.

He said the problems that still needed to be addressed included the policing situation in the north, the release of political prisoners, the state control of radio and television media, and the ethnic-based AG8 proclamation, which needed to be repealed.

Mr Ahtisaari said the registration process, however, was the best supervised registration he was aware of anywhere in

the world.

"The UN presence in the territory in general has had a reassuring and calming effect and there are rallies and meetings taking place all over the country without significant incidents," he said.

There was a marked improvement in the atmosphere throughout the territory and for this Untag had to receive the credit.

"However there is increased victimisation of political parties. Harassment is taking forms that are really unacceptable," he said.

Later, in response to questions, he identified among these as former Koevoet members going through kraals trying to identify Swapo's Plan fighters who had a right to exercise their legitimate option to lay down arms and return to Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari said efforts should be made to get the political parties together and get the situation under control.

He intended to do so because parties had always been dealt

with one at a time in the past and had not faced each other in negotiation on problems.

He stressed, however, that it was not the entire non-UN police force that was causing problems but "some elements that have got out of hand".

Asked about what would be done should Swapo lose the election and resort to arms, Mr Ahtisaari said it was a hypothetical situation which should be judged against the reality that no party who participated in this process and reverted to arms could expect any international support. — Sapa.

## Tidy up Namibia, insists Nujoma

By Sue Leeman, Foreign Staff

LONDON — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has repeated his demand that Security Council members lean on the UN to toughen up its act in Namibia, saying without more rigorous monitoring the prospect of a free and fair election is remote.

It is a message he has taken to 16 countries over the past month — and a point he stressed at a meeting with British Foreign Office Minister Mr William Waldegrave yesterday.

Mr Nujoma is stressing the need for a higher military component to the Untag and the drafting of enough trained UN monitors to oversee the election.

While stopping short of calling for the removal of UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Mr Nujoma again expressed doubts about the Finn's

performance so far.

At a press conference he criticised the UN for allowing "the cumulative effect of intimidations, participation of foreigners in the elections and many irregularities in the registration process" to threaten a free poll.

Koevoet, he said, was continuing its "programme of intimidation".

"It is highly regrettable that the UN special representative is failing to stop such acts of intimidation. Today, Koevoet makes up 70 percent of the police force in northern Namibia and has at its disposal more than 400 Casspir armoured troop carriers," he said.

Mr Nujoma is also angry about the loophole in the Voters Registration Proclamation which allows South Africans and other foreigners seconded to Namibia to vote in the election.

Right wing elements, he said, were now bussing thousands of people across the borders with South Africa and Angola to register and it was estimated that 150 000 South Africans "and their mercenaries" would vote.

Mr Nujoma said voter registration was also being marred "by a host of irregularities (ranging) from incorrect filling of registration cards to deliberate negligence by South African registration officers."

## Untag's true colours?

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — As if the UN Transition Assistance Group isn't under enough fire from those who accuse it of bias towards Swapo, now comes the claim that the peacekeepers have imported 30 000 condoms for their troops. And that the prophylactics are packaged in sets of three — in the colours of

red, green and blue.

Swapo's colours are red, green and blue...

A clearly red-faced Mr Fred Eckhardt, official Untag spokesman in Windhoek, refused to comment on the matter or to discuss the "personal" imports, following a question to him in private by a local reporter.



Yes, Untag did receive the condoms

# Ahtisaari: Policing is problem

Staff Reporter

10/19/84 221

**WINDHOEK.** — Some Untag officials said it was a slur on their members. Others believed it was blown up out of proportion.

But the great UN condom conspiracy has been exposed.

After some initial coyness, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard confirmed yesterday that a consignment of 30 000 prophylactics had been claimed by Untag and officials of the UN Children's Fund (Unicef).

Still unconfirmed is the story that they're packed in threes, in red, green and blue — Swapo's colours. Also unconfirmed was whether Untag paid with a rubber cheque.

CONDITIONS for a free and fair election in Namibia had not yet been fully established, Mr Marti Ahtisaari said in Stellenbosch yesterday.

The United Nations special envoy to Namibia was speaking on a public platform in South Africa for the first time.

Mr Ahtisaari said at a conference on Namibian independence at Stellenbosch University that policing in the North of Namibia was a problem that had to be addressed.

● Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma would return to Namibia before the elections and register to vote, a senior Swapo official said at Stellenbosch yesterday.

Mr Anton Lubowski, Swapo's human-rights lawyer and Director of Administration and Finance in the party's Election Directorate, was responding to questions after addressing the Stellenbosch Aktuele Aangeleenhedskring (SAAK).

● An independent Namibia under Swapo control would align itself with

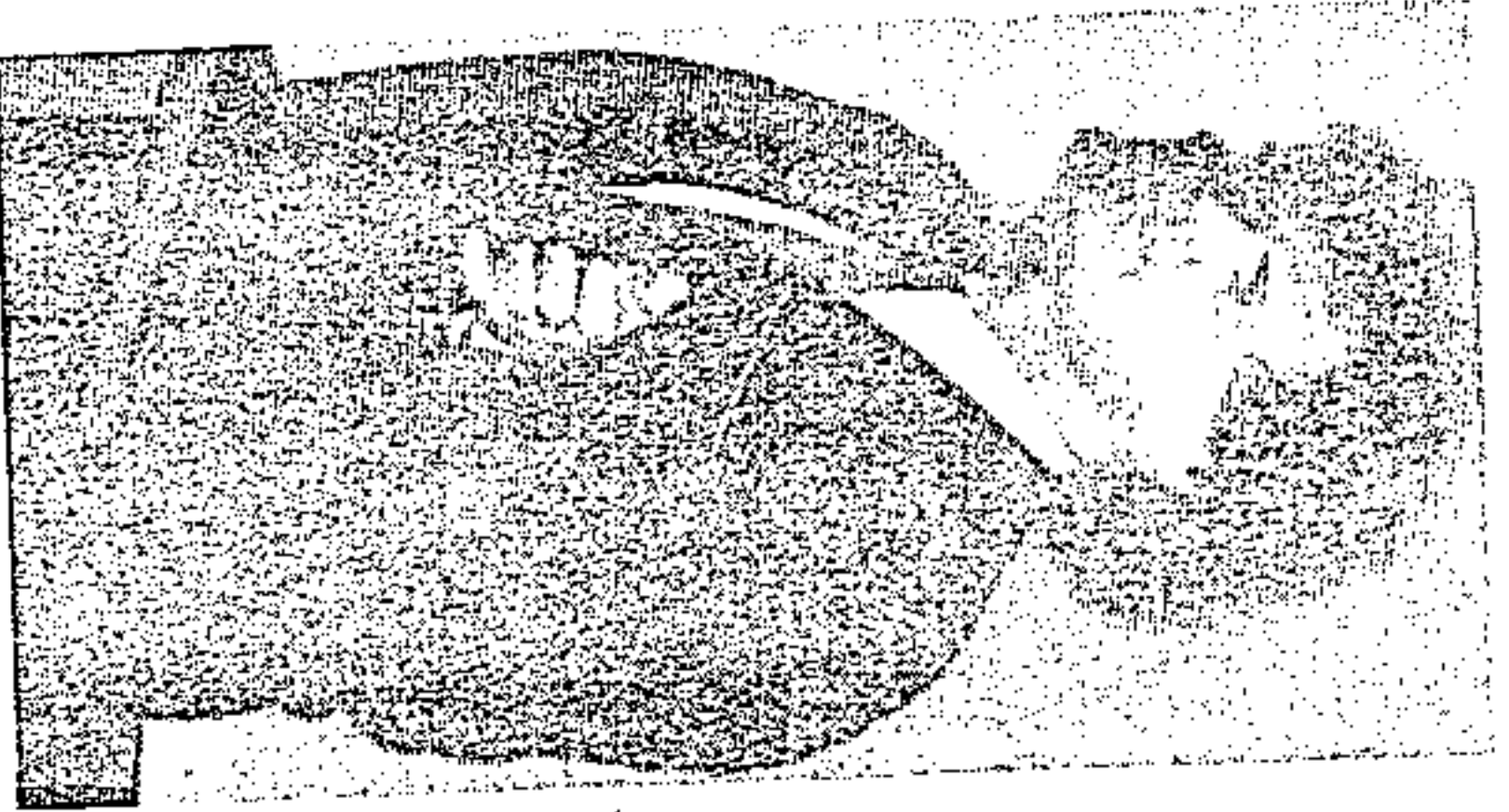
the ANC and MDM in international forums, Mr Lubowski said.

● In London yesterday, Mr Nujoma accused SA of blatantly rigging the coming Namibian independence elections and described the UN's refusal to acknowledge this as a conspiracy of silence.

● The Swapo leader flew out of London to Lusaka for the frontline states' heads of government meeting. The Foreign Office confirmed that he did not meet any UK government official.

● Untag's second-ranking official visited remote Hereroland to discuss with tribal chiefs the future of 40 000 ethnic Hereros in neighbouring Botswana whose rebellious ancestors were wiped out by German colonial soldiers.

Despite UN discouragement, Hero leaders have been pressing for the return of the long-exiled descendants of up to 85 000 tribespeople wiped out by German troops sent to crush the rebellion. — Own Correspondent and Sapa



Mr Anton Lubowski at the Matie meeting yesterday.



## Nujoma<sup>(221)</sup> demand

LONDON - SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, has repeated his demand that Security Council members lean on the UN to toughen up its act in Namibia, saying without more rigorous monitoring the prospect of a free and fair election is remote.

*20/10/84*

It is a message he has taken to 16 countries over the past month - and a point he was hoping to make at a meeting with British Foreign Office Minister, William Waldegrave. However, Nujoma's travel plans - he flew out Wednesday afternoon to a frontline summit in Lusaka - meant the engagement was cancelled.

# Probe registration, Swapo urges Pienaar <sup>(2)</sup>

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has called on South Africa's Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, to look into widespread reports of the inappropriate procedure and conduct of voters' registration.

And, the organisation has criticised Pienaar for refusing to register Namibians living in Walvis Bay.

In a letter to Pienaar, Swapo's Assistant Head of Voters Registration, Dr Leake Hangala, said problems in this regard went beyond attribution to human error, and were incompatible with a free and fair electoral process. 10-16/8/89

Citing several examples, Hangala said that it had been observed that there was a systematic pattern of cards being incorrectly completed.

Sometimes the date of birth was left out or misprinted, and registration officers failed to properly sign documents, he said.

"Koevoet in the north of Namibia is busy giving out fake papers to elderly people, claiming that they were registration cards.

"This has been particularly happening in the areas far from registration points. Potential voters are ambushed along the paths and stopped and issued with these fake cards," he said. South

"The congestion at the registration points gives the suspicion to many people that there is a deliberate official attempt to wear down the patience of voters to discourage them to register. This has been particularly noticed in the Caprivi, Kavango and northern parts of the country.

"Reports of registration officers not arriving at registration points as scheduled are widespread and more often than not, when they turn up, they only register a few people in the queue," he said.

Hangala said Swapo had evidence that South Africa had grouped Unita bandits in the areas of Epoko, Okalongo, Ongenga and Owalyahenge, issuing them with identity documents and telling them to register and vote for the DTA.

"In doing so, they were promised money and commodities, such as sugar and mealie meal."

The letter also lambasted attempts of disinformation by the DTA for making announcements and putting up signs in the vicinity of registration points to scare off potential non-DTA voters.

"Such signs as 'DTA members come and register here' and the visible presence of the DTA near registration points, have forced people to conclude that there are different registration points for different political parties," Pienaar was told.



# Who are the real leaders of Swapo?

ARGUS 11/8/87

221

**I**N the eyes of most casual observers of the Namibian political scene, Swapo stands for Sam Nujoma, Sam Nujoma embodies Swapo.

## NAMIBIA

The distinction between the man and the organisation

has become blurred.

If Nujoma were to disappear from the organisation's ranks today, not only would it continue to function but many informed observers say it would function better—something other observers say would not be difficult.

There have been continual suggestions that the real leaders of Swapo are a "Kwanyama mafia", a small group of ethnically exclusive men from the Kwanyama tribe, the majority sub-group of the Owambo tribe.

Nujoma, from a minority Ndonga sub-tribe of the Owambo, is said to be seen as a figurehead, a representative of the founding fathers of Swapo and a well known international figure.

There are three distinct types of leaders in Swapo.

Firstly there is the "old school" which went into exile in the early sixties and now occupies the top echelon of the ruling politburo in exile.

Secondly there is the "internal" leadership of mainly younger men who have run Swapo inside Namibia, often under extreme harassment from internal security forces.

Lastly there is the military leadership of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In any Swapo-led independent Namibia it is accepted that most of the leaders will come from the party's ruling politburo in exile — and it is here that any struggle for real power will occur.

Undoubtedly under any Swapo government the president can only be Sam Nujoma, but there are indications that the ageing and frail Nujoma is not the force inside the party that he used to be.

It is here that the "Kwanyama mafia" — if it exists — will come into play.

South Africa's leading academic expert on Swapo, Dr Andre du Pisani of the South African Institute for International Affairs, is sceptical about

**S**WAPO is the name on everybody's lips when speaking of Namibia. But almost no-one knows who the real power holders in the organisation are, who makes policies and who are the behind-the-scenes movers in the organisation.

**KEN VERNON** of the Argus Africa News Service, looks at the people behind the organisation in this second part of an in-depth investigation of Swapo.

The most dominant figure here would seem to be the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Nico Bessinger.

A Fulbright scholar, the articulate, award-winning architect is often used on public platforms overseas to bolster the performances of less educated members of the leadership in exile.

Theoretically he is junior to the internal acting president, Nathaniel Maxuilili, vice-president Hendrik Witbooi and national chairman Danny Tjongarero.

However neither Maxuilili or Witbooi are believed to personally ambitious, while Tjongarero is plagued by illness and not a factor at present.

Under those circumstances Bessinger is confidently predicted to be the first choice of the internal leadership to end up in any future Swapo cabinet, although what position he would be given is unclear.

Joint foreign secretary Theoben Gurirab was at one time thought to be considering staying in America and concentrating on helping his American wife run a chain of stores in New York, and while this has not materialised it remains a possibility, in which case Bessinger could get the plum foreign affairs position.

Another outside chance for a senior post, possibly attorney-general, is Anton Lubowski, the first white Namibian to officially join Swapo.

Despite the fact that he holds no official position in the party hierarchy, he also often appears on public platforms, especially since the implementation of resolution 435, and is an aggressive and articulate spokesman.

A member of the Windhoek bar, he could benefit by being chosen as a representative white member of any future Swapo government.

Another serious contender for a senior post who is not at present a



Sam Nujoma



the existence of any overt Kwanyama, or even Owambo, clique within the politburo, pointing out that only five of the fifteen members are Owambo and that since the sixties Swapo has always had non-Owambos in leadership positions.

"This non-tribal approach was reflected in the organisation changing its name in 1960 from the Owambo Peoples Organisation to the South West Africa Peoples Organisation in a conscious effort to break out of the tribal mould." Dr du Pisani says.

"In this effort to be trans-tribal I feel the organisation has largely succeeded".

Nevertheless the suggestions of such a Mafia continue, most lately in a series of articles in the London publication, *Africa Confidential*, and the man most often referred to as a possible successor to Nujoma is secretary for Information and Publicity, Hidipo Hamutenya.

He is in the forefront of a younger, more educated faction within the politburo which is thought to often be at loggerheads with the older, less-educated founders — led by Nujoma.

Hamutenya is also said to be the leader of the Kwanyama clique. Important fellow Kwanyamas in the politburo are defence secretary Peter Mueshihange and finance secretary Lucas Pohama.

To this group must be added the Plan leadership, who are also Kwanyama.

Allied to this group is the leading non-Owambo in Swapo, Hage Geingob, who has been appointed to run the Swapo election campaign in Namibia.

Hamutenya and Geingob are both friends and allies, and it was the imposing and articulate Geingob who first brought Hamutenya into the Swapo leadership.

Other leading non-Owambos in the politburo include the joint foreign secretary, Theo-Ben Gurirab and administrative secretary Moses Garoeb, both from the Damara tribe.

An important role in any Swapo government will undoubtedly fall to the senior members of the "internal" leadership who have worked long and hard, often under harassment from the security forces, to maintain the pre-eminent position Swapo undoubtedly holds in Namibian politics.

member of the Swapo hierarchy is union leader Ben Ulenga.

An ex-captive Plan guerilla fighter who spent 10 years as a prisoner on Robben Island, Ulenga is the secretary-general of the National Union of Workers and as such the most influential labour leader in Namibia.

It was Ulenga who was largely responsible for organising the mass Swapo rallies that became possible with the implementation of the Resolution 435 independence process.

Ulenga might end up as a deputy minister of labour under present secretary of labour John Ya Otto, a veteran member of the Swapo politburo.

The least influential of the leadership troika are the Plan leaders, generally accepted to have run the most inefficient military campaign in the history of the African liberation movement.

Information about the members of Plan is sketchy. Its leader is Dimo Hamaambo, who has commanded the organisation since 1971 when the first commanding officer, Tobias Hainyeko, was killed trying to infiltrate into Namibia across the Zambezi.

It is believed by some that Hainyeko was betrayed by enemies within Swapo, because SWA police were waiting for his boat on the other side of the river.

Interestingly, neither Hamaambo nor Hainyeko was born in Namibia, but instead in southern Angola, as was the present Swapo secretary for defence, Peter Mueshihange. All three were also born into the Kwanyama sub-tribe of the Owambo.

Plan's second in command is another Owambo, Saloman Auala, who was previously its political commissar.

His appointment reinforced the general perception that, partly because of its lack of success, Plan is subservient to Swapo's political leaders and its "generals" would have little role in an independent Namibia apart from some patriotic chest-beating.

*Africa Confidential* concludes that Swapo is beset, not by ideological or policy differences, but by ethnic ones — the traditional African malaise.

In the past these differences have been submerged by united opposition to the South African control of Namibia, and at present are overridden by the need to win the independence election.

Only if Swapo win the election and begin to act as a government will tensions perhaps surface and the real characteristics of Swapo emerge.



Hage Geingob



# ANC favours Namibia-style peace plan for SA, summit told

221 The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress told the Frontline heads of state yesterday it supported a settlement for South Africa through which all parties, through international mediation, took part by peaceful means to end the crisis in the country.

The Africa News Organisation (ANO) reported from the Zambian capital that "sources close to the ANC" had said the movement's proposed plan for South Africa was similar to that of Resolution 435 being implemented in Namibia.

All parties, including the South African Government, the ANC and "all other in-

ternal parties" should take part in the negotiations, the agency said.

No comment was immediately available from the ANC.

ANO reported its sources had said if the ANC plan was approved by the Frontline states, it would represent a major step forward in the search for a peaceful

settlement in South Africa.

The chairman of the Frontline states, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, told a press briefing before yesterday's summit meeting that the heads of state would hear a briefing from the ANC on the situation in South Africa and their views about "the democratic situation" of the country.

The ANC was represented at the meeting by its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo.

The six Frontline states are Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, was also present.



President Kenneth Kaunda ... ANC briefing on SA.

# Church envoys<sup>221</sup> for Namibia

*Cape Times  
11/8/89*

LONDON. — The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed a seven-person delegation to visit Namibia next month.

The planned visit follows a request from the Primate of the Anglican Communion to the Archbishop of Canterbury to accede to a request from the Council of Churches of Namibia.

The "pastoral visit to the people of Namibia as an expression of love and concern at this critical moment" will take place from September 9 to 22.

The delegation will be led by the Rt Rev Edward Scott, a former Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada and a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, a statement said.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek former Swapo supporters jailed by the movement as suspected spies have called for international assistance to trace others believed still held in Swapo camps in Angola.

Leaders of a Windhoek-based pressure group known as the Parents Committee said yesterday that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) should form a commission to probe Swapo's alleged human-rights abuses.

About 200 former Swapo officials and members detained on suspicion of being SA spies have returned to Namibia. — Sapa and Own Correspondent



# The men who hold the power in Swapo

221

5/2 11/8/89

In the eyes of most casual observers of Namibia's political scene, Swapo stands for Sam Nujoma; Sam Nujoma embodies Swapo.

The distinction between the man and the organisation has become blurred.

If Nujoma were to disappear from the organisation's ranks today, not only would it continue to function but many informed observers say it would function better — something other observers say would not be difficult.

There have been continual suggestions that Swapo's real leaders are a "Kwanyama mafia", a small group of ethnically exclusive men from the Kwanyama tribe, the majority sub-group of the Owambo tribe.

Nujoma, from a minority Ndonga sub-tribe of the Owambo, is said to be seen as a figure-head, a representative of the founding fathers of Swapo and a well-known international figure.

There are three distinct types of leaders in Swapo.

Firstly there is the "old school" which went into exile in the early sixties and now occupies the top echelon of the ruling politburo in exile.

Secondly there is the "internal" leadership of mainly younger men who have run Swapo inside Namibia, often under extreme harassment from internal security forces.

Lastly there is the military leadership of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In any Swapo-led independent Namibia it is accepted most of the leaders will come from the party's ruling politburo in exile — and it is here that any struggle for power will occur.

## Ageing and frail

Undoubtedly under any Swapo government the president can only be Sam Nujoma, but there are indications that the ageing and frail Nujoma is not the force inside the party that he used to be.

It is here that the "Kwanyama mafia" — if it exists — will come into play.

Dr Andre du Pisani of the South African Institute for International Affairs is sceptical about the existence of any overt Kwanyama, or even Owambo, clique within the politburo. He points out that only five of the fifteen members are Owambo and that since the sixties Swapo has always had non-Owambos in leadership positions.

"This non-tribal approach was reflected in the organisation changing its name in 1960 from the Owambo Peoples Organisation to the South West Africa Peoples Organisation — in a conscious effort to break out of the tribal mould," Dr du Pisani said.

"In this effort to be trans-tribal I feel the organisation has largely succeeded."

Nevertheless the suggestion of such a Mafia continues, most lately in a series of articles in the London publication, *Africa Confidential*. The man most often referred to as a possible successor to Nujoma is the secretary for Information and Publicity, Hidipo Hamutenya.

He is in the forefront of a younger, more educated faction within the politburo which is thought to often be at loggerheads with the older, less-educated founders.

Hamutenya is also said to be the leader of the Kwanyama clique. Important fellow Kwanyamas in the politburo are said to be defence secretary Peter Mueshihange and finance secretary Lucas Pohama.

To this group must be added the Plan leadership, who are also Kwanyama.

Allied to this group is the leading non-Owambo in Swapo, Hage Geingob, who has been appointed to run the Swapo election campaign in Namibia.

Swapo is the name on everybody's lips when speaking of Namibia. But just who the real power holders in the organisation are — who makes policies and who are behind-the-scenes movers — is not generally known to South Africans. **KEN VERNON** of the *Star's Africa News Service* looks at the people behind the organisation in this second in-depth investigation of Swapo.



Ben Ulenga ... not a member of the Swapo hierarchy but a serious contender for a senior post



Hage Geingob ... a leading non-Owambo who has been appointed to run Swapo's election campaign.

Hamutenya and Geingob are friends and allies. It was the imposing and articulate Geingob who first brought Hamutenya into the Swapo leadership.

Other leading non-Owambos in the politburo include the joint foreign secretary, Theo-Ben Gurirab, and administrative secretary Moses Garoeb, both from the Damarra tribe.

An important role in any Swapo government will undoubtedly fall to the senior members of the "internal" leadership who have worked long and hard to maintain the pre-eminent position Swapo undoubtedly holds in Namibian politics.

The most dominant figure here would seem to be the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Nico Bessinger.

A Fulbright scholar, the articulate, award-winning architect is often used on public platforms overseas to bolster the performances of less educated members of the leadership in exile.

Theoretically he is junior to the internal acting president, Nathaniel Maxuillili, vice-president Hendrik Witbooi and national chairman Danny Tjongarero.

But neither Maxuillili or Witbooi are believed to personally ambitious, while Tjongarero is plagued by illness at present.

Under those circumstances, Bessinger is confidently predicted to be the first choice of the internal leadership to end up in any future Swapo cabinet.

Joint foreign secretary Theo-Ben Gurirab was at one time thought to be considering staying in America and concentrating on helping his American wife run a chain of stores in New York. This remains a possibility — in which case Bessinger could get the plum foreign affairs position.

Another outside chance for a senior post, possibly attorney-general, is Anton Lubowski, the first white Namibian to officially join Swapo.

Although he holds no official position in the party hierarchy, he also often appears on public platforms, especially since the implementation of Resolution 435, and is an aggressive and articulate spokesman.

Another serious contender for a senior post who is not a member of the Swapo hierarchy is union leader Ben Ulenga.

An ex-captive Plan guerilla fighter who spent 10 years as a prisoner on Robben Island, Ulenga is the secretary-general of the National Union of Workers and as such the most influential labour leader in Namibia.

It was Ulenga who was largely responsible for organising the mass Swapo rallies that became possible with the implementation of Resolution 435.

Ulenga might end up as a deputy minister of labour under present secretary of labour John Ya Otto, a veteran member of the Swapo politburo.

## Inefficient campaign

The least influential of the leadership troika are the Plan leaders, generally accepted to have run the most inefficient military campaign in the history of the African liberation movement.

Information about Plan members is sketchy. Its leader is Dimo Hamaambo, who has commanded the organisation since 1971 when the first commanding officer, Tobias Hainyeko, was killed trying to infiltrate into Namibia across the Zambezi.

Interestingly, both men were born in southern Angola, as was the present Swapo secretary for defence, Peter Mueshihange. All three were also born into the Kwanyama sub-tribe of the Owambo.

Plan's second in command is another Owambo, Saloman Auala, who was previously political commissar.

His appointment reinforced the general perception that, partly because of its lack of success, Plan is subservient to Swapo's political leaders and its "generals" would have little role in an independent Namibia apart from some patriotic chest-beating.

*Africa Confidential* concludes that Swapo is beset, not by ideological or policy differences, but by ethnic ones.

In the past these differences have been submerged by united opposition to South African control of Namibia and at present are overridden by the need to win the independence election.

Only if Swapo wins the election and begins to act as a government, will its real characteristics emerge.



2.21

1989

2 Cape Times, Saturday, August 12, 198

# 'Terror' attack on Untag troops

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Authorities have ordered an all-out police sweep for a three-man vigilante group who attacked a weapons arsenal and killed a security guard in the first armed assaults on United Nations installations in Namibia.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, condemned the killing of privately-hired guard Mr Michael Hoaseb as terrorism and a "callous and cold-blooded murder".

Hours after the independence programme's most violent hiccup in three months, police manning a road-block failed to stop the group travelling in a car crudely marked as an official UN vehicle.

Last night radio broadcasts alerted listeners to the vehicle, a white Opel sedan with blue UN letters instead of the official black insignia.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari condemned the night-time gun and grenade attack on a weapons store and an Untag district administration office in Outjo, 300km north-west of here.

Police and Untag reports said attackers fired guns and hurled grenades in two attacks, first on a weapons arsenal and later on Untag's district headquarters at Outjo, a farming centre. Kenyan soldiers, assigned to Untag and housed in barracks near the arsenal, were unhurt.



2.21

1989

2 Cape Times, Saturday, August 12, 1989

# 'Terror' attack on Untag troops

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Authorities have ordered an all-out police sweep for a three-man vigilante group who attacked a weapons arsenal and killed a security guard in the first armed assaults on United Nations installations in Namibia.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, condemned the killing of privately-hired guard Mr Michael Hoaseb as terrorism and a "callous and cold-blooded murder".

Hours after the independence programme's most violent hiccup in three months, police manning a road-block failed to stop the group travelling in a car crudely marked as an official UN vehicle.

Last night radio broadcasts alerted listeners to the vehicle, a white Opel sedan with blue UN letters instead of the official black insignia.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari condemned the night-time gun and grenade attack on a weapons store and an Untag district administration office in Outjo, 300km north-west of here.

Police and Untag reports said attackers fired guns and hurled grenades in two attacks, first on a weapons arsenal and later on Untag's district headquarters at Outjo, a farming centre. Kenyan soldiers, assigned to Untag and housed in barracks near the arsenal, were unhurt.

7  
cc  
th  
PR  
sev  
bee  
ne  
cha  
ma  
T  
ber  
ed  
rob  
Re  
F  
sta  
pol  
Lin  
Sm  
sai  
T  
tot  
are  
fro  
Jar  
fro  
T  
ed  
Ke  
tra  
—

# Night attack on Untags Office 'act of terrorism'?

221

Sfor

12/8/89

WINDHOEK — United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari has condemned as "terrorism" Thursday night's attack on the Untag regional offices in the northern Namibian farming town of Outjo, in which a Namibian security guard died.

Mr Ahtisaari said in a statement that he would immediately be sending to Outjo the director of his office, Mr Cedric Thornberry, and the head of the UN police monitors, Commissioner Steven Fanning.

Labelling the attack on the offices as "callous and cold-blooded murder", Mr Ahtisaari vowed that he and Untag "will not be diverted from our task" of implementing the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan.

## Two whites

A UN spokesman said the attack on the Untag offices at Outjo occurred at about 9.20 pm. It appeared as though rifles and hand grenades had been used in the attack. A security guard, Mr Michael Hoseb (22), who was employed by the COIN security company in Windhoek, was killed.

BRENDAN SEERY  
Africa News Service

According to a police spokesman, three men — two whites and a black — were involved in the attack. One white man is believed to be heavily-built and have a grey beard.

A white Opel Ascona car, with an apparently falsified Untag registration and UN markings, could have been used in the raid.

There was also an attack on a drill hall in Outjo the same night. The hall was used for storing weapons which had been handed in by demobilising and disbanding security force units.

Members of the Kenyan Untag battalion are also housed within a compound nearby the hall.

According to the UN spokesman there were no injuries and only light damage during the attack.

He said also that he did not believe the Kenyans had retaliated.

The commander of the SWA Territorial Force, Major-General Willie Meyer, and the Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouwus, have issued a joint statement denying that their members had been involved in either of the attacks.



# Cops probe attack on UN

SOUTH West African Police detectives were yesterday investigating Thursday's attack on a United Nations post in the Namibian town of Outjo, in which a private security guard was killed.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attack which killed security guard Michael Hoaseb as shrapnel and bullets raked the building.

Initial police reports said two white men and a black man had been seen driving away in a car with false UN

By PETER KENNY

markings after the attack.

Investigating officer Chief Inspector Charl Human told the Sunday Times:

"We cannot exclude the possibility that this attack was carried out by a specific organisation, but we do not have anything definite to go on at this stage."

UN officials in Outjo said they hoped the attack, the first on the world body since

the Namibia peace process began on April 1, was not the start of a campaign that could upset the delicate peace process.

A similar attack causing only slight damage and no injuries was also carried out on a military compound in Outjo where the UN's Kenyan troops are billeted.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN's special representative in Namibia, has condemned the attacks as acts of terrorism.

221  
JW 13/2/89

# Pienaar, Ahtisaari condemn killing

NAMIBIAN Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and United Nations' special representative Martti Ahtisaari have condemned Thursday's attack on Untag's office at Outjo, in northern Namibia.

A security guard working for a private firm, 22-year-old Michael Hoaseh, was killed in the attack and the building was badly damaged.

"I am profoundly shocked by the news of the attack," Pienaar said in a statement.

He expressed his regrets to Ahtisaari and UN personnel "for this cowardly act of terrorism", saying all such acts were abhorrent and should be deplored.

"I appeal to all Namibians to assist me in maintaining an atmosphere of law and order conducive to free and fair elections."

Commenting on the incident, Ahtisaari said he deplored all acts of

terrorism whether directed against the UN or any other party.

"I expect all Namibians to stand united in the condemnation of such acts and to reaffirm their commitment to a peaceful transition to independence," he said.

"I wish to extend to the family of the guard my deep and sincere sympathy in regard to this callous and cold-blooded

murder."

Ahtisaari said he and Untag would not be diverted from their task of pressing ahead with the independence process for Namibia.

A police spokesman said earlier the attack had been carried out by two whites and a black man who threw phosphorous grenades at the Untag office.

They drove away in a

white vehicle bearing Untag number plates.

A spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Gerhard Roux, said the suspect vehicle was stopped at a police roadblock but the occupants sped away before identification was possible.

Roux said police were making every effort to trace the suspects and

make arrests.

A UN spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said a similar attack had been carried out on a military compound accommodating Kenyan soldiers at Outjo on Friday night.

No injuries and little damage were reported.

Armaments of the demobilised SWA Territory Force were being stored in a drill hall under UN

guard at the base.

■ Meanwhile, the Security Council is expected to begin debate on the situation in Namibia on August 16 in response to charges that South Africa is trying to rig the pre-independence elections in the territory, a UN spokeswoman said this week.

A request for a debate by the African group of states on Thursday has since been endorsed by Zimbabwe, as chairman of the 101-member Non-aligned Movement.



10 sec.

# Killers at large after hit on UN

CASE Tenth 14/8/87

From KEVIN JACOBS

221

WINDHOEK. — Attackers who killed a security guard in an assault on a United Nations office were still at large last night, despite government orders for a top-priority police manhunt.

"Apparently they (the police) have some leads, but obviously they're not going to disclose them yet," administration spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said.

Using military-issue phosphorous grenades and guns, the attackers last Thursday night shot up a Kenyan soldiers' barracks near a weapons arsenal in Outjo and then blasted an Untag district office, killing a private security guard hired as a watchman.

Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari called the attack, in the farming centre 300km north-west of Windhoek, an act of terrorism and "callous and cold-blooded murder".

Police reports and independent accounts said the killers — tentatively identified as two white men and a black man — slipped through police hands twice.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar on Friday "insisted to the police that the matter be given the highest priority", Mr Roux said.

## 8 die on Peninsula roads at weekend

Staff Reporter

EIGHT people were reported to have died in motor accidents in the Peninsula over the weekend, but the name of only one of them has been released. A member of the SA Navy Diving School at

## Raid on Untag: hunt stepped up

WINDHOEK — The South West African Police have offered a substantial reward for information leading to the arrest of the three people who attacked Untag's regional office at Outjo last week, killing a security guard. (221)

A police spokesman said the search for the suspects had been extended over a wider area. The phosphorus grenades and rifle ammunition used in the attack are standard issue in both the South African Defence Force and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

However, the origin of the weaponry has not been established. — Sapa. Star 14/8/89



(221)

*CME Times 15/8/87*

# 84% of voters register for Namibian polls

WINDHOEK. — Almost 84% of Namibians eligible to vote in the November independence election had registered by the weekend, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said here yesterday.

Latest statistics state that 568 866 of the estimated 677 000 prospective voters have registered.

● The United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has called for a review of all security arrangements involving UN staff and property following the fatal attack on a security guard, a senior UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said here yesterday.

He said that UN police monitors and the SWA Police had launched a joint probe into the grenade attack on a UN office in Outjo on Thursday night in which the security guard was killed. — Sapa

221

2 Cape Times, Wednesday, August 16,

# Koevoet to be ordered back to base

1989

WINDHOEK. — Former police counter-insurgency fighters would be removed from northern Namibia and confined to bases elsewhere, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said here yesterday.

The United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, would be welcome to monitor their confinement to bases, Mr Pienaar said.

Generally known as Koevoet, the unit has been accused of intimidating and harassing civilians in northern Namibia.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, had reaffirmed assurances given by Mr Ahtisaari that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) "no longer had the capability of posing a threat", said Mr Pienaar. "Acting on these assurances and in accordance with earlier undertakings given by me, I am prepared to remove from duty in the northern regions a total of 1 200 members of the SWA Police force — the remnant of the counter-insurgency component," Mr Pienaar said.

They would be confined to bases where they would undergo reorientation and retraining to equip them for roles to be redefined. — Sapa





# Most whites will stay in Namibia Pienaar

From GERALD L'ANGE,  
Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia, does not foresee a big exodus of whites from Namibia after independence, even if Swapo gets enough votes in the election to enable it to dictate the form of the constitution.

Neither does he expect that a victorious Swapo would necessarily adopt a confrontational attitude towards South Africa.

He believes practical considerations would persuade it to take a pragmatic stance, possibly to the point of accepting a Namibian equivalent of the Nkomati Accord.

## Election dispute

Mr Pienaar made it clear, however, that he did not see a Swapo victory as inevitable.

He did not rule out the possibility of a dispute over the result of the election if one or other party did not accept a ruling by the United Nations Special Representative, Mr



Mr Louis Pienaar

Martti Ahtisaari, that it was free and fair.

In that case, he would see the possibility of an appeal to the courts or to the United Nations, although he pointed out that ultimately the legitimacy of the new government would be measured by the extent of its international recognition, which could be heavily influenced by the Security Council.

All of these issues, he believed, would be shaped by whatever rules were agreed on for the election and for the

conduct of the constituent assembly, by the emergence or otherwise of a dominant bloc in the constituent assembly and by the terms of the constitution that the assembly wrote.

Mr Pienaar said South Africa was fully committed to the Namibian peace process and there would be no going back, even if Swapo won a controlling majority in the constituent assembly in the election in November.

South Africa would accept such an outcome, but "it would mean that there would immediately be a process of negotiation on a number of issues".

These would include the question of whether there could be a pragmatic relationship with the new Namibian government over Walvis Bay, whether the ANC would be allowed to establish bases in Namibia and whether the new government would remain in the South African monetary zone and the Southern African Customs Union.

"I suggest there won't be that sort of (big, white) exodus. One hears more and more whites saying, 'Whatever happens, we are going to stay here'."

yet. We're concerned with it and will have to check it out." The R1 431-million radar-evading aircraft made its first test flight in July.

# SA reaffirms stand on Namibia independence

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — South Africa has reaffirmed in the UN Security Council its commitment to the Namibian independence plan and determination to overcome all obstacles to implementation.

This came yesterday as militant African states launched a bitter attack on South Africa, accusing the government of obstructing free and fair elections.

The council meeting was requested last week by the African group in an expression of concern about Koevoet activities in the territory.

The group was undeterred by Tuesday's order against Koevoet, said to have emanated from acting President F W de Klerk, confining the counter-insurgency units to their bases.

Argus 17/1/89 221  
The council was due to resume debate today and officials said meetings could continue for some days.

Speaking for South Africa, Mr Jeremy Shearar, the chief delegate, said it was a great pity that the 15-nation body had chosen to meet on the Namibia issue "at this critical and delicate stage of the implementation process regarding the independence of that country".

He said politically motivated rhetoric could only serve to harden attitudes, create non-negotiable positions and perhaps jeopardise the successful solution to which South Africa, the UN Secretary General, Untag and the council were fully committed.

Furthermore, Mr Shearar said, the meeting represented a lack of faith in Dr Perez de Cuellar's judgment and that of his special representative, Mr

Martti Ahtisaari, that implementation of Resolution 435, embodying the independence plan, was well on track in spite of some remaining obstacles.

However, the South African delegate found fault with Untag, saying it was his government's conviction that the group had not fully discharged its responsibilities to monitor intimidation, in spite of repeated appeals by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

"The situation in the north of the territory requires Untag involvement in checking all acts of intimidation from whatever quarter," Mr Shearar said.

He said the council, Dr Perez de Cuellar and Untag were now under an obligation to ensure that Swapo abided by the letter and spirit of its obligations.

where article published in Argus

REPRODUCED FROM THE ARGUS



## Nujoma to return next week?

WINDHOEK. — There are strong indications that Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, will return to Namibia next week, thus ending 29 years in exile.

It is not clear whether Mr Nujoma will return to the territory permanently or whether he will make a brief visit to register for the United Nations-supervised elections later this year. (221)

Swapo has refused to comment on Mr Nujoma's return, but sources inside the organisation say it could be planned to coincide with the Namibia Day celebration on August 26. They commemorate the start of Swapo's armed struggle in 1966. — Sapa.



WINDHOEK — With less than 12 weeks to go before polls open in Namibia's UN-supervised election, dozens of political parties have adopted a "free-for-all" approach in a chaotic scramble for support.

In this territory of just over a million people, where there are more than 13 mainstream newspapers, it is hardly surprising that there are also nearly 50 political parties.

Since the UN security council's Resolution 435 of 1978 was implemented on April 1, many of the smaller groupings have formed alliances and fronts in an attempt to broaden their support bases.

But while there are 48 active political parties in the country, observers estimate that only between 10 and 15 will eventually contest the election for a constituent assembly, slated for November 6 this year.

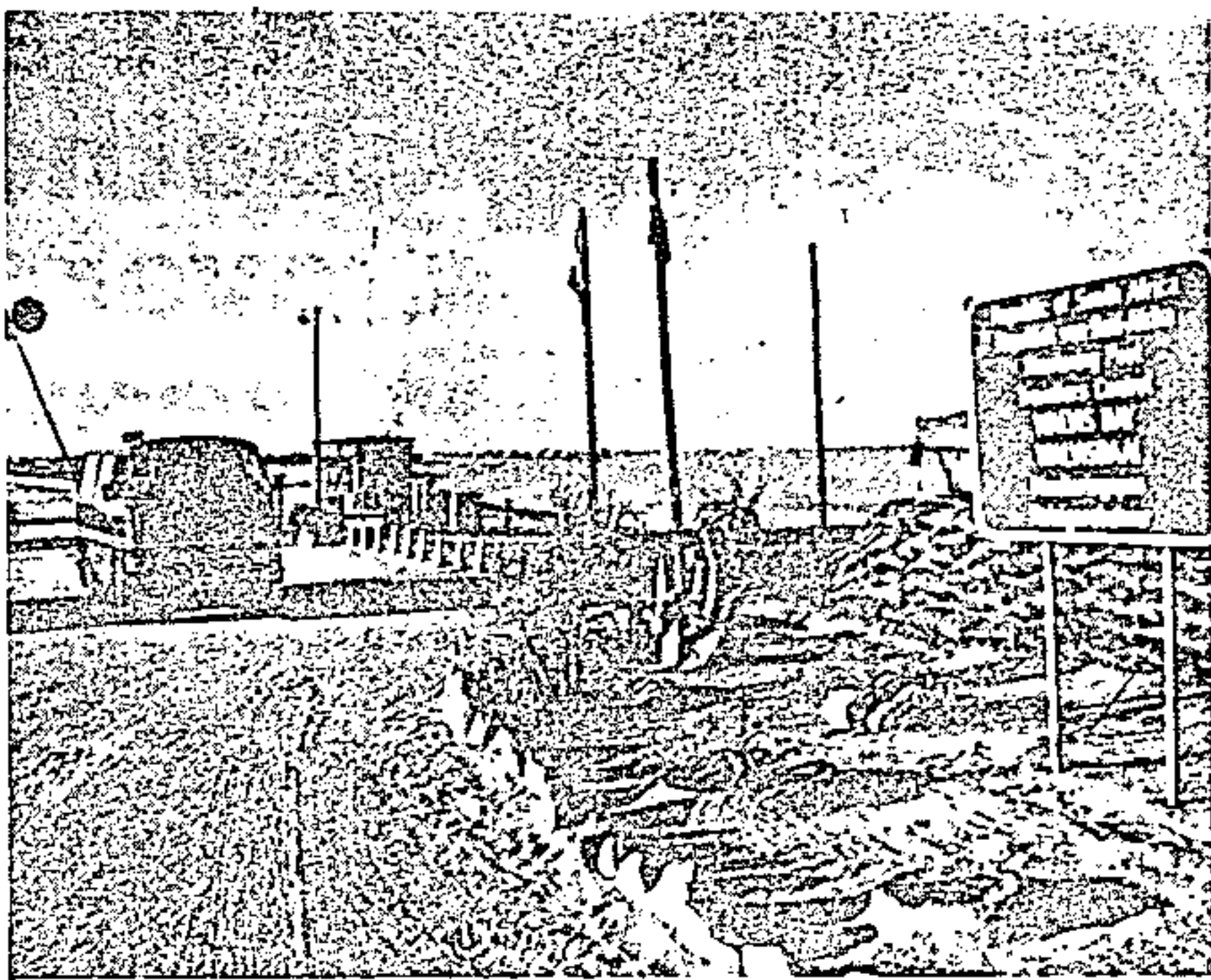
**Outcry**

The South African Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, in conjunction with UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari, recently decided that any party wishing to stand in the election must provide a R20 000 deposit and a list of 2 000 party members.

This condition prompted an outcry from several of the smaller parties, whose leaders claimed the deposit was far too high.

They also protested about having to supply the authorities with a list of members, saying it could not be a fair election if the ballot was not kept secret.

So far, the only major party which appears to be adhering to some sort of code of conduct in its campaign, is the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo), which for 23 years waged a bitter and costly war against South African occupation of Namibia.



Border post at Walvis Bay separating Namibia from South Africa



Namibian students demonstrate against Koevoet, while a Koevoet member watches

# Namibian election bun-fight hots up

Since some of Swapo's exiled leadership arrived home last month, the party has largely refrained from sniping at its political opponents.

Instead, it has concentrated on consolidating its position as "the liberation movement which succeeded in forcing South Africa to give up Namibia".

Even opponents of the organisation agree that were it not for Swapo and the determination with which it conducted its armed struggle, Pretoria would not have allowed UN-sponsored elections in the territory.

South Africa had, after all, blocked the implementation of Resolution 435 for more than a decade.

But while the main

thrust of Swapo's campaign concerns a call for reconciliation with those who collaborated with South Africa in the past, the opposition has wasted no time in attacking the organisation and its leaders at every turn.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), for example, believes it has more chance of winning the election by showing Swapo in a negative light than it has by projecting its own vision of the electorate.

The DTA, led by white farmer Dirk Mudge, is believed to be receiving millions of rands in funding from the South African government and organisations in West Germany.

If the DTA is being financed by Pretoria, such a

practice would be in direct conflict with the terms of the settlement plan.

South Africa, which is mandated to administer the territory during its transition to independence, is obliged to demonstrate the utmost impartiality, as must the UN, which "must remain neutral towards all political parties".

Meanwhile, in what was described as "an historic occasion", close on 40 Swapo leaders, including those who recently returned after 30 years in exile, held their first consultative conference on Namibian soil this last week.

Thirty-six members of the top leadership came together in a township outside Windhoek to review the past month's

campaign and plan strategies for the remaining three months before elections.

Swapo information secretary, Hidipo Hamutenya, said it was "time we came together as a joint leadership".

"Swapo has only one leadership, which has now been reunited. For too long people spoke of the internal and external wings of Swapo," he added.

However, there was a key figure missing at last week's meeting — the organisation's president Sam Nujoma, who has lived in exile since 1960.

Swapo officials predict that it would be safe for Nujoma to return home in early September, which would also give him time to register as a voter before registration centres close on September 15.

**Eligible**

Already 80 percent of the expected 700 000 qualified voters have registered, and UN officials say that all those eligible to vote will have registered before booths close.

This includes several thousand South African citizens, who in recent weeks have been pouring across the Namibian border to register at centres in the far south.

In terms of a law agreed on by Pienaar and Ahtisaari, South Africans are eligible to participate in the election if they were born in Namibia or have lived there for four consecutive years prior to the start of registration.

They must also be over 18 years old. This also applies to people who have at least one parent born in the territory.

Swapo has protested strongly about the "South African vote", claiming that in all likelihood these people would cast their vote against Swapo and then return to the Republic where most have already been living for years.

Political intimidation appears to be on the increase, with most allegations being levelled against supporters of the DTA.



Swapo Youth League member salutes the leadership with a toy M16



Registration - Namibians wait to register for the forthcoming elections



Swapo women combatants on parade at Chibemba on the 16th parallel in Angola



## Namibia: 12 leaders to confer in Harare

*CPI-12/18/89 221*  
CAIRO.— Twelve African heads of state will attend a meeting in Harare on Monday to discuss the independence of Namibia, officials said here yesterday.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, will head the Harare mini-summit that will be attended by leaders of Ethiopia, Angola, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo, Algeria, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The meeting will draft a working paper that puts the emphasis on the necessity of an immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 calling for Namibia's independence and the need to ensure free elections in Namibia in November in this respect, the officials said.

Egypt is participating in a UN force in Namibia entrusted with supervising the elections.

Mr Mubarak recently held talks on the future of an independent Namibia with Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, who is expected to attend the summit.

— UPI

# SADF denies it keeps landmine info from Untag

ARKUS 18/8/87  
221

From BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Defence Force has denied that it deliberately withheld from Untag details of minefields and mine incidents in northern Namibia, forcing UN military units to "work blind" in potentially dangerous areas.

The commander of the Australian engineer contingent in Untag, Colonel Richard Warren, told reporters here yesterday that when his unit had gone into Namibia in March and April, an official request had been made to the SADF for details of existing minefields and logs of previous mine incidents.

So far, the requested details had "not pitched up", said Colonel Warren.

The Australian engineers prepared for the Namibian deployment on the basis of there being a considerable mine threat. It was in trying to assess the scale of the danger that the request had been made to the South African military.

In response to the allegations made by Colonel Warren, Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff Operations of the South African Army in Namibia, said the impression that information had been withheld from

Untag to hamper them was "totally wrong".

"Nowhere in the world" was it common practice to provide expert military intelligence to "foreign forces".

Colonel Warren said, however, that he and his men had had "very good co-operation" from the 25 Field Squadron of the SADF Corps of Engineers. The South Africans had shown the Australians the landmines and boobytraps, and the most effective methods of disarming them.

Since they were fully deployed in northern Namibia in mid-April, the Australian engineers had carried out intensive sweeps for landmines, but had found none.

Colonel Neil Donaldson, the commander of the British signal contingent in Untag, said his troops had operated all their radio communications networks on the basis that electronic eavesdropping by the South Africans was possible.

He said up-to-date encrypting and scrambling equipment had been used by his contingent. However, he added that he had no firm evidence that the South Africans had been listening in.

"After all, a gentleman doesn't admit that he reads another gentleman's mail, does he?"



# The 'disaster' that looms over Namibia

By GERALD L'ANGE of The Argus Africa News Service

AR 645  
18/8/89  
ZZI

**M**R Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Special Representative, believes that an international effort will be necessary to save independent Namibia

## ECONOMICS

from the "disaster" that will otherwise result from the ending of the South African contributions to the territory's budget.

At the same time he believes the new Namibia will have to face up to the "hard rules of economic life" and rely more on foreign investment than on foreign aid.

## Ruin

He is optimistic, however, that Namibians will avoid the economic policies that brought ruin to many African countries after independence.

"If ever there was a case for budget support Namibia is a prime example," Mr Ahtisaari said in an interview over lunch in Windhoek.

"Instead of governments talking, in the first year of Namibia's independence, of any of their small, petty projects they should put the money they have reserved for this country into a form of budget support — the whole international community.

"Because the worst thing that could happen is that because of these (South African) budget cuts it would have to start with deficit financing.

"That would be disastrous"

He added, however, that much would depend on what sort of economic policies the new government pursues.

"You can make this process easier or more difficult for yourself. There's no automatic solidarity. Solidarity has to be earned through sensible economic policies."

International aid would not be the mainstay of the economy, however.

## Rules

"The real money will not come from the governments or the international institutions. When it comes to big money, it's the private sector.

"The ground rules of this game are the same everywhere. New investors will see how the old investments are treated. If they are treated well you will have new investments. If they are not you will not have any and even the old money disappears.

"These are the hard rules of economic life and no-one can escape."

Asked about the possibility of Namibia going the way most African countries immediately after independence, Mr Ahtisaari said: "No, I'm much more optimistic when it comes to the future of Namibia because the Namibians, both outside and inside, have had a chance to see what the policy options were and what is the environment where development in general is possible.

## Base

"And they are in a much better position today than any of those countries that became independent in the sixties. Therefore they have a much broader base of experience to look into.

"There are many intelligent Namibians and I am counting on their sense of utilising the best options."

Mr Ahtisaari contradicted the popular impression that Namibia, because of its long dependence on South Africa, will find itself short of civil servants to run the country after independence.

"I think there are too many of them," he said. "If you build up a sort of monster here you will have to scale it down. The problem is perhaps how to accommodate all the skills."

## Fair

Mr Ahtisaari, who is theoretically the ultimate arbiter of whether the election in November is free and fair, said he doubted that his decision in this regard will be challenged by South Africa.

It was put to Mr Ahtisaari that South Africa is committed to pulling out of Namibia and will do so as long as the process does not become too "messy."

"I don't think anyone wants a mess," he said. "I think we are united in one thing: we are not going to allow anyone to 'mess' this process. Otherwise it would have stopped on April 1 (the date of the armed incursion by Swapo forces from Angola). I think that showed how strong the commitment of all parties is."

## Voters

Asked how seriously he took the complaints that eligible South Africans are being brought into Namibia to register as voters, Mr Ahtisaari said: "This will have absolutely no influence on the election. I don't think you could get one person into the constituent assembly with these votes."

Mr Ahtisaari foresaw no problems in the formation of a police force in Namibia despite the controversy over the role of the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in the SWA Police.

"This is not a unique situation. It has been encountered elsewhere and somehow sorted out. It is the whole community that must be served."

Would he say the same about the army?

"Exactly. I think the most natural thing would be some sort of integration process and the earlier it starts the better."

## Tribal

Did he foresee any tribal or other ethnic problems in the new Namibia?

"No, I think perhaps the mere fact that the political forces will start working will perhaps balance that to some extent. In our societies the political parties behave much like the tribes — they also look after themselves. Much depends on how the immediate independence will be handled. I'm perhaps more confident than most."

On his relationship with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, Mr Ahtisaari said: "We have a working relationship now which has evolved during these four rather difficult months. Obviously there's an inbuilt tension in there — it shouldn't surprise anybody."

Mr Ahtisaari made it clear that he considers that his responsibilities in Namibia will end with independence, not with the certification of the election of the constituent assembly. It was put to him that if no single party won the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption of the constitution there could be protracted "horse-trading" between the parties that might extend beyond the life of Untag's budget.

In that case, the General Assembly would have to vote more funds, he said, but added: "The horse-trading doesn't need to take too much time."

Note could weather the

# '2 000 Swapo fighters still near border'

CAPL-Trans 18/8/89 221

ONDANGWA. — Some 2 000 Swapo guerillas were still active near the Angolan border in violation of an international agreement, a senior Namibian police officer said yesterday.

Mr Derek Brune, chief inspector with the South African-backed police force, was speaking at a news conference at which a Namibian herdsman said he had been abducted by Swapo guerillas and taken to Angola.

"From our intelligence ... we still estimate there are about 2 000 Swapo fighters near the Angolan border over a wide area, in violation of the international agreement signed in Namibia on April 11," Mr Brune said.

## Koevoet moved

Despite Mr Brune's allegations of continuing Swapo activity, administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar on Tuesday ordered the confinement to base of 1 200 former anti-Swapo fighters, the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

Mr Pienaar said he had given the order after receiving assurances from senior UN officers and the Angolan government that Swapo guerillas in Angola no longer posed a military threat.

The confinement of Koevoet to their bases was expected to lead to an increase in the number of incidents in northern Namibia, Mr Brune said.

Police in northern Namibia would be losing about a quarter of their men with the move of the Koevoet members. — Sapa-Reuter



From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — In the second reinforcement of its multinational police force in Namibia, the United Nations is calling for 500 more officers to beef up its watchdog role in advance of November's election.

Approval in New York of Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari's request will put a force of 1 500 foreign police in the territory, trebling the contingent initially planned.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday that Mr Ahtisaari was asking UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to send

## Untag to be bolstered by 500 more troops?

500 additional officers to bolster the force monitoring behaviour and activities of SWA Police.

Mr Ahtisaari's call coincides with withdrawal of former Koevoet paramilitary police from the territory's constabulary, cutting 1 200 officers from the Ovambo police strength.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar this week bowed to UN pressure to pull out Koevoet members after insisting they would stay till a

perceived threat from Swapo guerillas across the northern border waned.

At least 20 governments have contributed police drawn from their national civilian forces.

Members of a West German all-party Bundestag delegation visiting Namibia said their nation's constitution barred posting of German soldiers on foreign soil but permitted police assignment.

CAT Trials 19/8/89

(221)

## Swapo exiles return to Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Senior Swapo office-bearers, secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo and administrative secretary Mr Moses Garoeb could return to Namibia together within a week, Swapo spokesman Mr Eddie Amkongo said here yesterday.

He said Mr Garoeb, who is scheduled to address an election rally at Katima Mulilo on August 26, would be coming back soon and that he and Mr Ja Toivo "may come together".

He confirmed that Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would arrive in the next few weeks and that Mr Nujoma was likely to return before September 15, the closing date for the registration of voters for Namibia's independence election in November.

● Meanwhile in Morocco, Mr Nujoma has announced plans to re-

turn to Namibia in the next few days after 30 years in exile.

He said he had received "the signal" from Swapo members in Namibia since last June that the time had come for him to come home and "mobilize" the Namibian people before the elections.

Mr Nujoma did not say whether he would be home in time for the August 26 anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle against South Africa.

● The International Society for Human Rights in Frankfurt, West Germany, has sent an appeal to American congressman Mr Howard Wolpe to help pressure Swapo to release all its prisoners within the remaining months before the country's independence election, a Johannesburg report said. — Sapa and Sapa-AP



# Top cops upset by Koevoet order

SENIOR police officers in northern Namibia appear to be at loggerheads with the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, over an order confining police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet to base.

The sudden announcement this week took some top police officers by surprise.

Mr Pienaar said he decided to confine the 1 200 Koevoet members to base after he had been given assurances by the Angolan government, United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and his special representative in Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari that Swapo guerrillas no longer posed a military threat from Angola.

## Abducted

But only two days later, a police spokesman in Oshakati, Chief Inspector Derek Brune, told journalists that an estimated 2 000 Swapo guerrillas were still active near the Angolan border in violation of the Mount Etjo agreement, signed between South Africa, Angola and Cuba on April 11.

At the same Press conference, Namibian herdsman Mr Joseph Martin said he had recently escaped from Ango-

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

la, where he had been held for two months after being abducted by Swapo guerrillas.

The following day, however, Mr Pienaar issued what appeared to be a rebuttal of Chief Inspector Brune's statement when he reaffirmed his stance on the pull-back to base.

● Swapo president Sam Nujoma will not be returning to Windhoek next Saturday after 30 years in exile.

This quashes widespread speculation that Mr Nujoma would be making a triumphant return to Windhoek on Namibia Day, which commemorates the start of the 23-year bush war.

Swapo's Press spokesman in Windhoek, Mr Eddie Amkongo, told the Sunday Times yesterday: "Mr Nujoma is definitely not coming back next Saturday, but he will be back by September 15."

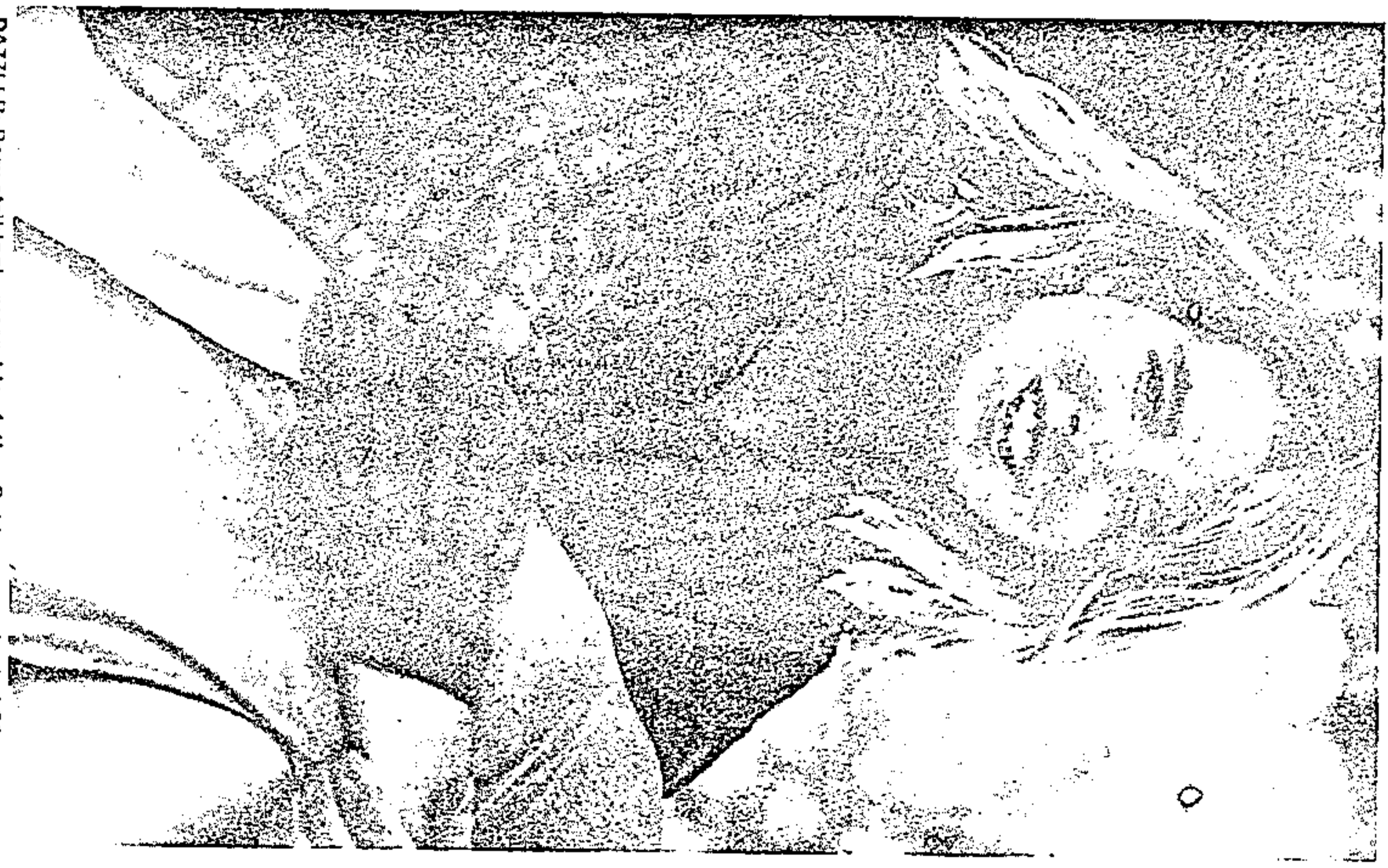
● In another development, German parliamentarians traditionally supportive of Swapo called on the movement to provide full explanations of accusations that it detained hundreds of dissidents in its ranks.



# Kennedy's kid in Namibia

221

MAILED  
FROM  
POST  
TICKET



DAZZLER Rory strikingly resembles father Bobby, assassinated 21 years ago

A KENNEDY family reunion takes place today — at a refugee camp in the arid outback of Namibia.

That's where the youngest of Robert Kennedy's 11 children, Rory, has been working among refugees during her college vacation. And today her mother, Ethel, and brother, Michael, are flying in on a mission of mercy to distribute tents, blankets, medical supplies, books and crayons.

The image of Bobby Kennedy, assassinated in Los Angeles 21 years ago, lives on in Rory, the daughter he never knew, never saw, never held.

The last of Bobby and Ethel's 11 children, she was born six months after Sirhan Sirhan's bullet killed her father.

Not for her the summer sailing trips in Nantucket. Or the love which her father showered on her 10 brothers and sisters. Only a memory of how he wanted things to be. That is why Rory is in Namibia. For

months this all-American college girl has worked in Namibia, spending her days in the baking sun and dirty sand of a camp called Dobra, where thousands of returning refugee families are beginning a new life in a bare tent.

Away from the camp, she will tell you quietly: "He worked so hard for human rights. Fight from the beginning I know that."

"My mother never pushed us, but she encouraged us to remember that. None of us has ever forgotten him. He's always there."

Today's refugees have flown in from East Germany. Many are lawyers, accountants, professional people in tailored suits, carrying Samsonite luggage and leather briefcases.

They have come home to vote in their country's independence election... tired people ploughing through the dusty sand towards a small, empty tent which will house them through arid days and frozen nights.

Watching them, it's hard not to brand Rory Kennedy as the poor little rich girl dabbling in good works, who could have chosen to spend her time in the splendour of Hyannis Port, the summer playground of the Kennedy clan.



Father Bobby, killed before Rory was born, with mother Ethel

## MUM AND BROTHER FLY IN TO JOIN BOBBY'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER ON MISSION OF MERCY AMONG REFUGEES

She knows the question that is coming, and the long fingers holding a cigarette tremble lightly. "No, I wouldn't say I was sheltered, with all those older brothers and sisters? And ever here I haven't lived in luxury. I've hitch-hiked round the country."

"I've stayed in a dormitory at the refugee camp. I've seen everything that goes on at Dobra. A child has just died of malaria, and a baby has just been born there."

It's such a world away from Rory's campus life at Rhode Island University, where she studies American history and human rights. And she's hesitant to describe exactly what she'll

be going back to next month. "Look, I'm just a student, just a kid, I have an apartment there. I'm in the ski team... I do sport. I wouldn't say I lead a luxurious life."

But it's obvious that Rory Kennedy is not just any student. When you first apply to the United Nations for permission to pass the rifle-carrying guards at Dobra to see their camp, there is a pause. Back comes the answer: "Yes, you may go there. But no interviews, no pictures of the Kennedy girl. Why? Because that is our policy."

The Kennedy girl... singled out as a figure of privilege in a world of poverty and tragedy. There is something almost



Rory Kennedy... working at a camp for returned Namibian refugees

### Interested

"It's important that the people of these African nations know that Americans are interested in the development of this potentially important region, and we can lend a hand as they face a democratic future," said Michael earlier.

In Namibia, the Kennedys plan to meet representatives of Swapo, the UN and, they hope, Administrator-General Louis Pienaar. They are due to leave on Tuesday.

### Eddie Murphy is sued

EDDIE MURPHY is facing a multi-million rand lawsuit over his blockbuster movie Coming To America. Nigerian Omani Oba Adele Mountainous Lassine Oassell-Belle claims he met Murphy in America in 1983 and gave the star the idea for a film based on his life. Now he wants a share of the R240-million profits.



# Pienaar looks at Namibia's future

WINDHOEK — Mr Louis Pienaar, the Administrator-General of Namibia, does not foresee a big exodus of whites from Namibia after independence, even if Swapo gets enough votes in the election to enable it to dictate the form of the constitution.

Neither does he expect that a victorious Swapo would necessarily adopt a confrontational attitude towards South Africa. He believes practical considerations would persuade it to take a pragmatic stance, possibly to the point of accepting a Namibian equivalent of the Nkomati Accord — "something like an Uprisington Accord or an Ariamsvlei Accord".

In an interview in his office in the Tintinpalast building in Windhoek, Mr Pienaar made it clear, however, that he did not see a Swapo victory as inevitable.

He does not rule out the possibility of a dispute over the election result if one or other party does not accept a ruling by the UN Special Representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, that it was free and fair.

In that case, he would see the possibility of an appeal to the courts or to the United Nations, although he points out that ultimately the legitimacy

of the new government would be measured by the extent of its international recognition.

All of these issues, he believes, will be shaped by whatever rules are agreed on for the election and for the conduct of the constituent assembly, by the emergence or otherwise of a dominant bloc in the constituent assembly and by the terms of the constitution that the assembly writes.

Mr Pienaar said South Africa was fully committed to the Namibian peace process and there would be no going back, even if Swapo won a controlling majority in the constituent assembly in the election in November.

South Africa would accept such an outcome but "it would mean that there would immediately be a process of negotiation on a number of issues".

These would include the question of whether there could be a pragmatic relationship with the new Namibian government over Walvis Bay, whether the

*Pragmatism is likely to dominate Namibia's relationship with South Africa, predicts Mr Louis Pienaar. GERALD L'ANGE Editor of The Star's Africa News Service reports.*

African National Congress would be allowed to establish bases in Namibia and whether the new government would remain in the South African monetary zone and the Southern African monetary union.

However, he suggested that just as the common use of Maputo harbour and other shared interests had led to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, a similar relationship might be reached even with a one-party, Marxist government in Windhoek.

Mr Pienaar said it was difficult to say whether the empowerment of such a government would lead to a large-scale white exodus, similar to or larger than the departure of about 40 000 whites in 1977-78 fol-

lowing the scrapping of several racial laws.

Much would depend on whether the constitution adopted protected individual rights and provided for an independent court to safeguard them.

"I suggest there won't be that sort of exodus. It's a very different situation. In 1977 South Africa looked like a haven for persons wanting to live within the ambit of a white supremacy situation. But that is fast disappearing in terms of internal politics in South Africa."

If Swapo did not win the two-thirds majority necessary to dominate the constituent assembly, a constitution could emerge guaranteeing free enterprise, which might well persuade "the overwhelming majority" of whites to remain.

Mr Pienaar was asked what might happen if Mr Ahtisaari ruled that the election had been free and fair and this was challenged by some group, perhaps in court.

The Star Monday August 21 1989

He said much would depend on how the regulations governing the conduct of the constituent assembly were framed (these are currently being discussed between Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari).

Mr Pienaar said he intended to press for the incorporation in these regulations of the principles proposed by the five Western powers in 1982 and adopted by the Security Council as binding on the Resolution 435 process.

There would be a right to go to the courts to challenge an election ruling by Mr Ahtisaari under those principles but there would have to have been "a very blatant discrepancy" for the courts to be approached.

The principles, he said, called for the observance of democracy but democracy was defined in different ways by different interests. They required elections from time to time and by secret ballot, but this would not necessarily ensure elections for a multiplicity of parties or even candidates.

Perhaps the strongest protection in the principles was for a bill of rights, but this protection was for individual rights, not for political parties or groups.

# SA voters 'far less than Nujoma's figure'

2/11/89 By Jon Qwelane

221

WINDHOEK — Swapo president Sam Nujoma was contradicted this weekend by the UN mission on the number of people from SA registered to vote in Namibia's general election in November.

The head of the UN electoral division, Mr Hisham Omayad, while mentioning nobody by name, disclosed that just under 10 000 people from SA, including Walvis Bay, had so far registered as voters.

South Africans, who had already registered at points such as Ariamsvlei in Southern Namibia, numbered 1 600 and 7 800 had crossed over from Walvis to register in Swakopmund. Of the latter

group, he said, the "vast majority are Namibian migrant workers employed in Walvis Bay."

Mr Nujoma has said as many as 150 000 white South Africans had registered to vote.

In terms of the proclamation on the registration of voters anyone who was born in Namibia is eligible to vote, regardless of their present countries of residence.

Anyone born of at least one Namibian born parent, whether such person was himself born in Namibia or not, is also eligible to register as a voter.

Among white South Africans who have already registered to vote in Namibia is a pensioner who left the country 35 years ago.



# SA military convoy rolls into Namibia

Cpk 7/12/89 22/8/89 221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A 45-vehicle South African military convoy rolled into Namibia at dawn yesterday as Swapo prepared to move its own convoy across the northern border — but neither had hostile intent.

United Nations military monitors met the SADF convoy at the border town of Ariamsvlei and escorted it northwards.

South African military authorities are dismantling and carrying southwards a communications facility that for years controlled air traffic over Ondangwa air base.

Swapo brought 47 cars to Oshikango border post on the northern Ovambo border under an agreement allowing the movement to bring a fleet of donated vehicles to Namibia.

An administration spokesman said Swapo agreed to pay sales tax on every vehicle on assurances the tax accrued to Namibia's, and not Pretoria's, treasury.

"We expect this will be the first of several convoys of this type," Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said.

Mr Eckhard said the communications complex had been retained at Ondangwa to control flights into the region under a programme to repatriate Namibian exiles.

Untag forces will watch the dismantling at Ondangwa and shepherd the SADF convoy southwards to the border when the job is done.

## Ethel visits refuge

WINDHOEK. — Mrs Ethel Kennedy, widow of assassinated Senator Robert Kennedy, yesterday visited a refugee reception centre at Dobra, 20km north of here.

Her youngest daughter Rory, 20, has worked for the past two months as a volunteer in Dobra assisting war-exiled Namibians returning home.

Mrs Kennedy came to Namibia via Congo and Angola on a visit arranged by her son Michael, a congressman. Their 20-member party was scheduled to fly out on a chartered Angolan aircraft early today. — Sapa

## AG won't dismiss board

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday that he would not consider the termination or suspension of the board of the SWABC, but neither would he go against the wishes of any members who wanted to resign.

Mr Pienaar was responding in a statement to a SWABC Board decision to table a motion at its meeting tomorrow to review the future of the board in view of implementation of the UN settlement in Namibia.

The SWABC has been persistently criticised for not giving equal air time to Namibia's political parties. — Sapa

# UN calls for clemency for bomb killer

CHE TCAF 22/889 (221)

From KEVIN JACOBS  
WINDHOEK. — UN officials are quietly urging Pretoria to spare the life of a convicted Namibian bomb killer facing execution, whose case is being taken up as a cause by African nations.

Leonard Sheehama, 27, is on Death Row in Pretoria Central,

under five death sentences for killing five people in a bomb blast at a Walvis Bay butchery, and is implicated in a further bomb attack yet to come to trial. Charges have yet to be filed against Sheehama on the strength of his admission that he placed a bomb in an Oshakati bank in February last year that

killed 28 people. OAU leaders meeting in Harare yesterday called for Sheehama's release after Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo accused South Africa of convicting him in a sham trial. Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar rejected the OAU's allegations.

ADVERTISEMENT



## Return of Nujoma, Ja Toivo postponed

HARARE. — Both the president and secretary-general of Swapo have postponed indefinitely their return to Namibia.

In an interview with Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana yesterday secretary-general Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo said his and president Mr Sam Nujoma's trips, originally scheduled for August 19 and August 26 respectively, had been postponed by the organisation's leaders inside Namibia.

No reason had been advanced for the move.

● The total number of Namibian exiles and refugees repatriated now stands at 38 459, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office announced in Windhoek yesterday.

● A Windhoek company has been awarded the tender for the construction of the new SADF base at Rooikop in the Walvis Bay enclave, SWABC radio news reports.

gusty sunset or road said.

# Swapo leaders delayed

Sowetan 23/8/89

HARARE - Both the president and secretary general of the South West Africa People's Organisation have postponed indefinitely their trips to return to Namibia.

In an interview with Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana yesterday, secretary general Andimba Toivo ja Toivo said his and Swapo president Sam Nujoma's trips,

He added so far no reason had been advanced for the move.

"I can only suspect that they are still making preparations," he said. Sapa.

systematically denied access to markets and supplied with only a rudimentary form of education."

Small business needed great consideration because it was the ideal vehicle for translating the ideal of opportunity into the reality of wealth creation and equal merit. "It is naive to ignore the fact that the source of human potential that drives small business is not always spontaneously

wide range of South African sporting bodies of its intentions.

"Thus, any suggestions of a 'rebel tour' is patently outrageous," the bank said in a statement.

# Exiles sent home

WINDHOEK - The total media briefing, including number of Namibian exiles and refugees repatriated now stood at 38459, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, announced in Windhoek yesterday. This figure, he told a

Monday 22/8/89

Sowetan 23/8/89



# International organisations challenged

## We're not holding any prisoners, says Swapo

WINDHOEK — Swapo has challenged the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the international media and any interested party to go to Angola and Zambia to identify camps where the organisation is said to be holding detainees.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, foreign liaison head in the election directorate, told a questioner who said he had information of more Swapo detainees: "The best way to get to the bottom of this issue is for the groups we have mentioned to go to Angola with your help if you know where these camps are, if you have got a list, to identify the camps to satisfy yourself about what you are talking. That is the best way to solve the issue.

"We will continue to say we are not holding any more prisoners," Mr Gurirab added.

Swapo had found, when former detainees returned to Namibia, "that some were tortured and that some of the officers charged with gathering information (from the detainees accused of being SA spies) ... had taken the law ... into their own hands and have carried out brutalities against these persons, which we very much regret".

He said that if the responsible persons "were found within the existing structures of Swapo, we will hold them accountable".

### Anxieties

Dismissing calls for commissions of inquiry into the detainee issue, he said Swapo did not consider it a political or election issue but a matter "that affects the Namibian community in a big way. It has torn families apart, it has created anxieties as we are coming back home re-joining our families and the best way ... to deal with this matter is for community leaders,

churches, traditional leaders, Swapo officials, other political leaders" to handle the question.

Asked whether Swapo intended paying compensation to ex-detainees, he said it did not — the task of rehabilitation of individuals lay with the families.

"So many people died ... some of natural causes. We have to somehow account for all those people. There are missing persons, people who have disappeared that we are holding South Africa accountable for."

People were still coming home to Namibia, Mr Gurirab said, and the time would come for Swapo and SA to answer families' questions about the whereabouts of their loved ones.

● The International Society for Human Rights has called for the urgent appointment of an international commission to establish once and for all whether Swapo is still holding political detainees in Angolan camps.

ISHR spokesman Dr Reinhard Gnauch yesterday said the commission should comprise representatives of the UN, the International Committee of the Red Cross, former Swapo-held prisoners, the international media and other interested parties.

The former detainees should point out the location of prison camps in Angola, he said.

Dr Gnauch said freed prisoners who returned home to Namibia had painted "a picture of brutal prison conditions and torture, as well as forced labour".

The commission would present a challenge to Swapo to make its contribution to national reconciliation "and put the saving of human lives before political interests". — Sapa.

Star  
221

## Caches found in Namibia

By Craig Kotze

Namibian police have found two Swapo arms caches in northern Namibia over the past two days.

Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand yesterday said the caches were found near Ruacana on the Angolan border and near Grootfontein. The Ruacana cache was found on Tuesday and the Grootfontein cache yesterday.

Inspector du Rand said the Grootfontein cache was found in a hole covered by a tree trunk about 20 km from the town on the Tsumeb road.

The haul in the Grootfontein cache was five mortars as well

as boosters. The first cache also contained mortar equipment.

Inspector du Rand said members of Untag were present when the caches were lifted.

"These are Swapo caches. The equipment seems to be Russian-made. It seems they were planted for use at a later stage," he said.

The SA Defence Force has recently warned about a build-up of Swapo forces in northern Angola, from where Swapo launched its abortive April 1 offensive.

Several Swapo arms caches have been found in northern Namibia recently, says the SADF.

CAPL TMS 24/8/89 2-21

# Swapo prisoner probe?

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has challenged international human-rights agencies to prove accusations that the movement still holds dissidents in Angolan and Zambian prison camps.

For the first time, the movement said watchdog groups were free to probe the allegations as independent investigators. Swapo leaders, seeking to stifle persistent claims of detention and torture that have marred their Namibian election campaign, denied that the movement held dissident former members.

But they also said the touchy issue should not be examined "in the public arena" and declined to set up their own inquiry.

"The truth of the matter is that Swapo is not holding anybody," information secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday. "We challenge the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International to approach the governments of Angola and Zambia... we are sure they will accept such a chal-

WINDHOEK. — Police have found two weapons caches in northern Namibia, a SWA Police spokesman, Chief-Inspector Klerle du Rand, said here yesterday.

Inspector Du Rand said police found five 60mm mortar bombs and 10 booster charges about 19km from Grootfontein.

At the other cache, 18km south-west of Ruacana, police dug up 13 M60 rifle grenades, eight 60mm mortar bombs, 10 82mm mortar bombs, five 50mm mortar bombs, four anti-personnel mines and an armour-piercing RPG7, he said. — Sapa

lenge."

Some 200 people accused of being South African spies were freed from prison camps about two months ago, and returned to Namibia under care of the UNHCR.

Accusations by former detainees of rape, torture and murder in the crude camps triggered uncomfortable publicity for Swapo which had waged its guerrilla war under a banner of justifiable opposition to oppression. "We want to make it clear that we have

released every one of the people that we charged with espionage and isolated over the years," Mr Hamutenya said.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, another Swapo campaign manager, said leaders learnt that Swapo interrogators "committed acts of brutality... which we very much regret. "If we find those persons responsible for having done that, within the existing structure of Swapo, we will hold them accountable."

Public discussion of the issue damaged reconciliation efforts. "At some point we Namibian people have to do some inventory taking, we have been engaged in a long and costly war."

The International Society for Human Rights yesterday called for the urgent appointment of an international commission to establish once and for all whether Swapo is still holding political detainees in Angolan prison camps.

● Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma would not be returning to Namibia for August 26, the 23rd anniversary of the start of the armed struggle between Swapo and security forces, Mr Hamutenya confirmed yesterday.



1 (221)

SOWETAN Thursday August 24 1989

THERE are fears in diplomatic circles that the Namibian independence exercise may be set back by the deteriorating military situation in Angola.

In Pretoria and other capitals it is feared that if the situation worsens Cuba might halt or even reverse its troop withdrawal from Angola.

President Castro has already suggested, following the killing of six Cuban soldiers by Unita, that the timetable for the withdrawal might be "unfavourably influenced."

This would in turn throw a shadow over the Namibian independence process, which South Africa has tied firmly to the Cuban troop withdrawal.

The Namibian exercise, having surmounted all the major problems it has so far encountered, is generally seen to be heading with reasonable certainty towards the independence election in November.

However, any major interruption of the Cuban troop withdrawal would almost certainly arouse serious misgivings by South Africa, which asserts that a strong Cuban presence in Angola could prejudice the Namibian election in favour of Swapo.

Suggestions that Cuba might halt its troop withdrawal came from

# Angolan situation threatens Namibia freedom process

President Fidel Castro from Unita's normal area after six Cuban soldiers had been killed by Unita in Angola's Benguela province, which is on the Atlantic coast and far

from Unita's normal area of operations. According to information circulating in Ha- tion where the Angolan peace initiative was being

discussed this week by or- ganisation of African Unity leaders, the six Cubans were executed af- ter being wounded and captured in a Unita attack.

President Castro said in a letter to United Nations Secretary-Gen- eral Javier Perez de Cuel- lar that the Cubans had been engaged at the time

in a peaceful supply oper- ation. He warned that the action could have "ser- ious consequences" and could "unfavourably in- fluence compliance with the timetable for the Cu- ban troops' withdrawal."

Up to now the with- drawal has proceeded ahead of schedule, with all Cuban troops moving north of the 15th parallel as agreed and 16 000 hav- ing returned home. But the majority of the troops - about 30 000 - are still in Angola and theoretic- ally capable of rejoining the conflict.



# Namibia: Fears that Castro may halt Cuban withdrawal

By GERALD L'ANGE, Editor, Argus Africa News Service

ARGUS 24/8/89  
221

THERE are fears in diplomatic circles that the Namibian independence exercise may be set back by the deteriorating military situation in Angola.

In Pretoria and other capitals it is feared that if the situation worsens Cuba might halt or even reverse its troop withdrawal from Angola.

AFRICA

President Castro has already suggested, following the killing of six Cuban soldiers by Unita, that the timetable for the withdrawal might be "unfavourably influenced."

This would in turn throw a shadow over the Namibian independence process, which South Africa has tied firmly to the Cuban troop withdrawal.

The Namibian exercise, having surmounted all the major problems it has so far encountered, is generally seen to be heading with reasonable certainty towards the independence election in November.

However, any major interruption of the Cuban troop withdrawal would almost certainly arouse serious misgivings by South Africa, which asserts that a strong Cuban presence in Angola could prejudice the Namibian election in favour of Swapo.

Suggestions that Cuba might halt its troop withdrawal came from President Fidel Castro after six Cuban soldiers had been killed by Unita in Angola's Benguela province, which is on the Atlantic coast and far from Unita's normal area of operations.

According to information circulating in Harare, where the Angolan peace initiative was this week being discussed by Organisation of African Unity leaders, the six Cubans were executed after being wounded and captured in a Unita attack.

President Castro said in a letter to United Nations Secretary-General Ja-

vier Perez de Cuellar that the Cubans were engaged at the time in a peaceful supply operation.

He warned that the action could have "serious consequences" and could "unfavourably influence compliance with the timetable for the Cubans' withdrawal."

Up to now the withdrawal has proceeded ahead of schedule, with all Cuban troops moving north of the 15th parallel as agreed and 16 000 having returned home. But the majority of the troops — about 30 000 — are still in Angola and theoretically capable of re-joining the conflict.

South Africa is trying to get more information about the clashes in Angola. But Foreign Minister Pik Botha said this week that any incident which might jeopardise implementation of the various agreements to establish peace in south western Africa detrimentally affected the interests of all countries of the region.

## Major offensive

The MPLA has withdrawn its delegation from the negotiations with Unita that were taking place in Zaire and has claimed that Unita has launched a major military offensive.

Unita has in turn accused the Luanda government of launching a major, three-pronged attack in the southeast, where Unita has its headquarters at Jamba.

Unita is believed to fear that the MPLA may use the informal ceasefire to improve its military position on the ground to give itself a strong bargaining position in the negotiations.

Diplomats do not believe President Castro would lightly halt the Cuban troop withdrawal but are nevertheless taking his threat seriously. Much will depend, they feel, on whether there are any further Unita attacks on the Cuban forces.

Diplomats recognise that any attacks on Cuba's forces undermine its ability

to maintain the claim on which its withdrawal is based — that it is getting out not as a loser but with honour, undefeated and successful in its mission in Angola.

The Namibian independence process has been described by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, as "irreversible."

He was talking about the situation on the ground in Namibia rather than about the Cuban troop withdrawal, which at the time appeared to be going smoothly.

It would nevertheless be difficult for South Africa to try to halt or reverse the implementation of the complicated independence process stemming from Resolution 435 even if there were a hiccup in the Cuban troop withdrawal. There is simply too much at stake, too many countries and people involved, too much money committed, too many expectations aroused.

Unita was deliberately left out of the agreement on Namibian independence and Cuban withdrawal and therefore is beholden to no one and free to do as it likes. And Cuba's agreement to withdraw its troops is conditional on their not being attacked.

But Cuba would have to be very badly embarrassed by anything Unita did before it would seriously consider halting the withdrawal.

And even if it did so Pretoria would have to demonstrate that it posed a very direct threat to the fairness of the Namibian election before it could cry foul and get international sympathy.

A far more likely scenario, analysts believe, is that the Cubans would try to defend their honour with a powerful, highly visible strike at a Unita target and then carry on with the withdrawal.

But the worries persist that there might be more than bluster behind President Castro's statement.



## Call to replace Koevoet boss

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — A group of leading Labour supporters, including Glenys Kinnoek and Tessa Blackstone, have called for the replacement in Namibia of General Hans Dreyer, the founder and commander of Koevoet.

They say this should be done in terms of the UN plan to disband the "ruthless" 3 000-strong counter-insurgency unit.

In a letter to The Times, also signed by lawyer-MP Paul Boateng and six other leading politicians — all of whom have visited Namibia recently — Mrs Kinnoek and Baroness Blackstone say there is "no room for complacency" about the registration of electors, due to end on September 15.

1764 JY/89 (221)  
They say registration has been hampered in the north because of insufficient registration offices, and that the draft election law published by South Africa threatened "free and fair proceedings".

Numbered envelopes would suggest the vote was not secret, cumbersome checking procedures would delay the result for weeks, and the draft law did not allow for proper observation by party agents.

The letter goes on to call the constituent assembly draft law "deeply disturbing". They object to the appointed South African Administrator General being given the right to veto proposals made with the backing of two thirds of the elected assembly.



25/8/89. (221)

the country, there are low-voiced discussions between people in ones and twos. A few of the ex-detainees have opted to rejoin the party, saying: "What else is there?"

And of course Swapo's opposition is seizing gleefully on the revelations. Since they are now in the public domain, and since the 435 process is under way, the excuse that security must be maintained for the sake of the struggle against SA does not hold water.

Most ominous, the detainees prove overwhelmingly to be non-Ovambos. Of the hundreds of Namas from southern Namibia who left to join Swapo in exile, the FM has managed to track down two who did not end up in the camps. There must be more, but it is a threatening indication to the Nama electorate most of all.

The latest development is an open letter to Swapo from the Green Party representatives in the West German Bundestag, who are visiting Namibia with an official team of Bundestag members representing all the West German parties.

The Greens, long-time faithful Swapo supporters, have been brought to publicly condemn the human rights violations in the camps, and say that the admission that mistakes have been made is not sufficient.

The open letter calls for assurances that all detainees have been released, or for reliable information on how many are still being held. If there are still detainees in southern Angola, the letter says, they must be released immediately and repatriated.

Despite the election campaign, the Greens say, an independent commission should be set up to investigate the detainee issue. And, most ominous from Swapo's point of view: "The persons responsible should be identified and called to account as quickly as possible. In particular, legal action must, in our view, be taken immediately against Security Chief Hauala, who may be presumed

to have played a major part in the torture of detainees."

Finally, the letter demands that the victims of torture and the members of their families must be rehabilitated and given adequate compensation.



Hamutenya

Security Chief Solomon Hauala, who is also second in command of Plan and whom the detainees nicknamed "Jesus" and speak of as "The Butcher of Lubango," is still in Angola, though rumours of his return regularly sweep Windhoek.

On the face of it, it would make sense for Swapo to set up its investigatory committee, track down the main atrocity perpetrators,



and cut its losses. Conducting an election campaign and a post-mortem at the same time would be any party's nightmare, but the issue is urgent.

There is a huge stumbling block. Asked who in authority was responsible for the purge, with its brutality and psychotic overtones, every detainee names two figures: Hauala and Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Information in the Politburo.

Under Sam Nujoma himself, Hamutenya is one of Swapo's most powerful men. Indeed, he is often spoken of, quietly, as Sam's successor. Educated and proud of it, he is a member of the large and powerful Kwanyama clan of Ovambos — unlike Nujoma, who comes from one of the minor clans — which gives him an important power base.

Swapo's Stalinist purge is by no means only to be ascribed to ethnic politics, but they played their part. The so-called Kwanyama Mafia, of which Hamutenya is the leading light, came in the process to dominate the organisation and Plan.

Two ex-detainees have testified to the FM that when they were being interrogated at Lubango, Hamutenya was present. One, a senior officer who was briefly Plan area commander for Lubango, counted Hamutenya a friend. In his case, the former area commander says, Hamutenya spoke softly to him, urging him to make up a confession.

Maybe Hamutenya was riding the tiger during a period of organisational insanity. But, say the ex-detainees, he was the link between the security service operatives in Lubango and the top leadership in Lusaka who gave legitimacy to their actions.

So any Swapo investigation will lead them to Hamutenya and the Kwanyama Mafia. Should they try to win back the south by risking an important section of the north? The roots of the purge go back to 1976, when a number of southern Namibian clans and chiefs declared for Swapo, finally giving substance to its claim to be a national resistance organisation. Slowly at first, then faster, young people from south and central Namibia started leaving, to join Plan or to get the education and training not available to them in the country. Often, it was the brightest and most ambitious who went.

Suddenly, the founders and leaders of Swapo — older men, often former Ovambo migrant workers, sometimes illiterate — found their positions being eroded.

NAMIBIA (221) *Final*

### Swapo's albatross

Swapo is in a tortuous dilemma. Some 200 of its detainees, whose existence the party has for so long denied, are back in Namibia. Most are in a black rage of bitterness; many were senior officials either in the party or the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), and are intelligent, highly articulate and determined to be heard.

The Swapo Election Directorate, which runs its campaign within the country, has responded to questions about its detainees and their treatment in two main ways: "Well, what do you expect us to do with SA spies? Kiss them?" and with the terse admission that "Swapo has made some mistakes."

Specific allegations are dismissed as SA propaganda. The organisation does not seem to see that its claim to have caught hundreds of SA spies and kept them penned up for years is not convincing. Certainly there might have been a spy or two among those rounded up, but, judging by the methods used, their capture would have been almost accidental.

Swapo's hope seems to be that if the detainee issue is ignored, it will go away. It will not.

Within Swapo, in towns and countryside, between returnees and those who stayed in



# Untag failing in duties — Pienaar

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday publicly criticised the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia for not co-operating fully with his administration in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Untag, headed by Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, had failed its obligations in its monitoring of the SWA Police and in not securing the release of Swapo-held detainees in neighbouring countries, and had shrouded in unnecessary secrecy statistics of Swapo's military wing.

Addressing a municipal congress at Swakopmund, Mr Pienaar said Untag police monitors had been repeatedly invited to accompany SWA Police on patrols but had failed to respond.

Instead, Untag police maintained a presence at refugee reception centres to receive allegations of misconduct against the SWA Police.

Only 4% of the complaints against the police had been substantiated but the unfounded rumours had created an unfounded perception of the police which Untag could have helped to dispel.

Untag should accept responsibility for repatriating remaining Swapo-held detainees, Mr Pienaar said.

"We have had the return of some and they have brought back sad evidence of their suffering. "But they are also convinced that many more are still being held.

"Figures range from 300 to more than 1 000."

— Sapa

*ONE Times 25/1/88*  
**Chiefs want more police 221**

WINDHOEK. — Traditional tribal leaders in northern Namibia have requested the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to increase the police force in Ovambo.

According to a statement issued by the chairman of the Solidarity Movement of Traditional Leaders (SMTL), Mr Gabriel Kautuima, people lived in fear of intimidation by Swapo members in northern Namibia and were scared to lay charges against Swapo.

The statement said tribal leaders were concerned at the planned removal of former police counter-insurgency units (Koevoet) from Ovambo.

Mr Kautuima heads the largest Ovambo tribe, the Kwanyaama. The SMTL supports the DTA. — Sapa



CNT-11285 25/8/81  
221

## DTA in appeal for 'calm'

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance appealed yesterday to supporters to remain calm and not be provoked into retaliation by escalating violence against them.

The appeal for restraint came ahead of two large political rallies to be held in Katutura township outside Windhoek tomorrow by the DTA and Swapo.

The date, regarded as sensitive, is observed by Swapo as Namibia Day in commemoration of the first shots fired in the bush war by Swapo guerillas at a police station at Ongulumbashe in Ovambo on August 26, 1966.

In a statement issued in Windhoek the DTA said it was committed "to peace and a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem". — Sapa

**Freed Namibian dissidents  
tell of 'McCarthy-like  
witch-hunts' of intellectuals**



Swapo leader  
Sam Nujoma ...  
even Swapo  
sympathisers  
are critical

# Nujoma's wife was in Swapo jail, say ex-detainees

221  
W. M. M. U.  
25-31/8/89

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY  
and Weekly Mail Reporters

AN atmosphere of "absurd paranoia and spy-obsession" ran so rampant within the South West Africa People's Organisation that even president Sam Nujoma's wife was once detained as a "South African spy".

This revelation by a group of Swapo dissidents, while publicly denied by Swapo headquarters, has been privately confirmed by a top-level Swapo official.

Persistent, detailed claims of torture and atrocities made by 237 former detainees who have returned to Namibia have led even longstanding allies of the organisation to rebuke Swapo and demand a full inquiry into the treatment of "suspected spies" arrested between 1980 and 1989 and held at the Minya, Ethiopia and Kakuiya camps near Lubango in southwestern Angola.

The majority of the detainees now speaking out in Windhoek are former members of Swapo, many of whom held posts at politburo level. Most still subscribe to the aims of the organisation.

They claim that members of Swapo's internal security units conducted a "McCarthy"-like spate of arrests against members of the movement, particularly in the mid-1980s, in which hundreds of cadres were imprisoned and called upon in turn to name further suspects.

The detainees blame the security apparatus, headed by Solomon Hauala (known by the *nom de guerre* "Jesus") for perpetrating a wave of terror. It was sparked, they say, by jealousy and anti-intellectualism among the poorly educated security personnel — it is alleged that a large proportion of the detainees were Swapo students studying at universities abroad — as well as tribal rivalries, with the majority of the detainees not coming from Owamboland.

The story of the detention of Kowambo Nujoma — her maiden name

P.T.O. — D



221 wmail 25-31/8/89

## Nujoma's wife was in Swapo jail, say former detainees

was Katjimuina — emerged among the welter of allegations made by the returned detainees.

According to former Swapo member Emma Kambangula, after she was taken to the Minya detention base near Lubango in 1986, one Hilma Mushimba arrived. Mushimba's brother Aaron Mushimba, a former politburo member, and her sister Kowambo, the Swapo president's wife, were also held at Minya on suspicion of "spying", as Kambangula soon learned.

Hilma Mushimba said she had been forced, after interrogation, to say her sister was a South African agent. And at one point during her three years in detention, Emma Kambangula heard Swapo security guards discussing the detention of the president's wife: they appeared confused, saying "Sam Nujoma's wife has been arrested for being a South African spy — who is going to be next?"

It is not clear how long Kowambo Nujoma was detained for, as she was reportedly held separately. She is now believed to have been reconciled with the movement. She is apparently in East Germany, and according to a Swapo official in Windhoek, will return to Namibia with her husband.

Other sources in Windhoek say they believe she was probably detained because she voiced complaints about the arrest of family members and friends.

Kambangula said she saw Aaron Mushimba emerging from the "torture chambers" at Minya, while she was serving a "sentence" involving hard labour.

A Swapo official in Windhoek last week denied these claims, saying Aaron Mushimba was back in the Namibian capital and was an "active Swapo member". Swapo maintains that Kambangula's allegations about the arrest of Nujoma's wife are a result of her still being a South African spy, and "continuing to do her work (for Pretoria).

Whatever the truth of the particular case of Kowambo and Aaron Mushimba, it is clear that most of the returnees have not resolved their differences with Swapo, and they insist that several hundred detainees have yet to be accounted for.

They have formed a "Political Consultative Committee" to campaign for the safe return of the detainees they allege are still being held.

Some of the stories have told of shocking brutality — including prisoners being held in underground pits, beaten with sticks, subjected to electrical shocks and burning — and groups ranging from the UN Transition Assistance Group, the Red Cross, Amnesty International and even political allies of Swapo such as

●From PAGE 1

the West German Green Party are pressing for Swapo to clarify its stance "once and for all".

Detainees' representative Riundja Ali Kaakunga, a former deputy administrative secretary on Swapo's central committee, has denied that he or his fellow-internees were South African agents, and accuses the Swapo president of handing over the investigations into allegations of spying to "dishonest, highly incompetent and trigger-happy members of the security wing of the organisation".

Although it is accepted that South African agents may, over the years, have infiltrated Swapo, Kaakunga says an atmosphere of "absurd paranoia and spy-obsession" was allowed to develop.

Responding to the criticism, Swapo's head of foreign liaison in the movement's election directorate, Theo Ben-Gurirab, said it had been discovered since the return of the detainees that "some were tortured and that some of the officers charged with gathering information (from detainees accused of being South African spies) ... had taken the law ... into their own hands and have carried out brutalities against these persons which we very much regret".

Ben-Gurirab said the persons responsible would be held to account if they "were found within the existing structures of Swapo", but both he and information and publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya denied claims that many more detainees were still being held. Swapo challenged the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other concerned parties to travel to Angola and Zambia to identify the camps where further detainees were supposedly imprisoned.

In an open letter to Swapo this week, the Green Party — which describes itself as a supporter of the liberation movement "for many years", and hopes to continue to support a free and democratic Namibia after independence — said it had learned of "terrible conditions in your (Swapo) camps, torture and the arbitrary use of force, as well as of killings.

"We ourselves have talked to a number of former prisoners," the party wrote. "In describing the situation, some of them may have exaggerated, but there is hardly any doubt in our minds that the reports are essentially true." The party said that while the "human rights violations in Swapo camps" may not have been as extreme as those "for which the South African regime is responsible", this "does not ... justify what has happened.



**W**ARTY AHTISAARI raised his pale Nordic eyes from his grilled sole, fixed them reflectively on the dry hills outside Windhoek and said: "If anybody had suggested to me in 1976 that I would become United Nations Special Representative in Namibia I would have told them, 'You must be out of your mind'."

Having been doing the job on the ground in Namibia for nearly five months he may sometimes wonder whether he was out of his mind to accept it in the first place. It has proved an extraordinarily tough assignment, largely because not everyone involved agrees on what the job entails.

Some in Swapo and in the African bloc at the UN appear sometimes to think his task is to replace the South African administrator-general as a kind of interim governor.

There is an apparent expectation that he should ensure that Swapo is ushered into power in an automatic extension of the status of "sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people", once conferred on the organisation by the UN but subsequently dropped at South Africa's insistence as part of the Angola-Namibia accord of 1988.

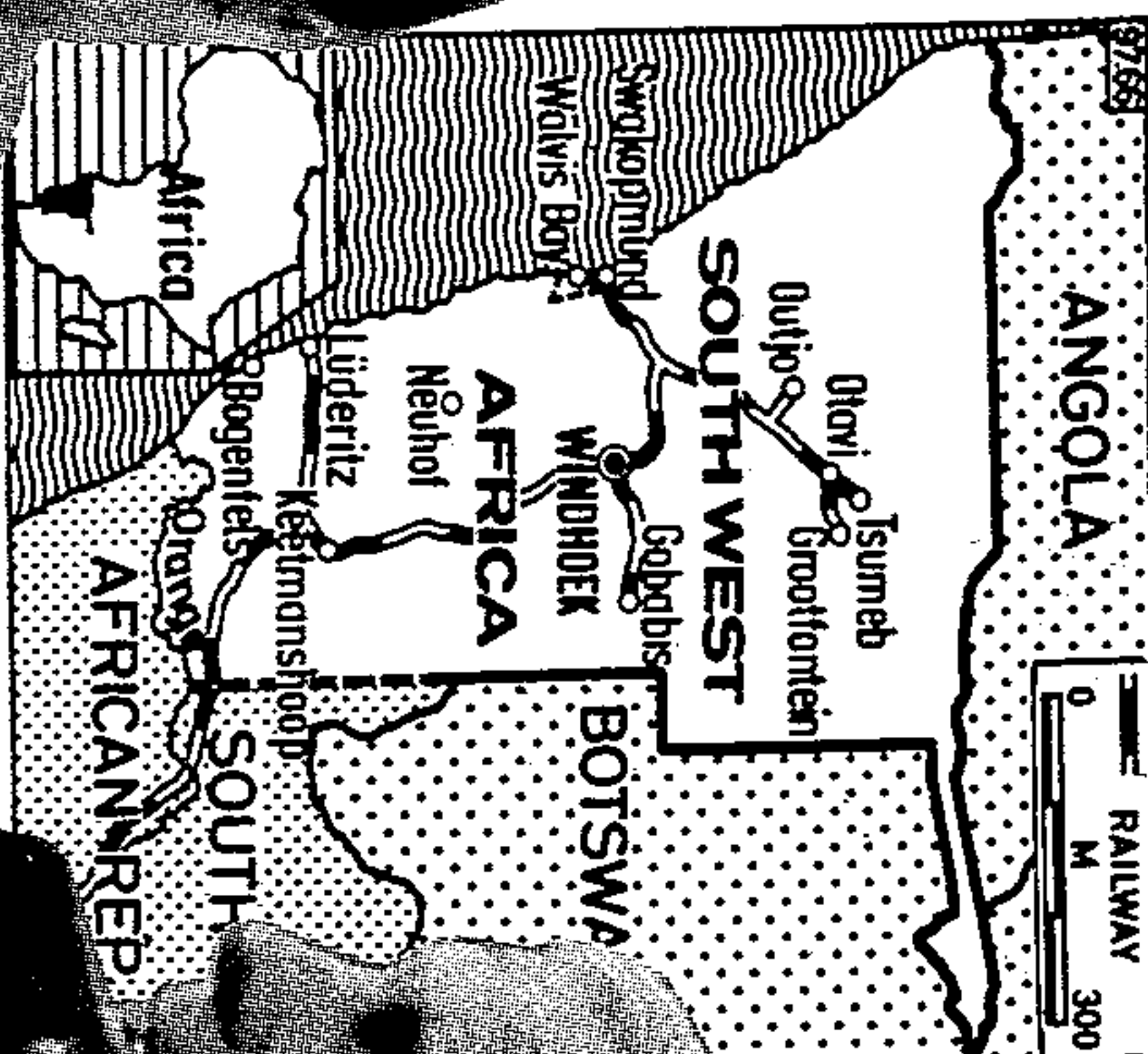
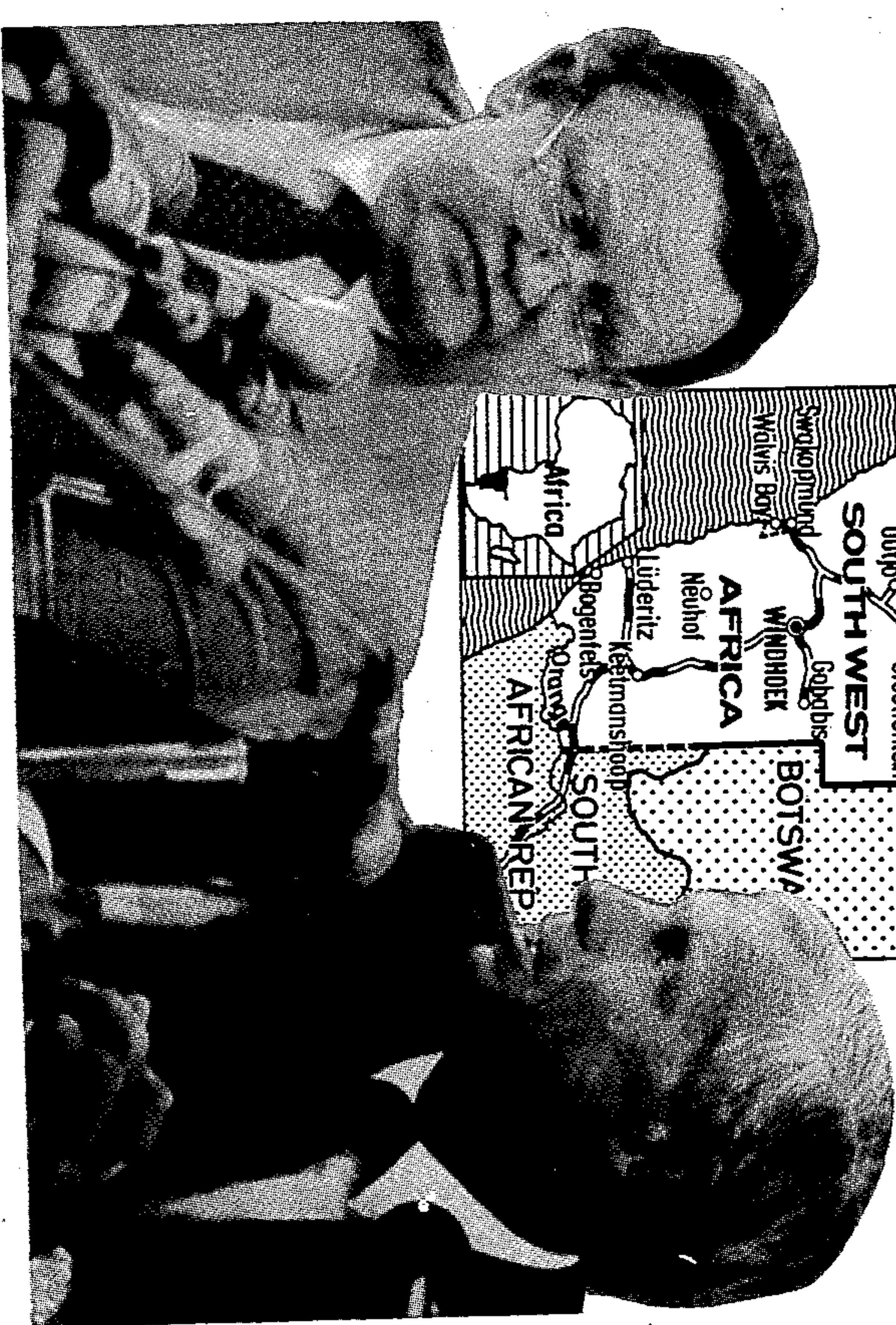
The South African government, while adopting a more legally correct stance, has not been prepared to bend inordinately backwards to ease his task. But neither has it gone out of its way to make things difficult for him, for Pretoria, having at last decided to give Namibia its independence, wants to get as much international credit for it as possible.

**T**HE Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, appears personally to have striven for absolute correctness in his dealings with him.

For his part Mr Ahtisaari appears to have tried to be impartial in exercising his function of ensuring that the Resolution 435 Independence process is carried out properly and culminates in a free and fair election.

The combined effect has been to put him conspicuously in the middle of the tensions and squabbles around the independence exercise, making him an obvious target for scapegoat-seekers and political opportunists — but not necessarily a vulnerable one.

With the firmness with which he embeds his large bulk into a luncheon chair, the portly Finn has refused to be budged. In a TV interview in 1977, Brock he recalled having once said that



# Hot seat and grilled sole

## FOCUS

Influenced largely by the deeply distrustful President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the African bloc only last week accused South Africa in the Security Council of plotting to rig the election.

The high-powered group of observers from the liberal establishment in America who visited Namibia this month were equally suspicious, though somewhat less categorical about Pretoria's perfidy.

With such attitudes current in international political circles, Mr Ahtisaari is in a precarious situation. He must know how far he is sticking his neck out when he says, as he did recently in Pretoria: "I am reasonably confident that we are three months away from the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia. The implementation of 435 is well on track . . ."

While Swapo president Sam Nujoma claims that Pretoria plans to register 150 000 South Africans as voters in Namibia to swing the election in its favour, Mr Ahtisaari is not afraid to say the number of South Africans likely to be registered "will have absolutely no influence on the election."

By persisting in making statements like this rather than joining in the chorus of condemnation of Pretoria, he has ensured the souring of his former popularity with the African bloc. But if it bothers him he does not show it.

**D**URING lunch in Windhoek recently he looked very much like a man enjoying his work and losing no sleep over its problems. In this he must be helped by the knowledge that the major powers in the Security Council (from whom he ultimately derives his own power) as well as his boss, Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, are happy with his performance.

According to knowledgeable analysts in that city, he prefers negotiation to confrontation in dealing with the South Africans. Inevitably this has led to suggestions that he has become too cozy with them. No-one has produced any evidence to support this, however.

Pivotal in the execution of his task is his relationship with Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, whose total control over the running of the territory in the run-up to independence gives him enormous day-to-day power.

Mr Ahtisaari's own power is more long-term and theoretical: he could scupper the independence process by ruling that the election was irregular and therefore invalid, although to get the Security Council to accept it he would have to produce good evidence, especially if he put the blame on Swapo rather than South Africa. If he and Mr Pienaar do clash openly it is

... by the major powers, including the Soviet Union



...ms could not be intimidated, adding that this should be noted in Namibia.

Through all the flak, he has by and large stuck to his middle-of-the-road course. Many politicians and observers would agree that he has not been intimidated, although there are some who think he was when he ran into what may turn out to have been his sternest test the day after he arrived in Windhoek.

That was when Swapo launched its armed incursion into northern Namibia in contravention of its undertakings and South Africa asked for Mr Ahtisaari's approval in reactivating some of its deactivated security forces.

His endorsement of that move was angrily condemned by Swapo, African bloc and other Third World countries at the UN as a ca-

...rain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher having been in Windhoek at the time.

But Mr Ahtisaari later explained that had he not given his approval the South Africans would have gone ahead anyway and they would probably have used even more force. There would then have been even greater loss of life among the Swapo cadres and greater damage to the independence prospects.

Certainly the South Africans could not have let the Swapo incursion succeed without negating everything they had fought for over the years. It is highly unlikely they were prepared to do that even if it meant jeopardising the whole Angola-Namibia agreement.

But that did not stop a flood of recriminations against Mr Ahtisaari and a demand by African countries that he be fired. He was saved

...rity Council.

The episode epitomised a phenomenon that has coloured the Namibian exercise — and views of Mr Ahtisaari's performance — from the start. While the Western and even the Communist powers in the Security Council have largely accepted the integrity of South Africa's actions in the independence exercise and its commitment to let go of Namibia, the Afro-Asian bloc in the UN have not.

AFTER years of treating the South African government as an evil, deceitful and treacherous entity the Afro-Asians, possibly caught out on the limb of their own propaganda, are finding it extremely difficult to accept that Pretoria might be playing it straight on Namibia.

...likely to be snarled before or after the election on November 6, for then the issues and the tensions will come to a head.

Some evidence has emerged to suggest that Mr Pienaar may not agree with Mr Ahtisaari's belief that his job will end not with the certification of the election result but only at independence. Independence will come, however, only after the constituent assembly that is elected in November has produced a constitution.

Whatever the merits of his case, Mr Ahtisaari, to give the Resolution 435 process a chance to run to its conclusion, must ensure that there is adequate co-operation between Mr Pienaar's administration and the UN monitoring force, Untag. He has to bear in mind that the free-wheeling emotionalism in the UN cuts no ice in Windhoek.

# ALL SET FOR THE SECURORATS

**A**s election day draws nearer, the overwhelming impression is the almost complete lack of realism and of a sense of history in the ranks of National Party and Conservative Party supporters.

Over the past 15 years, South Africa has experienced a serious deterioration of its economy; all indications point towards a further escalation of international isolation; internally a facade of stability can only be maintained with the extension of a strict and comprehensive state of emergency.

By SAMPIE TERREBLANCHE  
Professor of Economics at  
Stellenbosch University

In spite of it all, NP and CP supporters seemingly remain of the opinion that South Africa is a white country in which whites can still determine the future as well as the terms of negotiations with blacks of their choice — and without considering foreign pressures.

It is indeed frightening that so many whites can bluff themselves into this fool's paradise. It is appealing that the main policy approach of the new leadership of the NP is to bring about "fundamental reform" (sic) — not to create a non-racial society, but to guarantee that no other group will ever dominate the white group.

**I**S there nobody in the top echelon of the NP with an elementary sense of history to read the writing on the wall? Evidently not! Consequently FW gets away with this transparent escapism to a neatly disguised apartheid fairyland.

Every white voter should know that we are living in a shrinking village. In the next century the world is not going to tolerate an apartheid system and a perpetuation of white group dominance here.

Nobody can deny that South Africa is already in the inevitable and irreversible process of completely dismantling apartheid and moving towards a non-racial democracy in a one-nation state.

But the NP refuses to acknowledge these inevitabilities. Consequently we are deprived of the possibility of reaching the transitional phase towards a non-racial South Africa in good time and under reasonably favourable conditions.

At the end of the 1980s the problems confronting the South African state have become truly formidable. On the one hand the Mass Democratic Movement challenges the economic stability and the political legitimacy of the system (with overt and covert foreign sympathy and support), without being able to overthrow it.

**O**N the other, the bureaucratic state can perpetuate the *status quo* (by the extension of the state of emergency) but cannot resolve the stability and the legitimacy crisis to the extent necessary to again create conditions conducive to a high and sustained economic growth rate.

The real drama that is going to determine South Africa's destination has already shifted to the extra-parliamentary scene and towards foreign capitals. In the meantime the NP is playing dirty electoral politics with the pretext that it is still fully in command.

In a desperate attempt to stop the rot, it presents the growing confrontation in the extra-parliamentary scene as a "subversive security crisis" but is at the same time unable to conceal or resolve its paradigm crisis in parliamentary politics.

In parliamentary politics the NP has ended up in an awkward "middle position" between "apartheid" and "democracy" — two things that cannot be reconciled. It finds it increasingly dif-

...ficult to fight the democratic and non-racially orientated DP and the blatantly racist CP at the same time. Trapped in this paradigm crisis, it has opted for an irresponsible election strategy to discredit the DP without consideration of the effects on the extra-parliamentary groups!

As in previous elections, it is exploiting white fears by beating on the black and red-peril drums.

**N**O succeed, the NP propaganda machine has to portray the extra-parliamentary groups as radical revolutionaries and communist puppets. To scare the electorate further, it is told that "the MDM has leverage and power over the DP". The pinnacle is to present those who have had talks with the ANC as traitors!

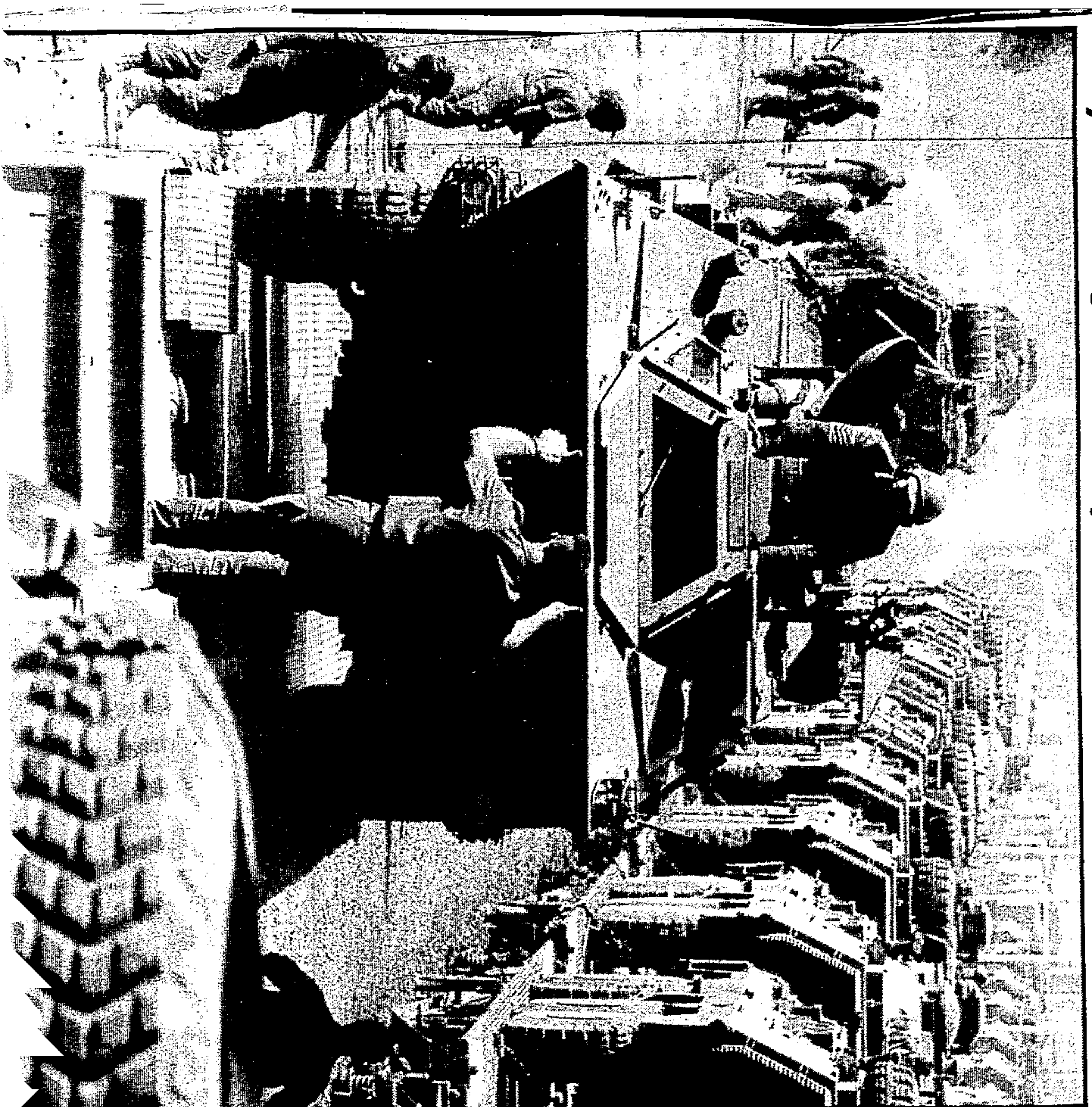
All this may be effective smear politics, but what about Day one, two or Day 100 after September 6? With which black leaders is FW going to negotiate? The majority have effectively been "convicted" as revolutionaries. Surely it cannot be expected of him to negotiate with them.

Out of this unfortunate election drama only one winner can emerge — the Security Establishment. The logic is simple: With so many dangerous blacks and whites around and with a hostile outside world, there is only one way to perpetuate white dominance and that is power consolidation with the Security Establishment at the centre stage.

Anyone still believing that FW wants to take on the securocrats will be mistaken. After this precarious "peril" election campaign, he will not dare to.



23 yrs ago today gunfire in a Namibian village heralded the start of war . . .





20 000 lives and millions of rands worth of destruction later the guns are silent . . .

# What wars if all about?

221

The Star

26/08/89

## WINDHOEK —

On a warm spring day 23 years ago, the bush around the village of Ongulumbashe in northern Namibia reverberated to the sounds of gunfire that heralded the start of one of Africa's longest-running conflicts.

There is little trace left of Namibia's Sarajevo, save in the clouding memories of some of the villagers.

On August 26 1989 — more than 20 000 lives and untold hundreds of millions of rands of destruction later — the guns are silent and the vast semi-desert territory is on the road to independence through a United Nations-monitored peace plan. But what was it all about?

Was it a struggle for national liberation by a God-fearing, decorated, morally correct and honest organisation fighting against the system of apartheid which had been condemned by the world as a crime against hu-

manity?

Or was it a fight by a God-fearing, dedicated, morally correct and honest group of people against the evils of a satanic communism?

Opinions differ according to which side of the Swapo/SADF divide one lies.

Swapo's version is that it took up arms to free its country from occupation and oppression in July 1966 after the World Court turned down an attempt by Ethiopia and Liberia to have South Africa's mandated rule over the semi-desert territory declared illegal.

The organisation's own propaganda — much of it from the mouth of its President, Sam Nujoma, has it that its highly trained and motivated guerrillas wreaked havoc on SADF and local police forces across northern Namibia, setting up "liberated zones" among sympathetic and highly politicised people on their way to what would have eventually been a glorious victory "through the barrel of a gun".

a picture of Swapo as a terrorist organisation dedicated to anti-Christian communism which used intimidatory methods to further its political objectives.

The SADF's Swapo is an organisation which was highly ineffective militarily, never managing to set up bases on Namibian soil, and suffering terrible casualties on the rare occasions its insurgents did stand and fight.

SADF officers firmly believe the people of northern Namibia were won over by the military's "hearts and minds" strategies and betrayed guerrillas regularly, thus contributing in large measure to the success of the counter-insurgency campaign.

Swapo clearly believes that it was the armed struggle, through its armed wing PLAN, that eventually forced the South Africans into conceding Namibian independence. The SADF's veterans believe they deserve a place in the military history books as being only the second army — after the British in Malaya — to win an anti-guerrilla war.

### BRENDAN SEERY

little war suffered multiple injuries, probably lies between the two extremes.

Most independent military observers believe there was little danger of the SADF ever being defeated on the battlefield. Whether their "body count" of Swapo dead as 12 000 is accurate or not, the fact remains that the insurgents suffered heavily.

Learning the lessons from Malaya, Vietnam and Rhodesia, the South Africans developed their own, highly-mobile mechanised counter-insurgency tactics (as perfected by the police "Koevoet" counter-insurgency unit).

They also employed their air power and high-tech killing machinery to good effect and their frequent excursions into Angola and support of Unita deprived Swapo of the safe rear bases which are vital to the

prosecution of a successful insurgent campaign.

Yet Swapo was far from being wiped out as a military force either.

SADF briefings — right from the early days — had as their central theme "we are winning". Every year, though, the war cost more and more and tied down greater numbers of soldiers until (according to some estimates) 40 000 South Africans were involved and the taxpayers on the other side of the Orange River were forking out R2 million a day.

South Africa's stated losses — of 715 or so killed in action during the entire war — are open to some doubt as the military patiently did not reveal all of its casualties (particularly among "black" units like 32 Battalion, which was formed by ex-members of the FVLA from Angola).

The "hearts and minds" campaign was almost certainly the same abject failure it was in Rhodesia. Swapo's support in the north owed much to the continued "occupation" and occasional acts of brutality of the security forces.

The SADF intelligence briefings made much of the fact that the "locals" were supplying much information to the security forces. Yet people were paid and there is no way historians will be able to tell whether the "information" provided to the military was actually useful.

"Koevoet" veterans have a slightly different view of things than does the army. They scornfully brush aside the military claims that Swapo insurgents could last only seven days in central Owambo before being picked up or eliminated.

In one case a Swapo commander and his group of men successfully eluded their Koevoet Nemesis for over three years in the Oshivelo area.

Also, some of the former police counter-insurgency fighters recall their respect for some of the tenacious guerrillas they found. The insurgents showed themselves capable on many occasions of using their RPG-7 rocket launchers to devastating effect, particularly against the Casspirs of a "Koevoet" follow-up patrol.

week, former SADF Major-General M J du Plessis — one of the commanders of the bloody raid on Cassinga in Angola in May 1978 — said he did not believe the war was a waste of time and young lives, given the probability that his former enemies are considered likely to form the next government in Windhoek.

For Pretoria, the exercise would have been useful.

## F

irst of all, it honed the SADF machine and its weaponry into a highly-effective force — a force against which even the most sophisticated guerrilla army (including the ANC) will find a fearsome opponent.

But, most importantly, by depriving Swapo of a military victory — one, for example, which would eventually have occurred in Rhodesia had it not been for Lancaster House — and allowing the Namibia dispute to be settled around a negotiating table, Pretoria has set powerful precedents for its domestic policy of evolution and reform.



# Alliance upstages Swapo

NAMIBIA'S Democratic Turnhalle Alliance hijacked one of Swapo's most significant days of commemoration yesterday when thousands of its supporters marched through the streets of Windhoek's Katutura township.

Chanting "Viva DTA down Swapo, down", they snaked through the Swapo stronghold on Namibia Day,

By PETER KENNY

which marks the start of the war against South Africa.

Some Swapo supporters traded abuse with DTA supporters, while riot police kept watch from a distance.

All 1 000 United Nations police monitors were on full alert.

Leaders from both parties

appealed for calm and met with senior UN officials to try to hammer out a code of conduct to facilitate peaceful rallies.

Swapo itself held a mass rally in Katima Mulilo, considered a DTA stronghold, on the banks of the Zambezi River, bordering Zambia.

In Windhoek, Swapo postponed a rally, planned for yesterday, until today.



# Torture charges hurting Swapo

JOHANNESBURG. — New allegations of torture and murder by Swapo's leaders of their own members in detention camps in Angola have increased doubts about the movement's ability to win a majority in November's elections in Namibia.

Further revelations later this week are also expected to put pressure on the Labour Party's foreign affairs spokesman Mr Gerald Kaufman and Mrs Glensy Klinock, wife of the Labour leader, who recently made short visits to Namibia and gave Swapo a clean bill of health on human rights.

They limited their criticisms to the conduct of Koewoel, the South African trained counter-insurgency force which has since been disbanded.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma and other senior leaders have been gripped by "absurd paranoia and spy-obsession" which even led to the detention of Mr Nujoma's own wife, Johannesburg's Weekly Mail reported at the weekend.

In its front page report, the Mail, long a staunch supporter of Swapo, accuses Mr Nujoma, Swapo information secretary Mr Hidepo Hamutenwa and security chief Mr Solomon Jesus Hauala, known as "the Butcher of Lubango", of conducting witch hunts against their own followers.

The persistent, detailed allegations of atrocities made by 237 former Swapo detainees who have so far returned home have led other long-standing allies of the organisation to issue rebukes. Swapo's problems are particularly acute in Germany where the socialist SPD party and Green Party have demanded a full inquiry into the treatment of up to 2000 Swapo followers arrested between 1980 and 1989 and held in primitive detention camps near Lubango in south-west Angola.

In an open letter to Swapo this week, the German Greens said they had learned of "terrible conditions in your (Swapo) camps" torture, the use of force and killings. "We have talked to a number of former prisoners. There is hardly any doubt in our minds that their reports are essentially true."

The allegations follow the recent publication of a document by former Swapo politburo member Mr Rindja Ali Kaakunga which lists 24 forms of torture used by Swapo's security service. Mr Kaakunga also says a special murder squad was organised by Mr Hauala.

Among the methods listed were: ● The rubbing of gasoline, salt and chili into the fresh wounds of suspects after beatings, or into their anuses. ● Repeated total burials of suspects in dry sand for periods of two to three minutes, often resulting in death.

● The tying tight of parachute ropes on to temporal arteries until the victim's face swelled and he collapsed. ● The breaking of fingers in the barrels of AK-47 rifles. "Victims were taken one by one and thrown into inaccessibly deep ditches of the Leba Mountains (in south-west Angola)," says the document. "Evidence to this are the countless shallow graves, usually marked by an aloe plant, around the Lubango and Indungu areas."

Mr Kaakunga himself had been listed as "disappeared" by Amnesty International for three years. He said he had returned voluntarily, at the Swapo leadership's request, to Angola in 1986 from a study course in law at Warwick University. On arrival he was accused of being a South African spy.

After a month of beatings he agreed to write a "confession". He then read the document for a video recording which was distributed throughout the world along with "confessions" by other "South African spies". Later, Mr Kaakunga was imprisoned in solitary confinement for two years in a cell four metres under the ground.

The Weekly Mail also said Swapo detained Mrs Kowambo Nujoma in 1986 on charges that she was "a South African spy". She was detained at Minya camp, where there were a number of notorious torture chambers. Arrested with Mrs Nujoma on the same charges was her brother, Mr Aaron Mushimba, a former member of Swapo's executive politburo.

Mrs Nujoma was probably arrested because she complained about detentions of other members of her family and of some of her friends, said the newspaper.

It is not clear for how long she and Mr Mushimba were incarcerated in Minya, but both are now believed to be in East Germany where they have been reconciled with Mr Nujoma.

In Windhoek, the Parents' Committee, which is demanding that Swapo release details of people it killed, said more than 500 members who were arrested in Angola are still unaccounted for.

The troubles in Swapo have undoubtedly dented its election prospects. One Windhoek journalist who watches political developments closely said that for the first time he was contemplating a Swapo defeat in the November election. A few weeks ago he was forecasting Swapo would obtain 67% of the vote, the figure necessary to allow the movement to write Namibia's independence constitution on its own. "Now I think they might win only 48% and certainly no more than 58%," he said. — Sunday Telegraph



PARANOIA . . . Mr Nujoma, whose wife was detained as a spy.

221 B/Deary 30/8/89.

# UN holding talks about SA conduct in Namibia

NEW YORK — UN Security Council members held private consultations this week on a proposed resolution criticising SA for failing to comply with the UN independence plan for Namibia and suggesting an increase in the size of the UN force in the territory.

Council sources said Britain and the US were trying to soften the text.

Last Tuesday the council suspended debate on the situation in Namibia while negotiations continued on a resolution.

Many African and other non-aligned speakers had accused Pretoria of trying to undermine the independence plan, which calls for

elections in November for a constituent assembly.

The independence process is being monitored by a UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), comprising more than 6 000 troops, police and civilian officials.

## Modified

A proposed resolution had originally called on Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to increase the number of Untag troops from 4 650 to 7 500.

However, at the insistence of most, if not all, of the Security Council's five permanent members, who are to pay more than half the UN operation's cost of more than \$400m, this

was later modified to a request that the Secretary General review the situation and determine whether additional forces of troops and police were needed.

But council sources said Britain and the US were still unhappy with language singling out SA instead of calling on all parties to comply with the UN plan, almost scuttled from the start in April, when hundreds of Swapo guerrillas infiltrated into Namibia from Angola.

One non-aligned council member said his group opposed any further softening of the text, since their purpose in holding the debate was to spotlight alleged shortcomings by SA. — Sapa-Reuter.



CAT Times 30/11/89  
221

## Swapo's defence policy

READERS who are tired of hearing about the NP, CP and DP defence policies might be interested to know what Swapo's would be if it should come to power.

According to Swapo's election manifesto it would form an army, based on a core of former insurgents, which would "recruit all loyal and able-bodied Namibians of the age between 17 and 45 years". Part of the process would be lengthy conscription — "all male youths of 17 years will undergo military training and perform at least two years of military duty or national service". No mention is made of any arrangement to provide for conscientious objectors.

The army would have "a defensive character" because Swapo would "pursue a policy of peaceful co-existence with its neighbours" and "will take part in agricultural production, construction and other civil duties".

● In my opinion, whoever ends up running an independent Namibia will find that the security problem is not a military but a police one: There might very well be a post-independence upsurge in violent crime, a phenomenon which occurs in Africa because insurgent movements, unlike more formal military bodies, rarely keep close track of their weapons and munitions.

The result is usually a large number of forgotten weapons caches scattered about, the contents of which inevitably end up being put to criminal use. This happened in Zimbabwe and Mozambique; and I am told an AK-47, or a Tokarev or Makarov pistol, may be obtained for a modest price in Soweto and elsewhere.

that had lapsed due to various factors during the past 30 years.

How can one revive traditions by abolishing them? Surely the SADF should have gone back to the long-way-up-short-way-down salute which, thanks to injudicious tampering, ended up as a type of sloppy fly-catching wave?

At the same time the recommendations apparently did not include a return to the Sam Browne, which many Permanent Force sergeants-major lust after.

Strange! My advice is: Don't rush into something which then becomes immutable because of fear of losing face (which happened with the Sam Browne).

## PLAN fighters return 'in civvies'

CAW 7/2/83  
Own Correspondent

3/18/89 (22)

WINDHOEK. — Four months after Namibia's bush fighting ended, United Nations' refusal to divulge the location and strength of former Swapo guerillas has irked administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar.

Undisclosed numbers of former People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) fighters are required by Resolution 435 and subsequent ceasefire agreements to be contained to Angola under UN monitoring.

But Untag officials say most have opted to return as unarmed civilians

under a UN refugee repatriation programme, and officials will not disclose how many guerrillas are confined in Angola.

"The administrator-general is not wavering from his standpoint — he wants to know exactly what is happening with the PLAN fighters," government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

An agreement in April required PLAN fighters to be confined to centres north of the 16th parallel in Angola, under Untag monitoring.



# Broedertwis confuses fight for power in Windhoek

221

SMK  
3/18/89

WINDHOEK — Namibia's independence clock stands at five minutes to midnight.

There is a strong possibility that the future will see a Swapo government in Windhoek's Tintenpalast government building.

Yet, even at this late stage, the conservatives and those who like to be called "moderates" in white Namibian politics appear more interested in bickering, mud-slinging and back-stabbing among themselves than they do in tackling their common enemy.

Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA), led by Kosie Pretorius, say they are firmly opposed to Swapo's semi-socialist, egalitarian vision of Namibia — a Namibia where all would be equal, redistribution of wealth would occur to some degree and where relations with "the racist regime" in Pretoria would be limited to necessary trade only.

This week both parties were hard at it putting the election campaign boot into each other, again proving it would be easier for the proverbial camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for the two to sit down and thrash out a united front and strategy for tackling Swapo at the polls.

## Tyres slashed

Political memories are long and vigorous in this desert land. Mr Mudge and Mr Pretorius will never forget the day back in 1977 when Mr Mudge — defeated in a bid for the leadership of the NP-SWA — stomped out of the party congress in Windhoek accompanied by a clutch of sympathisers.

Coming five years before the South African NP split, the SWA broedertwis — which led to the formation of the Republican Party and later the multiracial DTA — spread across the country. Families split into verlig and verkrampt factions, car tyres were slashed and punches were thrown in some of the more heated incidents in plateland towns.

Mr Mudge's position then — of a paternal white baas guiding the direction and pace of reform — would probably parallel that of acting President de Klerk today. His former colleagues in the NP-SWA, seeing the winds of reform blowing away petty apartheid, remained closer to the ideological line that would eventually be followed by Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party. In

Two of Namibia's major political parties seem more interested in mud-slinging and back-biting than in tackling Swapo, reports **BRENDAN SEERY** of The Star's Africa News Service

fact, the man who won the leadership struggle against Mr Mudge — veteran politician Mr A H du Plessis — eventually joined the CP when he retired to a Free State farm.

The Nats and the DTA have been at each other's throats constantly since the 1977 split, and scarcely a week goes past without editorial salvos being exchanged by their party newspapers.

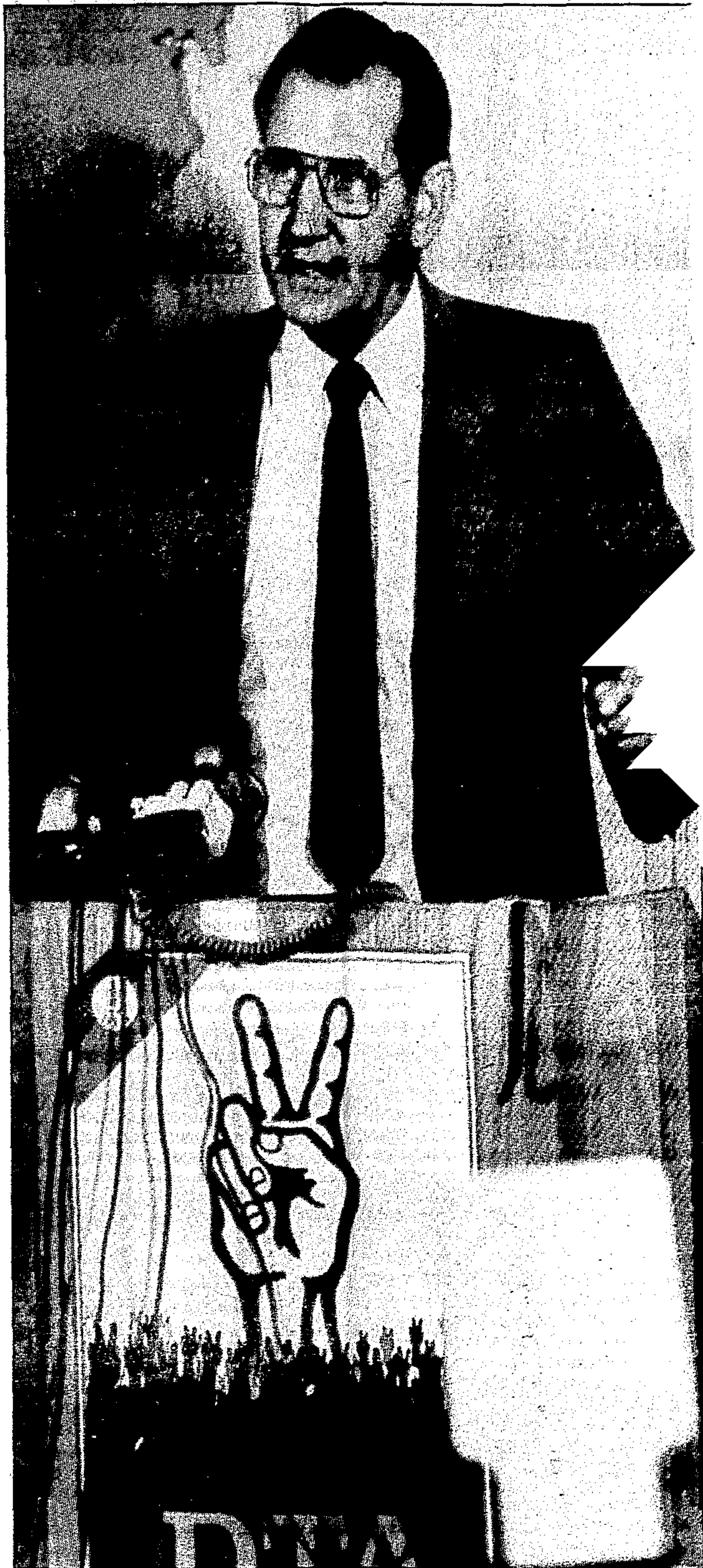
The two parties were members of the South African-appointed transitional government which held office in Windhoek from June 1985 until early this year. Their ideological differences and bickering meant that the administration was unable to reach agreement on the substantial changes to the apartheid foundations of society which could have won grassroots support away from Swapo.

The Nats have accused the DTA of trying to "out-Swapo Swapo" in their constitution and election promises. Mr Mudge and his men have hit back at Mr Pretorius, pointing to the meeting earlier this year between himself and Swapo's top election officials, including election director Mr Hage Geingob. DTA newspapers, scornfully saying "nobody makes better tea than Hage and Five Roses", have even floated the far-fetched idea of an NP-SWA/Swapo alliance.

In the middle of the propaganda "Boer war" — assailed from all sides by canvassers, posters and pamphlets — sit the white voters. With no sign of a truce between the two parties, they feel most comfortable about who to back.

Most will have only two options:

- Vote for the Nats in the hope they will at least command a significant section of support to fight for minority rights in the Constituent Assembly which will be elected by the November majority-rule polls.
- Vote for the DTA — unpalatable as it may seem — as one way of preventing a total Swapo takeover through its winning a two-thirds majority in the Assembly.



When Mr Dirk Mudge stormed out of an NP-SWA congress to form the multiracial DTA, Namibia was split between verlig and verkrampt factions.



# Namibian jitters boost SA insurers

221 31/8/89  
KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Namibian civil service jitters over pension security under a Swap-dominated government are boosting business for three SA insurance giants by at least R600m.

Old Mutual, Sanlam and Southern life — chosen because of their investment in Namibia — between them will probably get up to two thirds of a billion-rand government pension fund in individual retirement annuity contracts.

Sanlam has also been chosen by tender to take over the nine-year-old government pension fund administration.

Legislation to be implemented by October 1 will switch management of the R1 080m pension fund to the insurance company and give 49 000 fund members the option of withdrawing accumulated benefits for reinvestment, Finance Secretary Johan Jones said yesterday.

Members opting to take out contributions, multiplied four-fold with government contributions, will be required to place the accumulated benefits in retirement annuities with one of the three insurers.

Civil pensions commissioner Hugo Truter said he estimated at least 60% of the fund's members were likely to take up the payout option.

Jones said a decision to privatise administration of the fund was efficiency-motivated.

"It was mainly for the reason of efficiency. We looked at what happened in SA and we did not want that to happen here."

Eight trustees will control the new fund, four appointed by government and four by members.

The lump sum payout option was prompted by widening concern at security of pensions, and fears among government servants of retiring destitute, Jones said.

Reported and rumoured statements by Swapo officials — among them Sam Nujoma and Anton Lubowski — that the movement would not honour pension or debt obligations triggered concern that valuable government staff would resign.

"We in the service got worried that there would be an outflow of government officials from Namibia. We wanted to prevent that and this decision has had that effect," Jones said.

Sapa reports Namibia's Government Staff Association (GSSA) yesterday urged all members, who converted their current pension benefits into private retirement annuities, to insist that the annuities should mature inside the country.

A statement from the GSSA warned: "It may prove extremely difficult to withdraw pension funds from a foreign country for those staying on in Namibia after retirement."

## Debt secret

□ From Page 1

March 31 1989, other liabilities stand at R5,6bn — R3,3bn higher than the previous year. Part of the increase must be due to a higher level of foreign debt.

Clues are to be found in the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin. The BoP statistics show foreign short-term liabilities of the Reserve Bank and other SA banks rose by R904m in the first quarter of this year.

Reserve Bank senior deputy governor Japie Jacobs said it would be "ridiculous" to assume the R3,3bn rise in "other liabilities" was due mainly to foreign loans. "It is impossible to ascertain our foreign loans from the accounts. Right now, SA's foreign

debt situation is receiving too much attention and it is not prudent to disclose our commitments to foreign banks."

He likened the Bank's decision to stop disclosing the level of its foreign debt to Customs and Excise's move about two years ago to stop providing a breakdown of SA's trading partners.

The Bank's balance sheet also provides information on the extent to which forward cover losses inflated the money supply in the year to March 1989. The "gold and foreign exchange contingency reserve account" surged by R8,6bn — from R2,56bn in March 1988 to R11,16bn a year later.



NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1989 - SEPT.

## Homeward bound

More and more South Africans are flocking to Namibia — some from as far away as Germany — to register as voters in Namibia's pre-independence election.

By the end of last week, 3 171 had registered at Ariamsvlei, 2 670 from SA. At Noordoewer, 1 817 people had registered, of which 1 180 arrived from SA — making a total of 3 850 voters registered at these two most-frequented posts.

In terms of the criteria agreed for registration, the franchise applies to anyone born in Namibia; born of Namibian parents; or residing in the territory for four years at the time of registration.

Registration began on July 3 and is open until September 15 (by which time Sam Nujoma must have returned to register if he wants to vote). It is estimated there are 667 000 eligible voters in all — in and outside the country. Estimates for eligible South Africans have been as high as 150 000, according to Swapo. Sources at the Administrator-General's office believe the figure is closer to 40 000.

### Objections

Referring to objections to the registration procedure levelled by the OAU, Swapo and others, Untag's electoral director, Hisham Omayad, says that as long as voters fulfil the criteria, there isn't anything irregular or illegal about their registration. Objections are not only confined to the qualification of voters. Organisers of the busing in of potential voters are also under fire.

The busing began last month and has recently picked up momentum because of co-ordination efforts of various transport services.

The Rapportryers are arranging coach tours free of charge, after an anonymous donor agreed to cover the costs. Last weekend alone, 1 300 people used this service.

Another co-ordinator of bus trips to Namibia, Hannes Bernatzeder, of the Sudwester Verein in Johannesburg, says the reason for registration is private, not political. He points out that voters are free to cast their vote as they please: "A large percentage of these people believe their economic future lies with Namibia and they are eager to return." He sees his function as a co-ordinator rather than as influencing the election.

In total, probably no more than 10 000 people will actually make the long trip twice — once to register, the second time to cast their vote. It is undeniable that there is strong support for the registration of SA residents by the DTA and the National Party of SWA. ■



# Unease over detainees affair in Swapo

NAMIBIANS want to hear the true story about the detention of South West African Peoples' Organisation members "so they can see their movement purge itself of this unfortunate incident and concentrate on the independence elections".

So says Namibian press photographer John Liebenberg, a long-standing Swapo supporter who broke the Swapo spy drama story two months ago. The story was published in *The Namibian* newspaper.

Between 1980 and 1989 several Swapo members were detained by the organisation on suspicion of being South African spies. These people, on their return to the country recently, denied they were spies and alleged they were tortured in prison camps.

"The people in Namibia are perplexed. Ex-detainees are telling horrific stories of their experiences in

**In Windhoek, long-standing Swapo supporters are urging the organisation to bring out the missing detainees 'so that we can put this all behind us'.**

**CASSANDRA MOODLEY reports**

prison camps. Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who were detainees are missing. And accusations are being hurled at the liberation movement with whom their hopes lay," said Liebenberg, who was responsible for two of the most vivid photographs depicting atrocities in Namibia by the South African squad, Koevoet.

Liebenberg said he felt compelled to write the story of the Swapo detainees after visiting a camp in Lubango, Angola.

"If I didn't see it myself I wouldn't

have believed it. My sympathies have always been with Swapo but when I went to Lubango earlier this year and heard the former detainees' story, my conscience would not let me ignore it. The story I wrote was for the Namibian people."

Many Swapo supporters and sympathisers have expressed concern.

United Nations Transition Assistance Group representative Fred Eckhard said his organisation was convinced the detainee issue was a serious matter that needed investigation.

Liebenberg said: "People are horrified by stories of torture but it does not mean they won't support Swapo. I can only vote for Swapo, but we must talk about these things. Committed Swapo members have thanked me for writing the story. Only white lefties have criticised me."

A former detainee, who has since rejoined Swapo, agreed.

*The Namibian* newspaper reported that Ben Boois, who had resigned from the Patriotic Unity Movement (PUM) to rejoin Swapo, felt the issue of Swapo detainees had to be addressed now to get rid of this story.

"They must bring those people (detainees still missing) and show them to the world so that we can concentrate our everything, our time, our power on the elections. It is delaying the process. We must start to concentrate our power against the enemy."

PUM was recently formed by former detainees.

Regarding allegations that detainees were still being held captive, Boois said: "All I can say at this stage is we left people behind. We don't know where they are. If Swapo can bring the people here then we can get rid of this story of detainees and stand up and fight for the liberation of this country so that everybody is united behind Swapo."

Eckhard said there were accusations that detainees were still being held in Angola, which Swapo denied, and that UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari was gathering names from half a dozen sources to compile a list of missing detainees "as free from duplication as possible".

"At this stage the list is in the hundreds," Eckhard said.

According to Liebenberg "too many have said they can never vote for the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance).

"The truth (about the camps) is not going to change the elections. It is unfortunate when this happens in a liberation struggle so let's speak about it and prevent it from happening again. Let's clear it up before the elections."

Boois believes Swapo must redeem itself before the elections. "Swapo must get down to real work now.

There are people who are afraid and feel intimidated. Their security is a stake. So a certain mechanism must be worked out that will guarantee their safety. This must be done prior to the election. We must at least see it done now. That will make us confident to cast a vote in the ballot box in favour of Swapo. Seeing that things are done, people will really change their mind."

He was quoted as saying he believed some South African spies did infiltrate Swapo but he did not "believe that SA could send thousands of spies into Swapo".

Even if Swapo's machinery did not properly check who were the spies it did not mean "they have to be exonerated ... Exonerating them means they are absolutely clean. That was their responsibility. They made the mistakes. Fine. Now they must rectify their mistakes."

The Council of Churches in Namibia said in a statement this week: "...we are aware many of the victims of this vicious cycle of wars were innocent and the time has now come for us all to unite to bring about national healing, reconciliation and unity".

The CCN has initiated talks with representatives of the ex-Swapo detainees and Swapo leaders.

In an open letter to Swapo the Green Party of West Germany, says: "A liberation movement which is fighting for respect for human rights in its own country must never lose sight of this aim in dealing with its own 'disidents'."

The letter continued: "We are aware that your opponents who have always passed over in silence the atrocities committed by South Africa, are now exploiting the suffering of the detainees for their own transparent political ends.

The Green's set out five demands:

- High-ranking Swapo officials unequivocally prove that there are no more detainees.

- An independent commission of inquiry be set up as a matter of urgency as "delay plays into the hands of political opponent".

- Persons responsible for the atrocities be identified and called to account as quickly as possible. Specifically, legal action is called for against Solomon Hauala, "who may be presumed to have played a major part in the torture of detainees".

- The victims be rehabilitated and compensated.

- Swapo reply fully to the requests by today.

Swapo foreign affairs secretary Ben Gurirab said last week while the detainee issue "affects the Namibian community in a big way (because) it has torn families apart", Swapo did not consider it a political or electoral matter. He said community leaders,

churches, traditional leaders, Swapo officials and other political leaders should handle the question: "We do not believe the public arena is the best place to seek to resolve this issue, to seek to heal the wounds."

The demand for an inquiry was reiterated last week by the International Society for Human Rights. ISHR representative Dr Reinhard Gnauch said the appointment of the commission would present a challenge to Swapo to make its contribution to national reconciliation and "put the saving of human lives before political interests".

Swapo said this week their policy will not be influenced by the Green's letter. Asked about the commission of inquiry the representative said the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and the UN High Commission for Refugees had been invited to Angola to pinpoint the camps where the former detainees were allegedly held.

Eckhard said Untag would be taking up Swapo's invitation.

Although the detainees' claims have received relatively little attention within South Africa, their campaign has begun to dominate the political agenda in Namibia. Observers in Windhoek believe the allegations could have adverse electoral consequences for Swapo in areas outside Owamboland.







# AG turns down Swapo appeal

Star  
6/9/89  
By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has turned down an appeal by Swapo for an extension of the period allowed for Namibians to register as voters for the UN-supervised elections in November.

Mr Pienaar's official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said yesterday that the Administrator-General would not consider any extension of the September 15 deadline for the registration of voters. Mr Roux said Mr Pienaar was pleased with the way the registration process had gone, and that a total of 644 019 people — or 95 percent of the estimated total electorate in the country — have registered so far.

## IRREGULARITIES

Swapo officials yesterday met representatives of the Administrator-General's Office, and it is understood a formal appeal was made for an extension of the registration period. Swapo officials said later that they wanted the extensions because of certain "irregularities" during the registration process.

Swapo is known to be particularly concerned about the tempo of registration in Owambo, its major area of support. According to official figures supplied by the registration directorate in Windhoek, just over 83 percent of the estimated number of voters in Owambo have registered.

Mr Roux said, however, that Mr Pienaar was satisfied that most of the remaining 17 percent of the estimated total of "Owambo" voters had already been registered in main centres such as Windhoek, Swakopmund and Oranjemund, which all have high populations of Owambo workers.

Mr Roux added that the Administrator-General's Office believed that the registration of voters in Owambo had reached "saturation point".

# Swapo clash expected over voting-list issue

CMT 11415 6/9/89 221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Namibian authorities, backed by the United Nations, have said flatly that compilation of the territory's voting list will close in 10 days — a move likely to draw angry charges from Swapo.

Swapo leaders have insisted that the voter-registration deadline be extended, charging that officials are deliberately ignoring hundreds of potential voters, especially in northern Ovambo.

But the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, after a meeting yesterday with Swapo electoral campaign managers, said bluntly: "There will be no extension."

Mr Pienaar's spokesman Mr Ger-

hard Roux said 83% of qualifying voters had registered in Ovambo, which is judged to be overwhelmingly pro-Swapo.

September 15 was set as the deadline in legislation endorsed by Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari and all major political parties likely to contest the November poll.

Swapo campaign official Mr Nahas Angula recently accused the South African-controlled administration of trying to minimise the pro-Swapo vote and "to increase significantly the number of voters supporting the status quo".

● Swapo announced yesterday that the organisation is to launch its own newspaper — Namibia Today — in the territory shortly.



## Sam Nujoma's homecoming 'epoch-making'

**Argus Africa News Service**

**WINDHOEK.** — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, will arrive here on Thursday next week to be in time to register as a voter in the November elections, the organisation announced today.

Mr Hage Geingob, a senior member of Swapo's politburo and head of the organisation's election machinery, described Mr Nujoma's homecoming as an "epoch-making event" during which all Namibians must be at the airport, declare the day a national holiday, and welcome the exiled leader "in a manner befitting a conquering hero".

Mr Nujoma will be accompanied on his return home by Swapo's foreign affairs secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, who is still in Windhoek but is expected to leave for Addis Ababa later this week.

### **OTHER LEADERS**

A few days before Mr Nujoma's arrival, other exiled leaders of the movement will return.

Former Robben Island prisoner and Swapo's secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja toivo, will land at Windhoek Airport accompanied by the administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, and the national chairman, Mr David Meroro.

Mr Geingob said Swapo had informed both the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, of Mr Nujoma's return and "it is up to them to see to it that our president is safe, because if anything happens to him the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate".

Mr Nujoma would address his first public rally in Windhoek on September 23.

Mr Geingob said Swapo had been receiving death threats over the telephone "from the Wit Wolwe" but did not necessarily believe there was such an organisation. The threats had been reported to the SWA Police, and were directed against Mr Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma would register as a voter on September 15, the day registration would close, Mr Geingob said.

## Rally conduct pact sought

KEVIN JACOBS

(221)

WINDHOEK — In efforts to cool down increasing violence in Namibia's election campaign, UN officials are coaxing political opponents into a pact governing behaviour at public rallies. b10u 29/84

Regional directors of Untag have set up inter-party meetings at several centres as campaigning gathers momentum for elections in early November.

Untag spokesman Fred Eckhard said yesterday representatives of major parties participating in the round-table talks had achieved "substantial agreement on a draft text of a code of conduct".

UN officials say an agreed code of behaviour should govern conduct of party supporters. Untag head Martti Ahtisaari has voiced concern at increasing reports of assaults on rival supporters, mainly between followers of Swapo and the DTA.

**EMESS FINANCIAL SERVICES cc**

**Tel: (011) 29-6050. Fax: (011) 23-4254**

SO69890



# Unfair election, says US; Nats scared ~~UK~~ UK

221

Argus  
7/9/89

The Argus Foreign Service  
WASHINGTON. — The United States government does not consider the general election free and fair.

State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler said in a brief statement that the election offered only part of the South African community a chance to voice its views. The majority had to be given an opportunity to voice theirs peacefully.

She said the right to strike was widely accepted throughout the democratic world.

"We have repeatedly called on the government of South Africa to permit the fullest possible expression of peaceful, political dissent," she said.

In London observers said the National Party had just "had its biggest scare since it took power in 1948."

Earlier it had seemed to British commentators that against most expectations the party could be in danger of losing its overall majority. They instanced the fact that Minister

of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha's majority had been nearly halved.

Scenes from the polling stations were featured on all British television newscasts, with a smiling Mr F W de Klerk confidently predicting that his party would do well.

BBC television viewers were told that up to three million people had stayed away from work in "one of the biggest strikes in South Africa's history."

Viewers were also shown scenes of yesterday's unrest, including crowds fleeing from police and tyres being set on fire in the streets.

The scenes were described as part of "the most serious unrest nationwide in three years under the state of emergency."

The violence was "likely to add to the woes of National Party leader F W de Klerk", said Independent Television correspondent Mike Hannah.

In Windhoek Swapo's director of information and publici-

ty, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, has said the election result is bad news for an independent Namibia and the whole region.

He said Namibia could expect "very little in terms of change" because South Africa was already reluctant to deal with such issues as disbanding Koevoet, it was dragging its feet over implementing Resolution 435, and it was indifferent about dismantling its security apparatus in Namibia.

The new line-up of forces in parliament would "definitely keep the National Party in check," Mr Hamutenya said, and he predicted that relations between Pretoria and its neighbours would also deteriorate because the Conservative Party would balk at every detente initiative.

Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of Swapo's main opposition in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said he did not think the result would greatly affect Namibia.

# Namibia's parties to register for elections

By BRENDAN SEERY,

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court in Windhoek will be the focus of attention next Tuesday when Namibia's political parties are officially registered to take part in November's UN-monitored election.

According to legislation published in an extraordinary Government Gazette this week, all parties wishing to register for the polls will have to provide a list, complete with addresses, of at least 2,000 registered voters who are supporters.

In addition, each contesting party will have to make a deposit of R10 000 with the Central Revenue Fund on or before registration day.

Other regulations provide that each party submits, if it so wishes, a copy of its election symbol, which will be used, in conjunction with the party name, on ballot papers in November.

Stipulations are that the election symbols should not resemble those used by other contesting parties and no items of military insignia, hardware or weapons should form part of the symbol.

Namibia's large number of political parties, as many as 45, have for some time been aware that they will have to provide proof of significant support, plus a substantial deposit, to register. A number of fronts and alliances have sprung up since the start of the UN Resolution 435 independence process.

The probable line-up for the election will look like this:

● Swapo — the party which undoubtedly commands the most voter support across the country. Whether it will achieve the two-thirds majority it needs to dictate things in the constituent assembly is a point still hotly debated by political observers.

## No pacts

Swapo, believing itself "the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people", has felt no need to form associations or electoral pacts with other parties.

● Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — Mr Dirk Mudge's "rainbow coalition" of a dozen, ethnically-based parties has significant support, and is considered to be the "moderate" option. It has, like Swapo, not entered into any fronts.

● Action Christian National (ACN) — the election front of the National Party of South West Africa should have significant white support.

● United Democratic Front (UDF) — an alliance primarily of the Damara Council of Chief Justus Garoeb and the coloured Labour Party of Mr Reggie Diergaardt.

The Patriotic Unity Movement, the group formed by a number of Swapo's former detainees, and the Workers' Revolutionary Party are also part of the UDF, although they are very much minor players.

● National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF) — an alliance of Swanu, Action National Settlement and the Caprivi African National Union.

● Namibia National Front (NNE) — alliance of left-leaning groups including Swanu (Progressives) and the Namibian Independence Party.

● The Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN) — a federalist group dominated by the clannish Rehoboth Basters of Mr Hans Diergaardt.



Swapo leader will register to vote

# Nujoma gets ready to fly to Namibia

WINDHOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma will arrive in Windhoek on Thursday next week — to be in time to register as a voter for the elections in November, the organisation has announced.

Mr Nujoma will come aboard a chartered Ethiopian Airways jet.

Mr Hage Geingob, a senior member of Swapo's politburo and head of the organisation's election

machine, described Mr Nujoma's homecoming as an "epoch-making event".

He said Namibians should be at the airport to welcome the exiled leader "in a manner befitting a conquering hero".

Mr Nujoma will be accompanied on his return home by Swapo's foreign affairs secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, who is still in Windhoek, but is expected to leave for Addis Ababa this week.

On Saturday other exiled leaders of the movement will return.

## Death threats

Former Robben Island prisoner and Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo will land at Windhoek accompanied by administrative secretary Mr Moses Garoeb, and national chairman Mr David Meroro.

Mr Geingob said Swapo had informed both Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and Mr Martti Ahtisaari of the UN of Mr Nujoma's return. "It's up to them to see that he is safe, because if anything happens to him the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate."

Mr Geingob said Swapo had been receiving death threats over the telephone "from the Wit Wolwe", but did not necessarily believe the organisation was responsible. The threats were directed against Mr Nujoma — Sapa.

# UNEASINESS OVER SWAZI VOTING

*Swaziland 21/9/87*

*(221)*

## PARAGON

### MANAGEMENT SERVICES

for PROFESSIONAL assistance in solving your

- BOOKKEEPING
- PROV. TAX
- G.S.T.
- R.S.C.
- P.A.Y.E.
- U.I.F.
- I.D.C.

## PROBLEMS

CALL US AT: Tel. 852-3038 / 852-5269

OR VISIT US AT:

2nd Floor Highpoint Centre,  
Rose Avenue Ext. 3,  
PO Box 731, Lenasia 1820  
S Bhawan MBIM MIEK (Grad) CIEA (S.A.) AlMKIM  
*(Managers)*

## NEW YORK - Swapo president Sam Nujoma renewed his concern about the Namibia election process at a second meeting with UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, as both men attended the non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

A UN spokesman in New York said it was at Nujoma's request and followed a lengthy discussion between him and the secretary-general on Monday about the Namibia situation. Namibia and affairs in South Africa in general -

## SOWETAN Foreign Service

including the possible impact of the South African elections - dominated De Cuellar's meeting in Belgrade with President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, and his talk with Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general.

De Cuellar also saw Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, whom he defeated in 1971 for the UN office, and who is now the secretary-general of the OAU. Namibia and Southern Africa as well as relations between the UN and the

OAU were the main topics, said UN officials.

After seeing Zimbabwe president Mr Robert Mugabe, the retiring chairman of the Non-Aligned group, the secretary-general planned to complete his annual report to the General Assembly, the UN spokesman said.

Namibia and the Southern Africa situation will form a major part of the lengthy document which is expected to be released in New York shortly after De Cuellar returns next weekend. The assembly begins on September 19.

## Doctor's



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma

MORE than 300 angry Standard Bank employees have instructed their union, the 34 000-strong

**Bank**  
*Swaziland 21/9/87*



# Deadline to stay

221

*5 October 1989*  
THE Democratic Turn-  
halle Alliance would  
under no circumstances  
agree to an extension of  
the registration period for  
voters in Namibia, the  
DTA's chairman, Mr Dirk  
Mudge, said in Windhoek  
yesterday.

*29/89*  
Swapo's regional elec-  
toral directorate head for  
Windhoek, Mr Joh ya Ot-  
to, reiterated a demand  
that the registration of  
voters should be delayed  
beyond the next Friday,  
September 15, deadline.

In a statement to the  
media, Mudge said the  
DTA had sympathy with  
Swapo's problems, but it  
had to be understood that  
the rules and procedures  
applied to all parties  
involved.

# Nujoma's return set for next week

B/Day 7/9/89. 221

WINDHOEK — Swapo has set next Thursday for Sam Nujoma's homecoming after 30 years in exile, and called on followers to welcome him as a conquering hero.

Swapo officials also said there had been anonymous threats against their 60-year-old leader's life by whites claiming allegiance to the Wit Wolwe, and warned that SA-controlled authorities would be held responsible for any attack on Nujoma.

Second-tier Swapo officials are scheduled to arrive on Saturday, among them general secretary Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and national chairman David Merero.



NUJOMA ... "coming home to stay"

KEVIN JACOBS

Electoral campaign manager Hage Geingob ended speculation yesterday on Nujoma's return, announcing that he would arrive at Windhoek Airport on September 14 in a chartered Ethiopian Airlines aircraft — flown by Swapo pilots.

"We invite the entire Namibian nation to declare this a national holiday and to be at the airport to meet him in a manner befitting a conquering hero."

After voluntary exile that began in 1959, "president Nujoma is coming home and he is coming to stay", Geingob said.

Veneration of Nujoma encouraged by Swapo officials guarantees a huge turnout to meet the man widely tipped to be the first president of independent Namibia.

Timing of his return allows little time for error or unforeseen delay if Nujoma is to register as a voter for November's election before the registration deadline at dusk the next day.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar on Tuesday insisted the deadline was fixed at September 15, in spite of Swapo demands for an extension.

Threats against Nujoma follow a wave of publicity for Swapo dissidents freed from Angolan jails, where they were held and allegedly tortured by Swapo guards as accused South African spies.

Leaders among the almost 200 former detainees who returned in the past two months have forged an anti-Swapo activist group waging a high-profile campaign that has damaged Swapo's election campaign.

A painted slogan on a wall near a city-centre parking lot warns: "We are waiting for murderer Nujoma."

Geingob said: "We have been getting irresponsible threats against his life. We have reported that to the authorities and we expect them to take appropriate action.

"I am dealing with the Administrator-General's office, and I have informed them of these (arrival) dates. It is up to them to see that our president is safe."



# Nujoma flies home next Thursday

496 Tia FS  
7/9/89  
221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would be returning to Namibia next Thursday, September 14, after decades in exile, Swapo's head of the election directorate, Mr Hage Geingob, said here yesterday.

Mr Nujoma, 60, left Namibia at the end of 1959 and on August 26, 1966, Swapo under Mr Nujoma's leadership fired the first shots in the protracted bush war against South African control of the internationally-mandated country.

Various newspaper reports have speculated when Mr Nujoma will return to lead Swapo in UN-monitored pre-independence elections in Namibia.

Mr Geingob said yesterday that the Swapo leader would arrive the day before the scheduled close of the registration of voters next Friday, and he asked Namibians to declare the day a national holiday "to receive the president in a manner befitting a conquering hero".

Mr Nujoma and his party were scheduled to land at the UN-controlled old terminal at Windhoek International Airport about noon on

board a chartered Ethiopia Airlines plane.

A number of Ethiopian-trained Swapo pilots were expected to crew the aircraft for Mr Nujoma's homecoming.

"The president is coming back to his country to stay," Mr Geingob said, adding that Mr Nujoma planned to address his first political rally in Katutura township near here on September 23.

Mr Geingob said Swapo received threats against Mr Nujoma's life and these had been conveyed to the authorities for investigation.

"If anything happens (to Mr Nujoma) I am afraid the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate for the future of Namibia.

"If he (Mr Nujoma) is hurt in the process by those who are undemocratic, we, the followers, will not take it sitting down."

The South African authorities, who were in charge of law and order, would be held responsible, he said.

The threats against Mr Nujoma had been reported to the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. — Sapa

# Uncertainty about Namibia's freedom

17/6/87 7/9/87

221

By GERALD L'ANGE of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

THE most striking thing about the Namibian independence process is the sheer uncertainty of it all.

One of the few things that is certain is that the exercise is being monitored by the United Nations. There are enough blue-bereted soldiers and white four-wheel-drives on Kaiserstrasse to leave no doubt about that.

## ELECTIONS

It is certain, too, that most Namibians are eager to vote in the independence election, for they have already registered in large numbers.

But beyond that uncertainty prevails.

It is not absolutely certain at this point that there will even be an election in view of the breakdown of the ceasefire in Angola and the consequent threat that Cuba might halt the withdrawal of its troops, on which South Africa has made the Namibian independence conditional.

## Draft

Only two months before the election there is no certainty about how the polling will be conducted. Regulations have been published but only in draft form.

Regulations for the conduct of the assembly are likewise still only in draft form.

There is uncertainty, too, over precisely how Namibia

is to get its independence once the assembly has been elected and it has performed its function of drawing up a constitution for independent Namibia.

The biggest uncertainty of all is over the election result — not over which party will get the most votes but whether it will win the two-thirds majority necessary for control of the assembly and therefore of the shape of the constitution.

## Autocracy

Although Swapo may have been badly hurt by the allegations of atrocities committed against its own members detained in Angola, knowledgeable observers believe most Namibians will still support the movement. But there is dispute over whether it will get the two-thirds.

If it does it will be able to dictate what form of government the new nation will have — a one-party autocracy or a multi-party democracy; a socialist, capitalist or mixed economic system.

If it does not win the two-thirds, Swapo will have to do a deal with one or more of the other parties, and here the uncertainty deepens.

The next biggest bloc of seats in the assembly will almost certainly be held by the DTA.

DTA leaders have intimated their party will not be averse to doing a deal with Swapo if it has to. But Swapo

may have other ideas. Even if it does not get two-thirds of the seats, Swapo is likely to get so close that it might need the support of only one of the minor parties to gain control and shut out the DTA.

It is not yet known how many of the dozens of political groups in the territory will be able to meet the conditions for registration (a R10 000 deposit and the signatures of 2 000 registered voters). But there should be at least eight other parties in the election and Swapo could conceivably find some compatibility with several of them. But which one — or ones? And what influence would it — or they — have on the shaping of the constitution?

## Arbiter

South Africa has said it will abide by the election result and accept whoever is declared winner in a free and fair election. The arbiter of the election's fairness is Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Special Representative. But there is no certainty that Pretoria will agree with his finding.

What steps would be open to Pretoria if it disagrees with his findings is another area of uncertainty.

Assuming, however, that the independence process gets beyond this potential obstacle it will still not be out of the woods of uncertainty.

Mr Ahtisaari believes his

responsibilities will end not with the certification of the election result but only with independence itself. Mr Louis Pienaar, the Administrator-General, appears to have some doubts about this.

There is no assistance to be found in Security Council Resolution 435 and the associated documents which together set out the guidelines for Namibia's independence. On this, as on many other issues, the guidelines are vague.

They are imprecise on how or by whom independence is actually conferred on Namibia. While some lawyers believe that the South Africa parliament must pass legislation formally cutting the Republic's ties with Namibia, many countries would not recognise any right by Pretoria formally to grant independence to Namibia, as Britain did to its colonies, since they never recognised its right to administer the territory in the first place.

Nobody is likely to lose any sleep over this issue, however. It will sort itself out one way or another. What could be more troublesome is a situation in which Swapo, having won a two-thirds majority, refused to incorporate in the constitution one of the fundamental principles tied to Resolution 435 by the Western powers in 1982. Who could then force incorporation of the principles and how? The Namibian independence guidelines are silent on this point.



# Workers shot as Untag men watch

From DAVID LUSH WINDHOEK. — Members of Namibia's United Nations peacekeeping force (Untag) stood and watched as police opened fire with rubber bullets on a crowd of workers, injuring nine.

Three workers were arrested.

The police attack, the violent climax to a dispute between workers and management at the

country's biggest beer producers, South West Breweries (SWB), has sparked a wave of condemnation and protest.

The dispute started last week when, without issuing a written warning, the brewery sacked a worker.

Three-hundred members of the Namibian Food and Allied Union (Nafau) downed tools in protest, and on Monday the management fired all 300.

About 40 of the sacked workers gathered outside the company's gates in Windhoek's northern industrial

area on Tuesday morning to collect wages due to them.

About 25 policemen arrived, shortly followed by two Untag police monitors. The police told the workers, many of whom were wearing Swapo colours, to disperse as the gathering was illegal.

However, the workers stood their ground, saying that their grievance was with the brewery management and not the police.

After talking with the Untag monitors, the police left the scene, only to return an hour later, this time armed with rubber bullet guns.

Nafau's legal adviser, Mr Richard Ujaha, who was with the workers when the police opened fire, said: "The workers were just sitting there. They didn't scream, they didn't throw any stones and yet the police opened fire."

One worker, Mr Silas Sheehama, took cover under a kombi, but eye-witnesses said the police found him there, beat him, shot at him at close range and then bundled him into the back of a police van.

Another worker, Mr Andjene Petrus, was hit on the side of the head with a plastic bullet, while Mr Alex Kondombola was hit on the leg and chest by 10 rounds before he was arrested.

Mr Festus Tuhadeleni had a lucky escape when seven rounds hit his car door, one smashing through the side window, just missing the driver but shattering the windscreen.

## Illegal to meet

Kondombola, Sheehama, and Hango Toivo were arrested and charged under law AG23 passed in June, which makes it illegal to hold a meeting of more than 20 people without giving the police three days notice.

They were released on Tuesday evening on R200 bail each and are due to appear at Windhoek magistrates' court on September 27.

Both the police and Untag were approached for comment but no reply had been received at the time of going to press.

Swapo, while repeating a call for the repeal of AG23, condemned the "brutal" police action as a "slap in the face" to the liberation movement.

— THE NAMIBIAN



# Namibia's unpredictable path to freedom

**WINDHOEK** — The most striking thing about the Namibian independence process is the sheer uncertainty of it all.

One of the few things that is certain is that the exercise is being monitored by the United Nations. There are enough blue-bereted soldiers and white four-wheel-drives on Kaisersstrasse to leave no doubt about that.

It is certain, too, that most Namibians are eager to vote in the election, for they have already registered in large numbers.

But beyond that, uncertainty prevails.

It is not absolutely certain there will even be an election in view of the breakdown in the Angolan ceasefire and the consequent threat that Cuba might halt the withdrawal of its troops.

Only two months before the election there is no certainty about how the polling will be conducted. Regulations have been published but only in draft form. Regulations for the conduct of the assembly are likewise still only in draft form.

## ATROCITIES

There is uncertainty, too, over precisely how Namibia is to get its independence once the assembly has been elected and performed its function of drawing up a constitution.

The biggest uncertainty of all is over the election result — not over which party will get the most votes but whether it will win the two-thirds majority necessary for control of the assembly and therefore of the shape of the constitution.

Although Swapo may have been hurt by allegations of atrocities committed against its own members held in Angola, knowledgeable observers believe most Namibians will support the movement.

But there is dispute over whether it will get two-thirds. If it does it will be able to dictate what form of government the new nation will have. If it does not win the two-thirds, Swapo will have to do a deal with one or more of the other parties.

The next biggest bloc of seats in the assembly will almost certainly be held by the DTA.

DTA leaders have intimated their party will not be averse to doing a deal with Swapo if it must, but Swapo may have other ideas. Even if it does not get two-thirds of the seats, Swapo is likely to get so close that it might need the support of only one of the minor parties to gain control and shut out the DTA.

South Africa has said it will abide by the election result and accept whoever is declared winner in a free and fair election. The arbiter of the election's fairness is Mr Martti Ahtisari, the United Nations Special Representative. But there is no certainty that Pretoria will agree with his finding.

The last stretch of Namibia's journey to independence is a ride into uncertainty, something like a motorist driving backwards down an unknown road at night, writes **GERALD L'ANGE**, Editor of the *The Star's Africa News Service*.

What steps would be open to Pretoria if it disagrees with his finding is another area of uncertainty.

Assuming that the independence process gets beyond this potential obstacle it will still not be out of the woods.

Mr Ahtisari believes his responsibilities will end not with the certification of the election result but only with independence itself. Mr Louis Pienaar, the Administrator-General, appears to have some doubts about this.

No assistance can be found in Security Council Resolution 435 and the associated documents for independence.

They are imprecise on how or by whom independence is actually conferred. While some lawyers believe South Africa must pass legislation formally cutting ties with Namibia, many countries would not recognise any right by Pretoria formally to grant independence.

Span 8/9/89

IMPRECISE

221

What could be more troublesome is a situation in which Swapo, having won a two-thirds majority, refused to incorporate in the constitution one of the fundamental principles tied to Resolution 435 by the Western powers in 1982. Who could then force incorporation of the principles and how?

While this is a hypothetical case it serves to make the point that the Namibian independence agreements offer no precise instructions for dealing with several situations that could become crucial.

The guidelines were deliberately left vague by the Western powers to encourage their acceptance and to promote the Namibian independence effort. For the same reasons they were never elaborated on in the negotiations that led to the agreement last year to implement Resolution 435.

Namibia's situation is markedly different from that of Rhodesia, which reached independence along a carefully mapped route. Namibians are in effect travelling the final stretch of the road to independence without a map, only with vague directions. And while it is reasonably certain that they will reach their destination it is uncertain how they will do so and even less certain what will happen when they get there.



Jubilant DTA supporters at Khorixas in Damaraland get set for the general election. ● Picture by Ken Vernon



# Nujoma haunted by missing detainees

By PETER KENNY

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma will return to Namibia on Thursday after 30 years in exile, facing a movement beset by internal problems.

Nujoma and several senior commanders of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan — Swapo's military wing) are expected to be welcomed by cheering Namibians along the 50km route from Windhoek's international airport to the city.

Swapo spokesman Mr Hage Geingob told a Press conference this week that Mr Nujoma would arrive on an Ethiopian Airlines jet with a Namibian crew.



JOSEPH HENDRICKS  
Disappeared

S/Times 10/9/87  
president of Swapo is coming home to stay."

The 60-year-old leader will come home to a movement struck by a lingering scandal over dissidents missing from within its ranks and said to be detained or murdered in Angola.

One of the latest Swapo supporters reported to have become a victim of the organisation is Joseph "Axab" Hendricks, 21, a leader of the Namibian National Students' Organisation who fled Namibia in December.

Axab, or Young Boy as he

is also known in Katutura township near Windhoek, became famous for leading a schools boycott last year in protest at the presence of troops near schools in the northern war zone.

In Katutura he is compared with South Africa's Stompie Moketsi, the Soweto schoolboy leader whose murder has been linked to Mrs Winnie Mandela's "football club".

Former Swapo members already back in Namibia say Mr Hendricks has disappeared with about 1 000 other members of the organisation who have not been accounted for.

Mr Hendricks's disappearance has unsettled many young Swapo activists who privately speak with contempt about the movement's treatment of its detainees, and who are afraid to say so in public.

## Butcher 221

One of the top Plan commanders arriving with Mr Nujoma in Windhoek on Thursday is Mr Solomon Auala, also known by former Swapo detainees as the Butcher of Lubango, a title he earned as head of the guerrilla army's intelligence and counter-intelligence services.

Mr Auala is accused by the ex-detainees of being directly responsible for the detentions and disappearances.

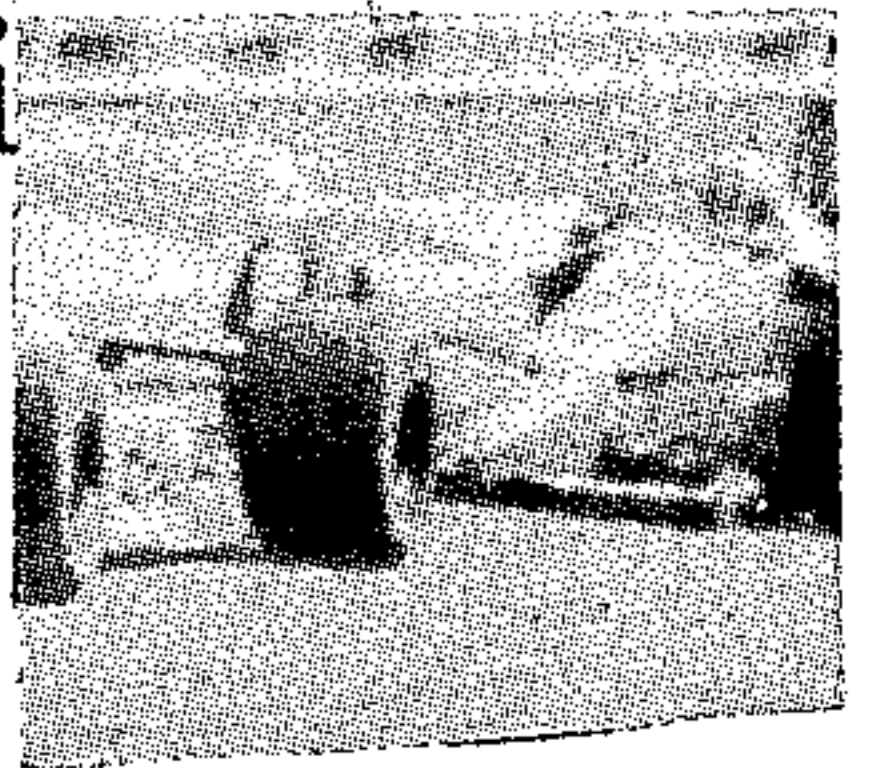
Mr Auala, who uses the *nom de guerre* Jesus, is a close friend of Mr Nujoma.

Some Swapo sources say Mr Nujoma has left his return to Namibia so late because of confusion in the movement as to how it will handle Mr Auala's presence in the country.



Policemen injured as Namibian townshi

# Constable stoned



From BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A 19-year-old white police constable has been stoned to death in a township in Otjiwarongo, a farming town in northern Namibia.

Constable Willem Nel of Omaruru and two colleagues had gone to the township to arrest a theft suspect.

According to police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, they were attacked by a mob of about 100.

## Bludgeoned

Constable Nel fired into the crowd, wounding four assailants, but fell to the ground in a hail of stones and was bludgeoned with a rock. He died shortly afterwards. His colleagues were injured.

One of those Constable Nel shot died later. The three wounded were taken to hospital, where they were arrested. Police also arrested two other alleged members of the mob.

This is the second time in the past two weeks in which police investigation teams have been attacked in townships.

## Three in court

● Three men appeared in court in Outjo in northern Namibia today in connection with murder and sabotage charges arising from the attack last month on the United Nations office in the town.

Chief Inspector Du Rand said a court order prohibited publication of the names or photographs of the suspects, a 52-year-old German and two South Africans aged 22 and 28.

He said police had applied for the order on the grounds that disclosing the identity of the men would prejudice the investigation. The order is to stay in force until September 22.

## Fatally wounded

A Namibian security guard, Mr Michael Hoaseb, who was employed by the UN as a night watchman at the Outjo offices, was fatally wounded in the attack, in which rifle fire and white phosphorous hand-grenades were used.

A barracks building used by Untag's Kenyan battalion was attacked at the same time, but no one was injured.

● Three residents in northern Namibia were injured when a projectile fired from Angolan territory struck their kraal, according to a radio report.

One of the injured, Mr Shiyelekeni Ndishishi, 78, said the explosion occurred about 4pm yesterday.

The injured were taken first to the UN regional office in Oshikati and then to a hospital in northern Namibia.

## Renewed fighting

Sapa reports that according to an unconfirmed report in Windhoek today, fighting has been renewed in southern Angola close to the Namibian border.

Angola's government force, augmented by Swapo, were launching an offensive against Unita, the Angolan rebel movement, the report said.



# Top Swapo exiles fail to return

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Two senior Swapo officials failed to return from exile at the weekend, forcing cancellation of a welcoming ceremony planned as a curtain-raiser to Mr Sam Nujoma's homecoming on Thursday after a 30-year absence.

Confusion within Swapo leadership ranks over Saturday's mismanaged return of secretary-general Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo threw doubt on the firmness of arrangements for Mr Nu-

joma's scheduled arrival.

Party organisers are already cutting fine his homecoming, set for one day before the deadline for voter registration. Mr Nujoma has to register as a voter to take part in the November election and to sit in the constituent assembly the poll will produce.

Mr Toivo ja Toivo, a former Robben Island prisoner, was set to arrive at Windhoek Airport on Saturday with Swapo chairman Mr David Merero and a handful of aides on board a flight from Luanda arranged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

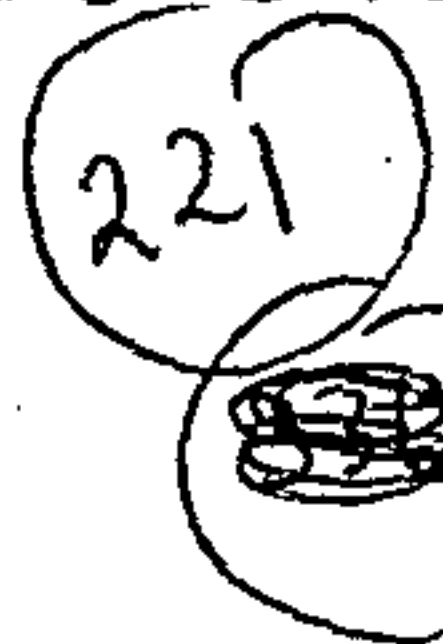
Mr Nujoma, Swapo's 60-year-old president, is scheduled to arrive about noon on Thursday on board a chartered Ethiopian Airlines plane.

Election campaign director Mr Hage Geingob last Wednesday announced the two arrival dates in Windhoek to end misdirected speculation which he blamed on the media.

After a two-hour wait, journalists were told the airliner would not be arriving. Government sources said no flight plans were lodged with air traffic controllers in Windhoek — an official requirement for any foreign flights.

# Attack on Untag post — 3 whites arrested

Star 11/9/89



By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Detectives of the SWA Police have arrested three white men — two of them South Africans — in connection with the attack last month on a UN district office in the farming town of Outjo, in which a Namibian security guard died.

Police liaison officer Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said the three men — South Africans aged 22 and 28 and a 52-year-old German national — had been arrested in the town of Rietfontein in southern Namibia over the weekend.

The suspects are due to appear in court in Outjo today in connection with charges of mur-

der and sabotage.

The arrests were the culmination of an intensive joint investigation conducted by UN police officers and local detectives. The probe at one stage reached as far as Tzaneen in South Africa, added Chief Inspector du Rand.

Extensive damage was caused to the Untag regional office in Outjo during the attack, in which rifle fire and white phosphorus hand grenades were used. Namibian security guard Mr Michael Hoaseb — employed by the UN as a night watchman at their Outjo premises — died in the attack.

An ineffectual rifle and grenade attack was launched at around the same time on a nearby barracks of the Kenyan infantry battalion of Untag.



# Drama as parties register for Namibia election

ARGUS  
12/9/89  
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A total of 11 Namibian political parties appeared before the Supreme Court in Windhoek today to register for the UN-monitored majority-rule elections in early November.

The court sitting — before Judge President Hans Berker — was not without drama, however.

The leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Mr Hans Rohr, told Judge Berker that the high level of intimidation in northern Namibia had prevented him and his party workers from gathering the names of 2 000 registered voters, as they are required to do in terms of the election ordinance.

## "INTIMIDATION UNBEARABLE"

Mr Rohr said emotionally, to a packed courtroom: "The Administrator-General (Mr Louis Pienaar) has no idea what is going on in the north."

He said "intimidation is unbearable".

Judge Berker told Mr Rohr that the election legislation allowed the court to grant a political party a "reasonable period" to "rectify" irregularities in their registration papers. He said he would give the NCDP two weeks to try to gather the necessary list of 2 000 supporters.

The Judge President also granted a two-week period to the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice party of Mr Peter Kalangula, to enable it to also gather a list of 2 000 registered supporters. The party said it had so far only gathered just over 1 300.

Nine other political groups complied with the election regulations.

Four parties were officially registered, after officials had verified the accuracy of their supporter lists. They were the National Patriotic Front of Namibia, the Action Christian National, the United Democratic Front of Namibia, and the Federal Convention of Namibia.



# Afrikaans an issue in Namibia's election

From The Argus Africa News Service and Sapa in Windhoek

A TOTAL of 662 282 voters have registered for Namibia's November independence election — 92,7 percent of those eligible — as Swapo and 11

## LANGUAGE

other parties prepare for a hard-fought campaign in which, among many issues, the future of Afrikaans is being widely discussed.

Voter registration closes on Friday and Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, is expected to make his much heralded return to the territory before then in order to register and participate in the election.

Swapo's secretary general, Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, who has played a low-key role since his release from imprisonment on Robben Island two years ago, arrived back in Windhoek yesterday from Angola.

With him was the national president of the organisation, Mr David Merero. They are expected to be present in the Windhoek Supreme Court tomorrow when parties will formally be required to satisfy conditions set for their participation in the election.

In the meanwhile, reports Jon Qwelane of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek, the



The Secretary General of Swapo, Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, left, and the organisation's national president, Mr David Merero, kiss the ground on their arrival in Windhoek yesterday.

use of Afrikaans — the undisputed lingua franca of the country — is an issue on which political parties are expected to take a formal stand in the next few weeks.

In the last century a president of one of the former Boer republics flatly rejected a British decree enforcing English as an official language with the words: "The language of the conqueror on the tongues of the conquered is the language of slavery."

But Namibia — which has been under South African rule for most of this century, much of it under the direct rule of the former

Boer president's descendants — did not have any such qualms embracing Afrikaans as a language at national level.

Indeed the predominance of the "conqueror's" tongue as the country's lingua franca presents one of the major contrasts between the black resistance against white rule in Namibia and that in South Africa.

Certainly the black majorities in both countries are, in the main, at one against "unjust, oppressive and unrepresentative" white rule.

In South Africa blacks pointedly avoid using Afri-

kaans if they can help it.

They see it as the language of the "oppressor" — the language of the police station and the rent' office, of the armed soldiers in the townships, and of bullying officials at township superintendents' offices.

In 1976 black South African township pupils rose in open revolt against the enforced use of Afrikaans in their schools, and triggered the biggest and bloodiest single act of violence yet between the white state and its black subjects.

In Namibia, by contrast, the resistance against South African rule was seen as being more against the system of "colonialism" than its enforcers.

Swapo, which waged an armed struggle against South Africa for more than 22 years, has repeatedly stressed its campaign was not against any group or race but a system.

And so it is that now, with only two months before the independence elections, positions regarding a future national language in an independent Namibia are being formulated by the various political parties competing for power.

Many of the parties agree that English must be the only official language in independent Namibia, but important differences on the role of Afrikaans — at present it is, with English, an official language — have also been put forward.

Afrikaans  
12/9/89

221



# Toivo arrives home at last

<sup>Star</sup>  
12/9/89 The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — After repeated delays and confusion, veteran Namibian nationalist leader Mr Hermann "Andimba" Toivo ya Toivo finally arrived back home yesterday.

Mr Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, flew in to Windhoek with the organisation's national chairman, Mr David Meroro.

The men arrived aboard a chartered Angolan Airlines Boeing 737 from Luanda and stepped on to their home soil just after 11 am.

Members of the Swapo party kissed the tarmac and waved to supporters.

Mr Toivo spent 14 years on Robben Island after being convicted in 1968 of offences under South Africa's Terrorism Act. He was released in 1984.

He returned to Windhoek before leaving to join the rest of Swapo's leadership in exile. The predicted power struggle between him and Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma has so far not materialised.

### 3 white suspected terrorists arrested

WINDHOEK — Police investigators have declined to identify three white suspected terrorists arrested in southern Namibia after they drove from SA, possibly to launch a second attack on UN facilities.

Police rushed the three suspects — two South Africans and a West German national — through a brief court appearance in Outjo yesterday, in connection with a fatal bombing attack on the town's UN office on August 10.

No charges were put to them.

Investigators obtained a court order from magistrate Cassie Carstens forbidding identification of the suspects until the next court hearing on September 28. They claimed disclosure of the names would impede police investigations.

KEVIN JACOBS

A Namibian national employed by a private security company and posted at the Untag district office was killed in the assault, in which attackers used hand grenades and automatic weapons.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said yesterday the suspects were arrested on Friday. He said police acted on information from police in Tzaneen in the eastern Transvaal, and in Lebowa.

Du Rand declined to say whether the men were affiliated to known right-wing organisations in SA.

Untag spokesman Fred Eckhard declined to comment "on something that is sub judice".



AFRICA

# Toivo ja Toivo home

KEVIN JACOBS

221  
8/10am 12/9/89

WINDHOEK — Two senior Swapo leaders came home from exile yesterday to a low-key welcome and continuing organisational confusion within the movement.

Secretary-general Andimba Toivo and national chairman David Merero arrived in Windhoek from Luanda, two days later than planned and without the adulation Swapo organisers would have liked.

Their home-coming fell flat as a curtain-raiser for the scheduled arrival on Thursday of Sam Nujoma that will end the Swapo president's 30-year exile.

Ja Toivo, 65, and an ailing 72-year-old Merero landed at Windhoek Airport aboard a chartered UN High Commissioner for Refugees flight about 30 minutes after an official at Swapo's city headquarters told a reporter he did not know when the leaders would arrive.

"We are in a bit of limbo here," publicity spokesman Eddie Amkongo said.

However, five minutes later another official said the party would land within 20 minutes at the airport, 45km east of the capital.

Government officials and reporters waited for two hours on Saturday for their arrival, as announced earlier by Swapo's election campaign manager Hage Geingob.

Geingob and other Swapo officials barely arrived in time to greet the leaders as they emerged from their plane.

### Kissed

The apparent confusion raised questions about Nujoma's arrival, but Geingob said yesterday his home-coming was firmly set for Thursday aboard a special Ethiopian Airlines flight.

Ja Toivo and Merero, walking with the aid of a stick, kissed the tarmac after leaving the Angolan airliner.

and Ja Toivo remarked that "it's always sweet to be home".  
"We have come to register ourselves and to vote," Ja Toivo told reporters.

"We are voting to create a president of the democratic republic of Namibia, a black president."  
Ja Toivo was a founding member of the Ovambo Land Peoples' Organisation in 1958, a predecessor of Swapo.

He was detained after the first Swapo guerrilla skirmish in 1966 and jailed on a conviction under the Terrorism Act in 1967.

He served 17 years of a 20-year sentence before being transferred to Namibia and released.  
Ja Toivo then left for Zambia and became secretary-general of Swapo. Geingob said Ja Toivo would appear at a Swapo rally in Rundu on Saturday. Nujoma is scheduled to address a rally in Windhoek on September 23 that party organisers are touting as Namibia's biggest political gathering ever.



Swapo secretary-general Toivo ja Toivo and national president David Merero kiss Namibian soil on arriving home yesterday. Ja Toivo has been in exile for four years. Picture: Reuters



# When Swapo's torturers held sway

Star 12/9/89

221

One day in June 1987 a 21-year-old schoolteacher, Karina Mvula, was taken from a Swapo refugee camp in southern Angola by goons from the dreaded Swapo special security force who, she says, stripped her naked, suspended her between two poles and beat her with sticks.

Ms Mvula, then three months pregnant, was warned: "If you want to see your kid alive, tell us you've been sent to destroy Swapo."

Eventually she told them what they wanted to hear, but that did not save the life of her child.

After her "confession" she spent six months in an overcrowded, dug-out prison before giving birth to a baby girl in a small, dark and ill-ventilated cell in Swapo's Ominya prison in southern Angola.

"The baby was weak and couldn't move, it couldn't suck and her back was injured. She cried painfully to the slightest touch on the back. I begged them to take her to hospital.

She was eventually injected by a sanitarian (sic) and fell unconscious. They took her away, then later came and told me my baby had died but that I should not tell anyone."

## Humiliation

Karina Mvula's story is typical of the tales of horror told by Swapo members detained by the organisation during the years of its struggle to "liberate" Namibia.

Hundreds of Swapo members suffered torture and humiliation similar to that experienced by Ms Mvula, according to a series of case histories gathered by the West German-based International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) and others compiled by a group of former detainees called the Political Consul-

Despite Swapo having given assurances that it has released all the dissidents it once held and apologising for "mistakes" in the treatment of those it did hold, the dissidents' detention remains a controversial issue. Details of the inhuman treatment allegedly meted out to the detainees have been produced by concerned organisations, reports KEN VERNON of the Star's Africa News Service.

tative Council (PCC).

According to the ISHR and PCC reports, some died even worse than Ms Mvula and some died because of their ill-treatment, which is alleged often to have been directed by Solomon Hawala, a Swapo army commander known to detainees as "The butcher of Lubango".

Other tortures attributed to him include: "the helicopter", where detainees' arms and legs were tied behind their backs and they were then lifted by a bar placed in the ring formed by their bound hands and feet; prolonged solitary confinement; hot water poured on open wounds; hot, melting plastic being dropped on sensitive parts of the body; and being dragged behind moving vehicles.

Those who survived had their "confessions" recorded on video.

Ms Elizabeth Pandulani (22) said she was arrested the day she arrived at the Karl Marx reception centre in Lubango after fleeing Namibia. She said she was tied to a pole and beaten with sticks while her tormentors asked her why she had left Namibia, who had sent her and where she had been "trained".

"I was puzzled, I didn't know what to say. But I refused to incriminate myself falsely," she told the ISHR investigators.

But after two months of torture in which she began to urinate blood

and her legs, buttocks and back swelled, she broke and "confessed" to being a South African spy.

"You had two choices — to argue and die, or to submit," said Mr Ja-phet Isaac, a former Swapo representative to the United Nations, who in May 1986 was accused of spying and was forced to confess after being hung upside down, beaten with sticks and buried alive.

## Buried alive

"The choice was clear: confess or die — and dead men can fight for no cause," he said.

The shock of sudden arrest and torture seemed especially unfair to Mr Marth von Luttschau (21), who defected to Swapo after being drafted into the SWA Territorial Force.

He said he approached Internal Swapo leader Danny Tjongarero to ask advice on how to join Swapo and continue his education, but after arriving at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka to see the director, Mr Hage Geingob, as instructed by Mr Tjongarero, he was arrested by Swapo and taken to Angola.

After being beaten, buried alive and jailed for five months, he confessed to being an "SA spy".

Allegations of detainees being held under inhuman conditions by Swapo had been broached by several organisations inside and outside

Namibia for some time before they were admitted by Swapo. The allegations were, however, rejected by Swapo supporters as being the "delusion of rightwing eccentrics".

With the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, the clamour for Swapo to answer the allegations became louder.

Early in May, in an interview with The Star in Lusaka, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma replied casually to a question about the detainees that "all the South African spies" held in southern Angola had been released to the UN High Commission for Refugees — a statement the UNHCR denied shortly afterwards.

Soon thereafter Swapo released a statement in Luanda saying that all those released had chosen voluntarily to rejoin Swapo.

Finally in June a group of international journalists came across the "spies" near Lubango — and all vehemently protested they were not spies and told tales of torture, imprisonment and death.

The spokesman for the group, former Swapo secretary-general and pollburo member Mr Riundja Ali Kaakunga, told the journalists that for more than 10 years detainees had been forced to incriminate others under torture.

According to the PCC, the arbitrary detention of Swapo members began in the early 1980s, and the net caught mainly non-Owambo speakers and the educated youth who fled Namibia from 1974 onwards "because the leadership saw these people as a threat to their positions".

The detentions were carried out by a special security unit attached to Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.



# Inquests into 340 bush-war deaths<sup>221</sup>

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A small-town magistrate is preparing for a record 340 inquests into bush-war deaths in April that marked one of the most vicious periods of killing in the territory's history.

Ondangwa magistrate Mr J C Liebenberg has pencilled two weeks into his court schedule, beginning on September 18, to preside at inquests into the deaths of at least 311 Swapo guerillas and 28 policemen who died in the first two weeks of April.

A court official said Mr Liebenberg would hear about 20 inquests a day. Statements by surviving members of Swapo's People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) could shed new light on the motivation behind Swapo's large-scale infiltration that began on April 1 in violation of an agreed ceasefire in the long bush war.

Swapo leaders gave conflicting accounts of the infiltration, some claiming a grave error of judgment by the movement, others defending it as a non-hostile effort to set up bases under Untag supervision.

# Cops hold 3 suspected of UN bombing

CAR tents 12/9/89  
221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Police investigators have declined to identify three white suspected terrorists arrested in southern Namibia after driving from South Africa possibly to launch a second attack on United Nations facilities.

Police rushed the three suspects — two South Africans and a West German national — through a brief court appearance in Outjo yesterday in connection with a fatal bombing attack on the town's UN office on August 10.

No charges were put to them.

Investigators obtained a court order from magistrate Mr Cassie Carstens forbidding identification of the suspects until the next court hearing on September 28, claiming that disclosure of their names would impede the police probe.

A Namibian national employed by a private security company and posted at the Untag district office was killed in the pre-dawn assault when attackers hurled grenades and fired automatic weapons at the building.

The lightning-fast attack was also directed at nearby barracks housing soldiers of a Kenyan infantry battalion assigned to the multinational supervisory force but none of the sol-

diers were hurt.

UN officials suspected the attackers may have targeted a nearby arsenal of stored weapons taken from soldiers of the demobilised SWA Territory Force.

UN investigators led by Mr Cedric Thornberry, a senior aide to Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said at the time that the incident showed evidence of expert planning and execution.

Witnesses said the attackers drove a white car crudely marked with large UN initials. They escaped from a police road-block some hours after the assault, which Mr Ahtisaari denounced as terrorism.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand yesterday said the suspects were arrested on Friday at Rietvlei in southern Namibia, apparently driving from South Africa.

He said investigators acted on information provided by police in Tzaneen in the Eastern Transvaal, and in the Lebowa homeland. Inspector Du Rand declined to say whether the men were affiliated to known right-wing organisations in South Africa.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said UN officials were told of the arrests, but he declined to comment further "on something that is sub judice".



221  
Cape Times 12/9/89  
Mob stones  
cop to death

WINDHOEK. — An Otjiwarongo policeman, Constable Willem Nel, 21, was stoned to death by a group of about 100 people on Sunday, police said yesterday.

Const Nel and two colleagues went to arrest a man in connection with theft when they were confronted by the mob, who attacked them with sticks and stones.

When the attackers refused to disperse after warning shots, they fired into the crowd, wounding four, one of whom died later.

The policeman's colleagues fled to summon reinforcements and in their absence Const Nel was stoned. — Sapa

# Top Swapo exiles back in Namibia

Cape Times 12/9/89 (221)  
Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Two senior Swapo leaders came home from exile yesterday to a low-key welcome and continuing organisational confusion within the movement.

Secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and national chairman Mr David Merero arrived here from Luanda two days later than planned and without the adulation Swapo organisers would have liked.

Their homecoming fell flat as a curtain-raiser for the scheduled arrival on Thursday of Mr Sam Nujoma, which will end the Swapo president's 30-year exile.

Mr Ja Toivo and Mr Merero both kissed the tarmac after leaving the plane, and Mr Ja Toivo said: "We have come to register ourselves and to vote. We are voting to create a president of the democratic republic of Namibia — a black president."

Mr Ja Toivo was a founding member of the Ovamboland People's Organisation in 1958, a forerunner of Swapo. — Sapa

## Gift for Swapo

NICOSIA. — Iran has given Swapo R560 000 to spend on elections in Namibia, the Iranian news agency Irna said yesterday.

It said the money, to be used for "healthy" elections due in November, was given to Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma during a visit to Tehran.

Mr Nujoma had talks with Iranian Defence Minister Mr Akbar Torakan and visited an exhibition of Iranian-made weapons.

● A total of 662 282 people eligible to vote in Namibia's election had already registered, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said this figure represented 92,7% of the estimated number of voters. — Sapa-Reuter

HOME SWEET HOME

Mr Toivo ja Toivo, secretary-general of Swapo, kisses the ground on his arrival in Namibia yesterday after four years in exile. With him is Swapo national president Mr David Meroro.

Picture: REUTER



CAPE  
TIMES  
12/9/89

221

221



# Setback for Norway's ruling party

star 12/9/89  
228

OSLO — Norway's ruling Labour Party has suffered its worst electoral setback since 1945 but looks likely to keep the reins of power, thanks to a surge in votes for a much smaller left-wing party.

Monday's election marked the biggest political shake-up in the country's post-war history, with voters shunning the traditional consensus-style parties that have built an affluent welfare state in favour of more radical solutions.

With more than 90 percent of the vote counted it seemed likely that Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, who has headed a minority Labour government since 1986, could hold on to power. Labour has dominated Norway's politics for 50 years.

"We want to continue with a Labour government," a cheerful and relieved Mrs Brundtland told state television.

"We can see that there has been no clear swing to the right."

She took heart from a strong performance by the Socialist Left party, Labour's ally.

Together they looked set to win 81 out of a total 165 seats in the new parliament, just two short of a majority.

In the last parliament, which had only 157 seats, they held 77.

"We would have liked a better performance," Mrs Brundtland said. "But with the Socialist Left's progress, it gives us a parliament that isn't bad at all."

The traditional centre-right opposition parties suffered even heavier losses than Labour and looked set to win just 62 seats between them. — Sapa-Reuter.



Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who has headed a minority Labour government since 1986, talks to journalists after her party got a shock at the polls.

## 'Somali army killed 5 000'

WASHINGTON — A report commissioned by the United States government says the Somali army murdered an estimated 5 000 unarmed civilians over 11 months.

The death toll was described in the report as conservative. It was prepared by Mr Robert Gersony, a consultant to the government's Bureau for Refugee Programmes.

The reported human rights violations occurred after attacks by the rebel Somali National Movement on Burao and Hargeisa in May 1988.

"The Somali armed forces conducted what appears to be a systematic pattern of attacks against unarmed, civilian Issak villages ... killing many of their residents and forcing the survivors to flee ..." the report said.

## Bush presses for chem

WASHINGTON — President Bush has asked his top aides to accelerate negotiations towards a bilateral agreement with Moscow to ban chemical weapons.

The first step could be taken as early as next week, when the US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze meet at Mr Baker's ranch in Wyoming.

The plan is for Mr Baker and Mr Shevardnadze to sign an "agreement in principle" which would allow each superpower to make on-site inspections of each other's chemical weapons, stockpiles and factories. This would permit a complete inventory on both sides and be the first stage in completing a global chemical weapons ban.

The president and Mr Baker outlined their new plan to the

British Foreign Secretary, Mr John Major, who was here yesterday at the start of his first visit to the Bush administration.

Mr Major said he told President Bush that Britain was prepared to help, "with training and technological assistance", in Colombia's war against the drug lords.

### POISON GASES

An unknown on the international circuit, Mr Major was given the full diplomatic tour by the White Houses.

The accelerated US timetable on chemical weapons is a result of Mr Bush's obsession with ridding the world of such poisons, plus a policy decision to move as fast as possible on arms-control treaties while Mr Gorbachev is in charge.



...neuter.  
roika

moverick  
icised the  
has asked  
wing per-  
bly"

s leader  
signs" of  
st month  
ould re-  
Sapa.

re been  
ranging  
igrants  
nican

arty  
mmu-  
r step  
te-run  
ter.

a 48-  
per-  
n ser-  
ying

has  
ea in  
An-  
lude  
wid-

ed  
ple,  
at-  
100  
ia's

rs-  
for  
ve

Beatrice."

There was no mistaking h

# Namibia peace talks delayed

ALUS  
13/9/89

221

The Argus  
Foreign Service

HAVANA. — The latest round of talks between South Africa, Cuba and Angola on progress in implementing the Namibia peace accords has been delayed for 24 hours.

Cuban officials said yesterday there was no special reason for the delay, other than to give the various delegations more time to settle in.

Delegations from the three countries as well as the US and the Soviet Union are gathering in the Cuban capital for a scheduled meeting of the joint commission set up to monitor the peace agreements, which ended South African and Cuban involvement in the Angolan civil war and which launched the independence process for Namibia.

Members of the 17-member South African delegation started arriving in Havana on Monday. Secretary general for Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden, the delegation leader, was scheduled to fly in from Madrid late last night.

THE ARGUS



Minister Adriaan  
riok concerning the alleged brutality of riot  
police in Cape Town.

## Swapo leader killed 221

WINDHOEK - Prominent white Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski was assassinated outside his home last night, police spokesman chief inspector Kierie du Rand said. *Sowetan 13/9/84*

Police are searching for the unknown gunmen who apparently escaped in a red Volkswagen Golf.

Lubowski was shot in the head as he stepped from his car, about to enter his home in an upmarket suburb of Windhoek.

He died on the pavement before he could reach the front gate of his home at 8.10pm.



Mr Anton Lubowski

# I heard the shots that killed Anton Lubowski

ARGUS  
13/9/89  
221

From BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — I heard the  
shots. The sound carried clearly  
to our flat across the Klein  
Windhoek valley, only a kilo-  
metre away from Anton Lu-  
bowski's house in Luxury Hill.  
I dismissed the noise, though,  
as a car backfire.

I did not know that a man —  
a father of two children for  
whom I had high regard as a  
human being — was being  
slaughtered.

Anton Lubowski was never  
very popular among the whites  
of "South West". Way back in  
1984, long before it became the  
fashion for the closet liberals,  
he had declared himself for  
Swapo.

The Stellenbosch-trained  
lawyer, sometime Matie rugby  
player, Round Tabler and (at  
one time) lieutenant in the  
SADF Signals Corps, had re-  
ceived more death threats than  
he cared to count over the  
years.

As the man who appeared,  
publicly at least, as the lone  
"white Swapo", he made signif-  
icant behind-the-scenes pro-  
gress in convincing sceptical  
business and other community  
leaders that Swapo was not the  
ogre South Africa's propaganda  
had made it out to be.

He was the affable link man  
between Swapo's exiled leader-  
ship and visiting Namibian  
businessmen and academics, as  
well as sundry curious journal-  
ists.

On my two visits to Lusaka  
in 1987 and last year, I noted  
that Anton and the organisa-  
tion's president, Sam Nujoma,  
appeared to be very close.  
More like political father and  
son than boss and underling.  
Anton, likewise, seemed at  
times mesmerised by Sam's  
undoubted charisma.

● See page 3

I remember sharing a meal  
with him and his Swapo col-  
leagues at the restaurant at the  
top of the Intercontinental Ho-  
tel in Lusaka. He thought it hi-  
larious that we (including his  
comrades in the struggle  
against the "Boer regime")  
found the imported SAB Castle  
Lagers nectar in comparison to  
the Zambian brew.

I remember also sharing an  
SAA flight to Frankfurt with  
Anton and his young, energetic  
family. He and wife Gaby split  
only a few months ago, and the  
tragic events last night will be  
the second shock in the lives of  
his son Almo, 10, and daughter  
Nadia, nine.

Whatever Anton Lubowski  
was, he was not a blood-thirsty  
killer, and he did not deserve  
to be gunned down on a Namib-  
ian spring evening.

● Anton Lubowski, 37, an ad-  
vocate, was the deputy head of  
Swapo's election directorate  
and the first white man born in  
Namibia to join the organisa-  
tion.

Police said he was killed  
with an automatic rifle and  
that the killer had left the  
scene immediately. Late last  
night they were still searching  
for clues.

The murder has shocked  
Swapo members who said they  
had recently had a number of  
death threats over the tele-  
phone by callers claiming to be  
"Wit Wolwe".

Mr Lubowski was murdered  
a few hours after Swapo and  
seven other political parties  
signed a code of conduct ban-  
ning violence and intimidation  
in the run-up to the November  
elections.

The code was signed under  
the chairmanship of United Na-  
tions special representative for  
Namibia, Mr Marti Ahtisaari.



# Lubowski family meets in parents' city home

Staff Reporter

GRIEVING relatives of assassinated Windhoek advocate and top Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski gathered at the Cape Town home of his parents today.

Mr Lubowski's father and mother, Mr Wilfrid and Mrs Molly Lubowski, live in Tamboerskloof.

His younger sister, Mrs Annaliese Beukman, lives next door and his elder sister, Mrs Joleen du Plessis, flew from Johannesburg.

This morning they were waiting for Mr Lubowski's former wife Gaby, of Hout Bay, to join them.

Mr Lubowski's children — a son Almo who turns 12 on Friday, and daughter Nadia, 10 — live with Mrs Lubowski in Hout Bay and attend Tamboerskloof Primary School.

Mrs Beukman said her father and her husband, an attorney, were flying to Windhoek at noon today. The rest of the family would probably join them tomorrow.

September 13 1989

## Agreement on freedom to campaign

# Namibian parties sign conduct code

Star 13/9/89 221

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Political parties contesting Namibia's general election in November have pledged themselves to disciplined and clean campaigning free of intimidation.

The eight parties — the ninth, the United Democratic Front, did not turn up — yesterday signed a code of conduct in Windhoek with United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, acting as chairman and witness.

The parties agreed that "intimidation in any form is unacceptable and will be expressly forbidden by the parties in directives to their members and supporters".

No weapons, even of a traditional kind, would be brought to meetings and rallies, and parties would take practical steps to ensure that rallies and meetings were not held near to one another at the same time.

Advance notice of meetings would be given to UN civic police and to the SWA Police, and all allegations of intimidation would be reported to those authorities.

Leaders of the parties also promised to "honour the outcome of free and fair elections so certified by the special representative of the secretary-general of the UN".

Mr Ahtisaari said: "This is an important and historic agreement among the parties on the road that has led to free and fair elections in Namibia, and a significant step towards national reconciliation."

The parties which signed the code were the National Party (SWA) through its front organisation contesting the elections, Action Christian National; the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance; the Federal Convention of Namibia; the Namibia Christian Democratic Party; the Namibia National Front, the National Patriotic Front of Namibia; Swapo, and the Swapo Democrats.





DP co-leader Denis Worrall and Val Rose-Christie of the Black Sash in discussion during yesterday's visit by DP MPs to the Western Cape townships of Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain — scenes of unrest deaths last week.

## UN drafts conduct code for Namibia's elections

*Bl Day 13/7/87*

WINDHOEK — In a rare display of political unity, nine Namibian parties have pledged to respect a UN-drafted code of conduct in their election campaigns.

Party bosses accepted the document yesterday in Untag's Windhoek headquarters, at a ceremony arranged by UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari.

Ahtisaari, spurred by concern over inter-party violence and a need for reconciliation, guided initially reluctant party leaders through a series of multi-party discussions to the agreement endorsed yesterday.

A preamble to the 16-point pact states: "Everyone has the right to put forward their political principles and ideas, without threat or fear, to every other person without exception.

"But freedom of political campaigning also carries responsibilities, including the duty to accept every other person's freedom to campaign."

Signatory parties agreed to discuss violations of the code at twice-weekly meetings of a committee of leaders.

Under the pact, the parties undertook:

- To forbid intimidation by followers, and to ban all weapons from their rallies.

KEVIN JACOBS

- To notify SWA police and Untag of planned rallies to avoid overlapping meetings, and to avoid language "which threatens or incites violence."

- Not to disrupt opponents' rallies.

- To allow free access to voters by all parties.

Additionally, the parties pledged to honour Ahtisaari's certification of election results. Many people, whites especially, have expressed fears that Swapo followers would resort to violence if the movement failed to gain a majority in the November election.

221 Agreed

Signatory parties were Swapo, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Action Christian National (ACN), Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Namibia National Front, National Patriotic Front (NPF) and Swapo-Democrats.

The UDF, party to drafting the code of conduct, failed to arrive for the signing ceremony but had agreed in advance to honour it, Ahtisaari said.

R  
 W  
 S  
 E  
 I  
 T  
 O  
 C  
 I  
 N  
 C  
 I  
 S  
 E  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 E  
 R  
 I  
 A  
 L  
 I  
 T  
 E  
 R  
 A  
 R  
 Y  
 I  
 N  
 F  
 O  
 R  
 M  
 A  
 T  
 I  
 O  
 N  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 P  
 E  
 R  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 I  
 N  
 G  
 T  
 H  
 E  
 S  
 E  
 P  
 A  
 G  
 E  
 S  
 I  
 N  
 T  
 H

soning its fuel load

# UN prisoner investigation

3/Day 13/7/69

WINDHOEK — A UN mission to investigate whether Swapo still held any political prisoners was at Luanda in Angola, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said here yesterday.

He said the mission had already visited southern Angola and was due in Zambia later this week.

221



UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari sent the mission to Angola earlier this month after claims by former Swapo-held detainees that many more were still being held. Swapo has released 201 people and invited the international community to investigate these claims. — Sapa.

Japan's booming person-

Japan's booming person-



# Parties register for Namibia poll

224  
13/9/87

WINDHOEK. — Eleven political groups applied for registration in the Supreme Court here yesterday to contest Namibia's United Nations-supervised independence elections in November.

The registration court accepted nine parties as

official contenders for the poll. Two smaller parties did not meet a registration requirement to lodge a list of 2 000 party members who are registered voters.

But Chief Justice Hans Berker allowed two weeks' grace to the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) and Christian Democratic Action (CDA), saying the registration court would sit again on September 28.

The election fronts are: the NCDP, the CDA, Action Christian National, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Federal Convention of Namibia, Namibia National Front, Namibia National Democratic Party, National Patriotic Front, SWA Peoples' Organisation, Swapo-Democrats and United Democratic Front.

Nine parties have pledged to respect a UN-drafted code of conduct in their election campaigns. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

WINDHOEK. — A total of 667 055 people eligible to participate in Namibia's independence elections later this year had already registered to vote, an official spokesman said here yesterday.

This figure is 98,4% of estimated voters. — Sapa



# SA leaders slate assassination of Lubowski

S-13/13/89  
22-1

The Star's Africa  
News Service

The assassination of white Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski in Windhoek last night has provoked strong condemnation from South African leaders trying to keep the Namibian settlement plan on track.

Mr Lubowski (37), an advocate, was shot dead outside his luxury home in the Namibian capital.

He was the deputy head of Swapo's election directorate and the first Namibian-born white man to join the organisation.

Louis Pienaar, also condemned the killing of Mr Lubowski, describing it as a "dastardly act", and pledging full SWA Police action to apprehend the killer.

Mr Lubowski's assassination came on the same day that Swapo and seven other parties contesting the Namibian elections pledged themselves to disciplined and clean campaigning free of intimidation.

## HOME COMING

The code of conduct was signed under the chairmanship of United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Senior Swapo official Mr Hage Geingob said today the assassination would not delay the homecoming of the organisation's president, Mr

Sam Nujoma, who is expected back in Namibia tomorrow after 30 years in exile.

Police said Mr Lubowski was killed with an automatic rifle and the killer left the scene immediately.

According to witnesses, Mr Lubowski was shot about nine times at 8:40 pm outside his Sanderberg Street home.

He had apparently walked up to his front gate and was busy inserting a magnetic card to deactivate a security system around his home when shots were fired from a bush about 10 m outside his home.

Mr Lubowski, who was Swapo's shadow Minister of Internal Affairs, had wounds to his body and a gaping wound in his head.

The murder has shocked Swapo members, who said they had recently received a number of death threats over the telephone by callers claiming to be the "Wit Wolwe".

Two weeks ago, Swapo sent Mr Lubowski to South Africa to lobby businessmen and investors to put their money into an independent Namibia under a Swapo government.

## APPEARANCE

Mr Lubowski, who graduated with law degrees from the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town, was a familiar figure in Namibian and South African courtrooms, acting mostly for the accused in political trials.

His most recent appearance in a South Africa court case was during the closing stages of a trial of a number of Uptington residents charged with the murder of a municipal policeman during unrest.

Late last night police were still searching the opulent suburb of luxury hills for clues. There have been no arrests.

Mr Lubowski had been tipped as a possible Justice Minister in an independent Namibia.

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierle du Rand, told Reuters that one or more occupants of a red Volkswagen Golf sedan were seen firing at Mr Lubowski.

He said several spent cartridges from an AK-47 assault rifle were found.



Mr Anton Lubowski greets Swapo colleague Mr Herman Toivo in Toivo at Windhoek airport on Monday.

FW has not gone far enough - Boesak

# Permitting Cape march is seen as sign of hope

S-13/9/89

(S-13/9/89)

Cape Town

Acting State President Mr F W de Klerk's decision to allow the right to peaceful protest has been widely welcomed by opponents of apartheid as a "hopeful sign" of its willingness to negotiate.

But they warned today that the Government would have to go much further to get real negotiations of the ground.

MDM leader Dr Allan Boesak, one of the organisers of the march, said the Government had made progress in that it was now talking to people who "do not fit its political mould".

But he said Mr de Klerk had not gone far enough to persuade "the people" that his offers of negotiation were serious.

"We need some clear proof to show our people the extent of the seriousness of the offer. I hope this will be forthcoming — and soon."

The concrete signs needed were an end to the state of emergency and the release of

By Peter Fabricius, Political Reporter



Police put the body of assassinated Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski into a body bag outside his Windhoek home last night.



# Top Swapo man is assassinated

CAPC-TRIPS  
13/9/88

221



By YAZEED FAKIER and ANDRE KOOPMAN

MR Anton Lubowski, a leading Namibian advocate and a senior white member of Swapo, was last night gunned down in front of his home in the Windhoek suburb known as "luxury hill".

Confirming the killing, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said Mr Lubowski — who recently appeared as defence counsel in the "Upington 14" trial — was shot in the head.

Police are looking for a red VW Golf.

According to eyewitnesses and neighbours, Mr Lubowski, 37, was shot nine times about 8.40pm with a semi-automatic rifle outside his Sanderberg Street home.

He had apparently walked up to his front gate and was inserting a magnetic card to de-activate a security system when shots were fired from a bush about 10 metres from his gate.

The Swapo shadow minister of internal affairs had wounds to his body and a gaping wound in his head.

The red car was seen speeding from the vicinity at the time of the shooting. Roadblocks have been set up in the area, police said.

The shooting took place on the eve of the arrival in Namibia of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma.



Mr Lubowski

# Wit Wolwe claim Lubowski killing

221

WINDHOEK - The Wit Wolwe extreme rightwing terrorist group yesterday claimed responsibility for the cold-blooded assassination of senior South West Africa People's Organisation politburo member Anton Lubowski on Tuesday night.

The editor of the pro-Swapo daily newspaper *Namibian*, Mrs Gwen Lister, said yesterday morning that she received two telephone calls from a man claiming the "Wit Wolwe" had been responsible for the assassination of Lubowski.

"Lubowski was number two, you are number three," the caller said.

It is believed Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, who is returning to Namibia today after 30 years in exile, is number one on the

hit list of the terrorist group.

Lister said Lubowski, she and a Windhoek advocate, Dave Smuts, had received similar calls in the past two weeks.

The *Namibian* newspaper was the target of an arson attack last year for which the Wit Wolwe also claimed responsibility.

In the second mysterious call to Lister yesterday, the caller said: "The Wit Wolwe will get you."

Lister said she had already informed the police of the two calls, adding that she believed there was a strong possibility that an unspoken rightwing conspiracy existed in Namibia which was committed to violence.

Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, in a statement, described the death of Lubowski as "regrettable".

Botha said Lubowski's assassination was a "senseless act, especially

taking into account that the conflict and the turbulence had been going on for so many years and we are now moving peacefully to independence in the territory."

According to police, Lubowski (37) was killed about 8.40pm with a Soviet-made AK47 automatic rifle while making his way from his car to the gate of his home in the suburb of Luxury Hills, Windhoek.

His head was found to have several bullet wounds. Lubowski was the first white to join Swapo.



# Lubowski: reward offer 221

50 we fan 14/9/89

WINDHOEK - SWA Police yesterday conducted an intensive investigation into the killing of prominent Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski and offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for his assassination.

The United Nations Special Representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, said the tragic death of Lubowski had shattered the

peace that responsible Namibians were working so hard to preserve.

"I wish to assure Namibians that their desire for a peaceful transition to independence, too long delayed, cannot and will not be frustrated by the increasingly desperate acts of a few extremists," Ahtisaari said in a statement yesterday. UN police in Namibia were actively monitoring the investigation and expected the SWA Police to

conduct a prompt and thorough investigation of the incident, Ahtisaari added.

Lubowski was ambushed at his home at about 8,50pm and gunned down by an unknown assassin shortly after he had pushed a button to open a security gate to his house in Windhoek's luxury Hill residential area.

In a statement last night, Swapo said the killing had undoubtedly been committed by ene-

mies of Namibia's struggle for national liberation and in particular against Swapo.

The statement pointed out that the assassins had struck less than two days before the homecoming of Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is due to arrive at Windhoek international airport today.

"Namibia and its liberation movement Swapo has lost a dedicated and tireless cadre and selfless fighter." - Sapa.

# MURDER BLIGHTS SWAPO LEADER'S HOME COMING

221

Sowetan  
14/9/89



Lawyer Anton Lubowski

## First white party member gunned down



SAM NUJOMA

SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma will come home as planned today while police in Namibia are conducting a massive manhunt for the murderers of prominent Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski.

Swapo's electoral director, Mr Hage Geingob, said the Swapo leader would return after nearly 30 years in exile in which he commanded Swapo fighters in a protracted bush war against South African control of Namibia.

Lubowski (37) a



### 'BRAVE YOUNG MAN VIOLENTLY CUT DOWN'

member of Swapo's electoral division, was gunned down outside his home on Tuesday night.

Witnesses said the assailant fled in a red VW Golf with several occupants.

Shortly after the shooting, police erected road blocks at all Windhoek exits and yesterday announced that a substantial reward had been offered.

### Brave

Geingob described Lubowski as "a brave young man, violently cut down at a time when we are talking about democratic elections."

While Lubowski's death was a loss to Swapo "Namibia's loss is the greatest."

Lubowski, a member of the Windhoek Bar, was the first white Namibian

who publicly proclaimed his Swapo membership in 1984.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said he was profoundly shocked at the killing.

Lubowski was head-boy of his school residence at Stellenbosch's Paul Roos Gymnasium, and later even played Under 20 A rugby with Robbie Blair. He told an interviewer jokingly that he only went to Stellenbosch for the rugby, playing lock and occasionally eighth man.

### Nusas

As chairman of the inter-varsity committee, member of his house residence committee, he was said to be a virtual certainty for the SRC at the university until he blotted his copybook by speaking out - against popular opinion - about Stellenbosch representation at a Nusas congress.

He graduated from Stellenbosch with a BA (Law) being topped by John Vorster in 1975 and then went on to complete his LIB at Cape Town University.

It was at UCT that he came into contact with liberal and even radical elements who thought like he did and even

helped shape some of his opinions.

In 1984, with a promising career as an advocate in Windhoek - defending, on occasion Swapo guerrillas - he decided to join Swapo, having previously visited the organisation in Lusaka and been highly impressed with its leadership, in particular the president, Sam Nujoma.

In 1986 he became involved in the highly-successful reincarnation of the union movement in Namibia as treasurer of the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers which is aligned with Swapo and has been highly effective in organising labour as an effective political tool for the organisation.

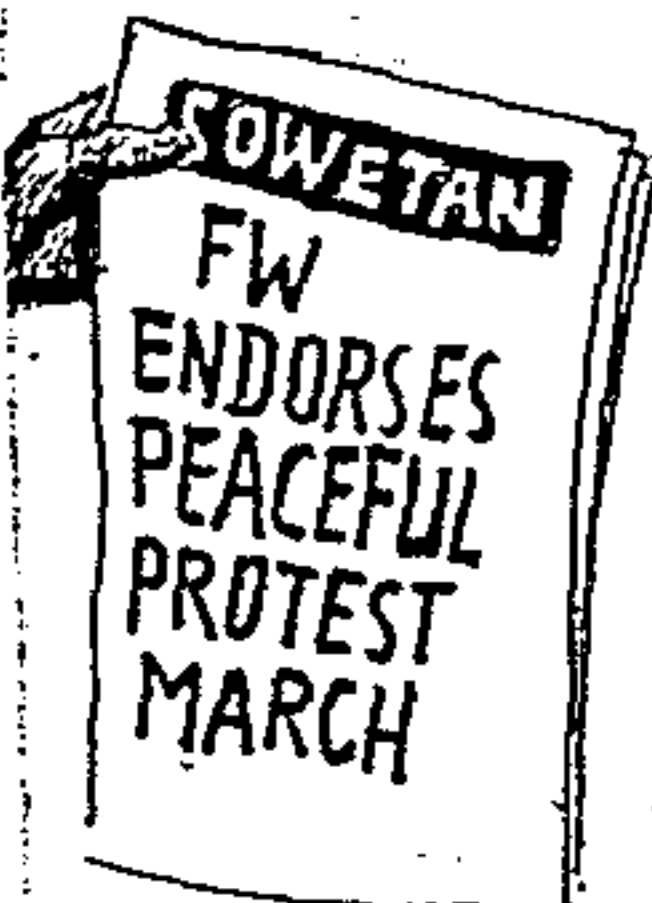
Earlier this year he was appointed to Swapo's secretariat and was then brought into the organisation's Election Directorate as deputy administration chief under veteran nationalist Lukas Pohamba.

Lubowski was largely responsible for establishing the logistics base in Windhoek for the bulk of the Swapo leadership which returned to Namibia in late June.

Lubowski was no stranger to death threats and intimidating phone calls and also experienced detention first-hand on a number of occasions, the most recent being in 1987 when he and a number of other Swapo and union leaders were picked up for what police alleged was involvement in the bombing of a Windhoek parking garage in July of that year.

Lubowski and the other Swapo detainees were later freed on an order of the Supreme Court and were paid substantial amounts in damages by the authorities.

WOULD BE NO NEED  
ARCHES IF ALL OFFENSIVE  
LAWS WERE  
SCRAPPED...



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



## 99% of Namibians to vote

WINDHOEK — Almost all of the estimated number of voters qualifying to participate in Namibia's independence elections had registered, an official spokesman, Mr. Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek. 221

By Tuesday night 671 972 people or 99,1 percent of the prospective electorate had registered to take part in the November poll for a Constituent Assembly under UN supervision.

Mr Roux pointed out that the estimate of about 677 000 voters was based on the country's 1981 census plus a 5 percent allowance for population growth. 8/14/89

Voter registration closes tomorrow. — Sapa.

# Strict security net for Nujoma

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma is set to come home today, after nearly 30 years of exile, to an unprecedented security net triggered by the killing of his only senior white official, Anton Lubowski. *1 Day 14/9/89*

Party managers said Nujoma's homecoming would go ahead despite fears he could be assassinated.

Nervous UN security officials and SWA police chiefs yesterday planned a joint airport operation intended to whisk Nujoma away from an Untag-controlled concourse.

Lubowski's murder on Tuesday night triggered wide condemnation and an angry

KEVIN JACOBS

reaction from party leaders.

Police said a territory-wide hunt was under way for possibly two gunmen who killed Lubowski, 37, with several short bursts of automatic fire from an AK-47 rifle outside his Windhoek home.

Swapo election managers appeared to blame Untag for the killing, holding them responsible for "disbanding and disarming" police and the military.

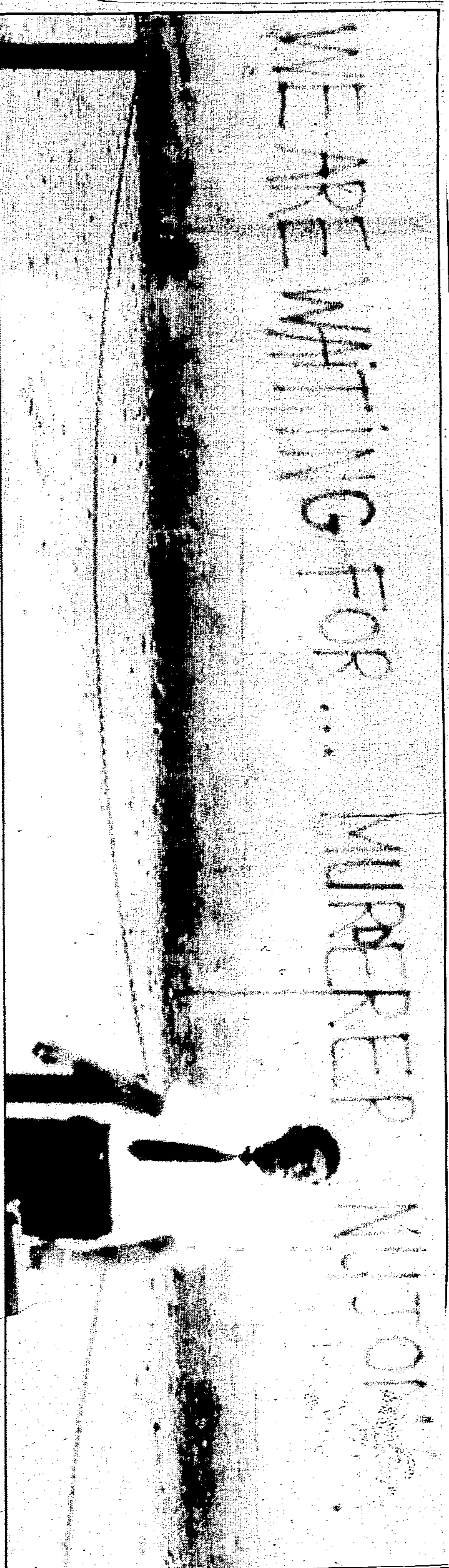
By late yesterday police had reported no progress in the manhunt.

● See Page 4

● Comment: Page 8

221





Wall of warning . . . Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, who returns to Namibia today after 29 years in exile, has been threatened with assassination and is taking the threats seriously after this week's slaying of one of his organisation's officials, Mr Anton Lubowski.

# Lubowski — strong condemnation

SPW 14/9/87

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Strong condemnation of the assassination of white Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski in Windhoek on Tuesday night continued to come in as police announced the arrest of a white suspect in connection with the murder.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has expressed outrage at the assassination.

In a message to Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, President Kaunda said he saw the assassination as the work of apartheid and its agents in Namibia.

"It is our fervent hope that the perpetrators of this crime will be brought to book immediately," he said.

United Nations Special Rep-

representative for Namibia Mr Marti Ahtisaari said in Johannesburg the assassination had shattered the peace for the moment, "but the process towards independence cannot and will not be frustrated by the desperate acts of a few extremists".

West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to do all in their power to bring Mr Lubowski's killers to justice.

In Britain, the BBC's current affairs programme Newsnight said the murder "could not have come at a worse time for Namibia's peace plan", and raised fears of an upsurge in violence.

Police have launched a huge hunt for the killers of Mr Lubowski, who was gunned down outside his home in Windhoek on Tuesday night.

Mr Lubowski, the deputy head of Swapo's election directorate and the organisation's shadow Minister of Internal Affairs, was shot about nine times, according to witnesses.

The assassination has provoked strong condemnation from all groups trying to keep the Namibian settlement plan on track and the UN is reviewing security there.

Dr Perez de Cuellar appealed "in the strongest terms to all those concerned to desist from any action that might further exacerbate the situation".

A statement said: "The Secre-

tary-General condemns this act perpetrated against a senior political figure in Namibia."

The murder has shocked Swapo members, who said they had recently received a number of death threats over the telephone by callers claiming to be the "Wit Wolwe".

The editor of *The Namibian* newspaper, Miss Gwen Lister, received two telephone calls yesterday from a man claiming the Wit Wolwe had been responsible for the assassination.

"Lubowski was number two, you are number three," the telephone caller told Miss Lister.

The newspaper editor said Mr Lubowski, she and a Windhoek advocate, Mr Dave Smuts, had received threatening calls.

● See Page 19.



Man held for killing as Namibia awaits Nujoma's arrival

# Lubowski arrest

ARC 14/9/89

(221)

~~ARC~~

From KEN VERNON and BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Police in Windhoek have arrested a 50-year-old white man in connection with the murder of Swapo leader Anton Lubowski, who was gunned down outside his Windhoek home on Tuesday night.

The arrest came on the eve of the return to Namibia of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, the one-time Owambo herdboyer who is likely to become the country's first president, after almost 30 years in exile.

Death threats against Mr Nujoma, including posters and graffiti, have already appeared on Windhoek streets and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has promised full police protection for him and other Swapo leaders due to fly into Windhoek today. Swapo and the police have already met to discuss security arrangements.

The police press liaison officer in Windhoek, Chief Inspector Keirie du Rand, said the man was arrested in Windhoek last night by Colonel "Jambo" Smit of the Windhoek CID.

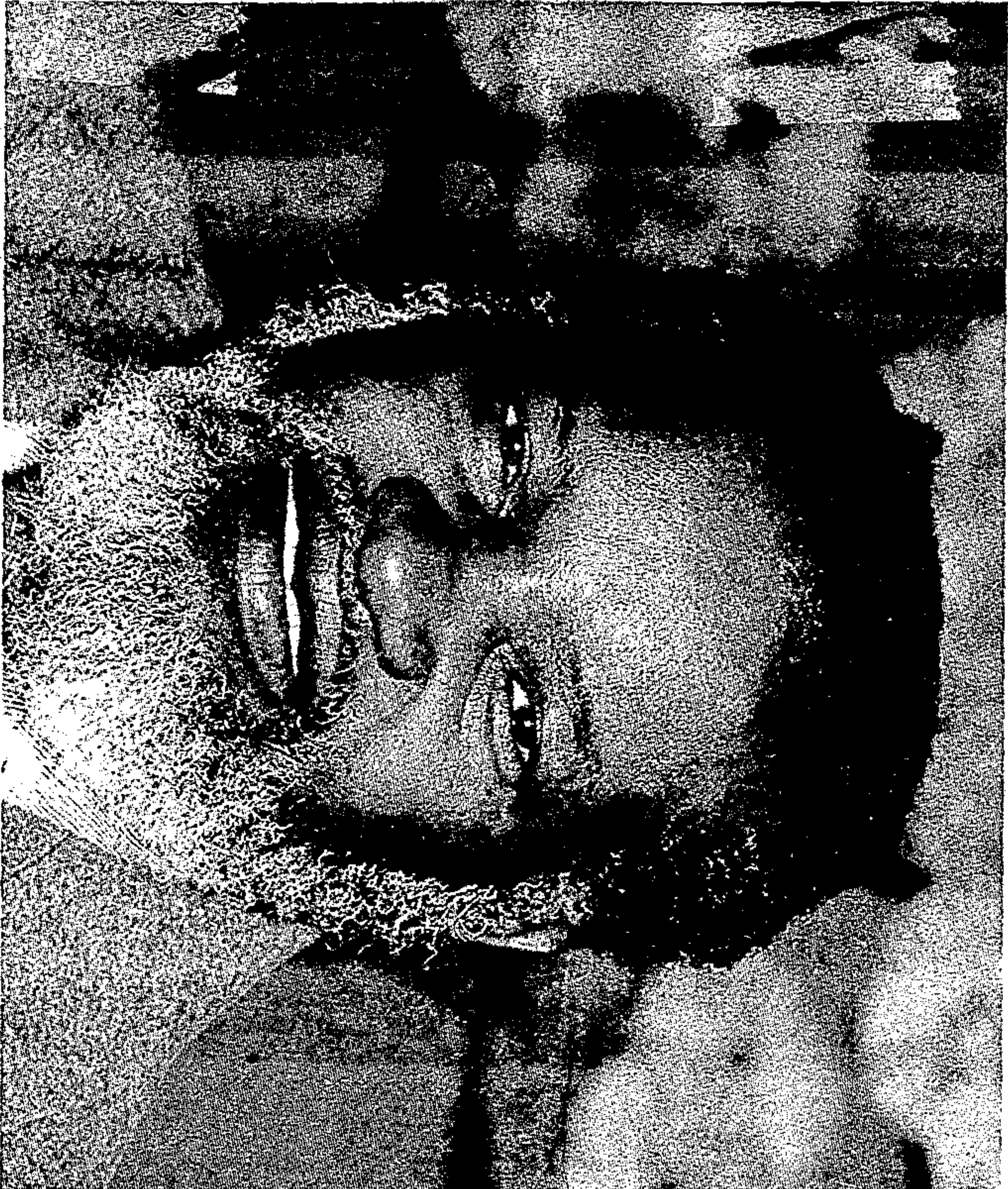
He said the man was an Irish passport holder, but could not say with certainty he was Irish. "It is possible that the passport is a forgery."

Police are empowered to hold the man for questioning for up to 48 hours, after which he must be charged or released.

Inspector Du Rand could not say whether the man would be charged, or if any other arrests in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder were imminent.



Mr Anton Lubowski



OUT OF EXILE: Veteran Namibian nationalist and leader of Swapo Mr Sam Nujoma returns home today after more than 30 years in exile.



However, he did say the man would not be appearing in court "this week".

Veteran nationalist Mr Nujoma, 61, is expected to be met by large and enthusiastic crowds at Windhoek airport, following Swapo's call on the workers of Namibia, and the capital in particular, to declare today a "national holiday" and give the "Old Man" a "hero's welcome".

However, security around the airport, and along the whole 46km route to the city, will be tight. Only bona fide airline passengers and journalists will be allowed inside the airport perimeter, and the police will have a strong contingent on duty both at the airport and along the route into town.

The Swapo leader must be in Namibia by tomorrow at the latest, because voter registration for the November election closes then. Mr Nujoma will have to register to be able to stand for the Constituent Assembly which will be elected in the UN-supervised polls.

But Mr Lubowski's death will probably have hit him hard, not only in the light of the death threats levelled at him, but because he was said to be very close to the 37-year-old lawyer who risked the anger of his community by becoming, in 1984, the first white Namibian to openly join Swapo.

B/Dam 14/9/89 (221)

# Lubowski murder condemned

WINDHOEK — The tragic assassination of prominent Swapo member Anton Lubowski had shattered the peace that responsible Namibians were working so hard to preserve, UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari said in Windhoek yesterday.

"I wish to assure Namibians that their desire for a peaceful transition to independence, too long delayed, cannot and will not be frustrated by the increasingly desperate acts of a few extremists," Ahtisaari said in a statement, Sapa reports.

He and his security advisers began a further review of all aspects of security in Namibia in the light of Tuesday night's killing.

"I expect the SWA Police to fulfil their duty," he said.

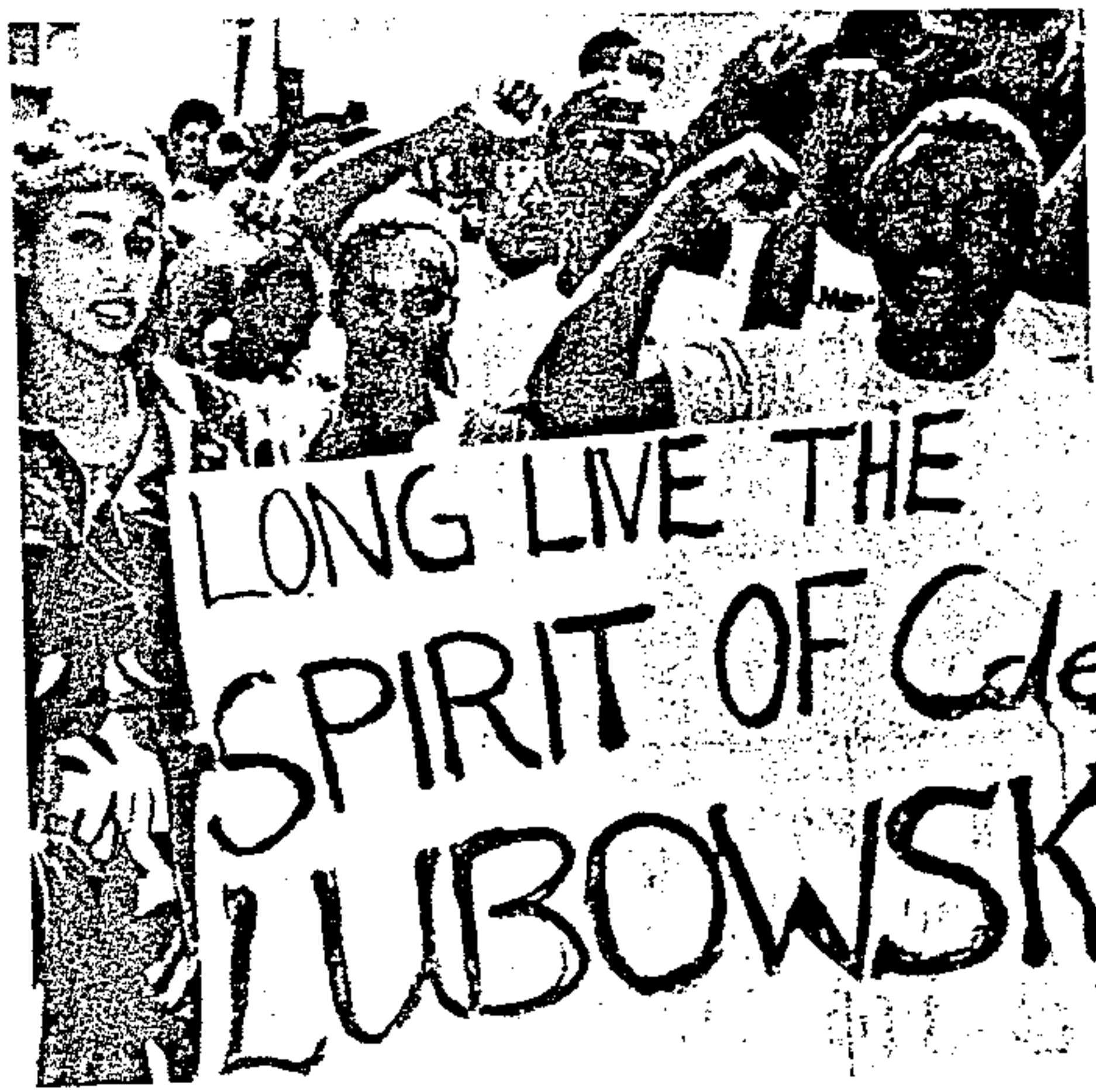
UN transition assistance group police were actively monitoring the investigation into Lubowski's death, he added.

Signs of stepped up UN security arrangements were already evident at UN headquarters in Windhoek yesterday.

SA's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha yesterday described the assassination as most regrettable and extended his sympathy to the bereaved family.

"It is a senseless act, especially taking into account that the conflict and turbulence had been going on for so many years, and we are now moving peacefully to independence in the territory."

ROBERT GENTLE reports



Students at Windhoek University hold up placards during a memorial service for Anton Lubowski. Picture: REUTERS

from London that there was strong condemnation yesterday from both the UK government and the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) of the Lubowski killing.

The British government was determined that those who wished to undermine the UN independence plan should not succeed, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

AAM president Archbishop Tre-

vor Huddleston called the assassination a reflection of the failure by the Administrator-General to carry out his responsibilities, especially as "repeated threats" had been made against Lubowski's life.

He found it "intolerable" that the UN should have agreed that Swapol should be solely responsible for protecting Swapo president Sam Nujoma when he returned to

Namibia. Sapa reports that the US liaison office in Windhoek said: "The murder of Lubowski strikes a blow against not just one political party but against the process of peaceful reconciliation."

"Cowardly tactics of terrorist violence have no place in this process."

The Society of Advocates of Namibia said in Windhoek it deplored the reprehensible and cold-blooded murder of a colleague. "As a jurist and a member of this society since 1980, Anton has unrelentingly strived for the promotion of justice, human rights and the preservation of the independence of our courts," the society said in a statement.

It said Lubowski had been killed by someone who accorded no value to his ideals, but "ambushed and murdered him in the dark of night in a cowardly and dastardly manner."

The editor of The Namibian newspaper, Gwen Lister, received two calls yesterday morning from a man claiming the Wit Wolwe had been responsible for Lubowski's death, Sapa reports.

"Lubowski was No 2, you are No 3," the caller told her.

"The Wit Wolwe will get you," the man said in the second call.

Lister said she, Lubowski and Windhoek advocate Dave Smuts had received similar threatening calls in the last two weeks.

Lister said she had told the police of the threats, which she regarded as serious. She has hired private security at her home.

Nigeria has



# Security is stepped up for return of Nujoma

Cape Times 14/9/89  
221

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma is set to come home today after nearly 30 years of exile, amid an unprecedented security net triggered by the suspected right-wing murder of his only senior white official.

Sapa-Reuter reports that 60-year-old Mr Nujoma, on his return trip to Namibia, stopped over in Zaire yesterday, and met President Mobutu Sese Seko in Kinshasa to thank him for his role in the Namibian independence process.



Mr Sam Nujoma

Party managers said they would not hold up 60-year-old Mr Nujoma's scheduled midday homecoming, despite fears that he could be an assassin's target.

Nervous UN officials and SWA police chiefs yesterday planned a joint airport operation intended to whisk Mr Nujoma away from an Untag-controlled concourse, and tightened a protective clamp that bars reporters and camera crews from the tarmac.

But the security screen ends at the airport gates, where a mass of Swapo supporters were expected to gather from dawn, encouraged by a labour union call to quit work for the day and a Swapo call to welcome Mr Nujoma as "a conquering hero".

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar promised a tight guard on Mr Nujoma's safety and said additional officers were being drafted into the capital.

The killing on Tuesday night of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski triggered an angry reaction from party leaders and condemnation from administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Western government envoys.

Mr Ahtisaari, who heads up efforts to create and maintain a peaceful atmosphere for elections in November, slammed the murder as "a barbaric act of terrorism".

"I wish to assure Namibians that their desire for a peaceful transition to independence can not, and

To page 3

P.T.O.

# Huge crowd at airport to meet Swapo leader

star 14/9/89

The Star's Africa News and Foreign Services

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma returns to Namibia today from a 30-year exile ... and a hero's welcome awaits him.

A huge crowd gathered at the J G Strijdom Airport 40 km from Windhoek for the 61-year-old leader's emotional homecoming.

The size of the crowd was a good indication of Swapo's support in the vital constituency of Windhoek,

## UN COMMANDER

Previous crowds which greeted the return of other members of the Swapo leadership, and earlier the arrival of United Nations force commander General Prem Chand, indicate that the airport gathering is one of the biggest yet seen in this country.

With Mr Nujoma scheduled to fly in from Addis Ababa, the Joint Security Commission (JSC) monitoring the Namibia settlement plan's progress was due to meet in Ha-

vana, Cuba.

The member nations of the JSC — South Africa, Cuba and Angola — are expected to give the green light for the final run-up to Namibia's independence elections. The commission is meeting for the last time before the November polls.

Delegations from the three countries as well as observer teams from the United States, Soviet Union and United Nations have gathered in Havana for a final review of the implementation of agreements signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola last year.

With Mr Nujoma's much-publicised return, many companies have tacitly acknowledged the power of the Swapo-aligned trade union movement and have allowed their workers to have the day off, either as part of their normal occasional leave allocation or as unpaid leave.

Mr Nujoma was scheduled to fly in aboard a specially chartered Ethiopian Airlines jet.

221

# FW elected Head of State today

star 14/9/89

By Peter Fabricius,  
Political Correspondent

Acting State President Mr F W de Klerk becomes State President today after election by the electoral college.

The college, chosen from members of all three Houses yesterday, met today under the chairmanship of Chief Justice M M Corbett to elect the new State President.

It was not known beforehand if there were any other candidates than Mr de Klerk. Labour Party sources would not disclose whether or not they would nominate their leader, Reverend Allan Hendrickse.

Since 50 of the 88 members of the electoral college were chosen by the National Party, Mr de Klerk's election is assured.

The electoral college was expected to inform Mr de Klerk of its decision at Tuynhuys.

Until his inauguration on September 20 Mr de Klerk will continue to sign documents as Acting State President.

# Mandela will be free 'within weeks'

TEL AVIV — The South African Government will consider the release of Mr Nelson Mandela within weeks, according to South Africa's ambassador to Israel.

'I just have the feeling that that's one of the important things that the

Government will have to consider in the next few weeks,' Mr Johan Viljoen said here yesterday.

Mr Mandela would be one of the new Government's priorities, he said. — The Star's Foreign News Service. star 14/9/89

## Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations



the  
lay  
ry  
Mr

# Huge crowd at airport to meet Swapo leader

The Star's Africa News and  
Foreign Services

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma returns to Namibia today from a 30-year exile ... and a hero's welcome awaits him.

A huge crowd gathered at the J G Strijdom Airport 40 km from Windhoek for the 61-year-old leader's emotional homecoming.

The size of the crowd was a good indication of Swapo's support in the vital constituency of Windhoek,

## UN COMMANDER

Previous crowds which greeted the return of other members of the Swapo leadership, and earlier the arrival of United Nations force commander General Prem Chand, indicate that the airport gathering is one of the biggest yet seen in this country.

With Mr Nujoma scheduled to fly in from Addis Ababa, the Joint Security Commission (JSC) monitoring the Namibia settlement plan's progress was due to meet in Ha-

vana, Cuba.

The member nations of the JSC — South Africa, Cuba and Angola — are expected to give the green light for the final run-up to Namibia's independence elections. The commission is meeting for the last time before the November polls.

Delegations from the three countries as well as observer teams from the United States, Soviet Union and United Nations have gathered in Havana for a final review of the implementation of agreements signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola last year.

With Mr Nujoma's much-publicised return, many companies have tacitly acknowledged the power of the Swapo-aligned trade union movement and have allowed their workers to have the day off, either as part of their normal occasional leave allocation or as unpaid leave.

Mr Nujoma was scheduled to fly in aboard a specially chartered Ethiopian Airlines jet.

is  
his  
he

le  
nd  
th  
nd

as  
in  
b-  
it  
as

e-  
le

J-  
d  
of

e

if  
t-  
t-

e  
r

d

r  
i

r  
i

r  
i

r  
i

## Mandela will be free 'within weeks'

TEL AVIV — The South African Government will consider the release of Mr Nelson Mandela within weeks, according to South Africa's ambassador to Israel.

'I just have the feeling that that's one of the important things that the

Government will have to consider in the next few weeks,' Mr Johan Viljoen said here yesterday.

Mr Mandela would be one of the new Government's priorities, he said. — The Star's Foreign News Service. Star 14/9/89

221

# Musing on death; shots ring out

Stew 14/9/89

221

The commercials are nauseating in their saccharine-sweetness...

To a soulful drum and male voice duet, smiling and wholesome faces — white, black and brown — flit in harmonious colour across our TV screens, while a deep, trustworthy voice intones: "Never before have our people been closer together..."

The R2,5 million advertising campaign approved by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar — and paid for by the taxpayer — will have Namibians believe that all is blooming in the Resolution 435 garden.

Surviving relatives of two Namibians — one black, one white — could cynically question these productions of the South African hype merchants.

Michael Hoaseb (26) was on duty as a night watchman guarding United Nations buildings in the "white" town of Outjo when he died in a hail of rifle bullets and an inferno of exploding M970 white phosphorous hand grenades.

Constable Willem Nel, aged 20, had less than a week to go before his engagement party when he died amid the trash strewn in the dusty township of Orwetoveni in Otjiwarongo, stoned to death by a mob.

Those allegedly responsible for the Hoaseb and Nel murders are now behind bars

Only hours after Namibia's political parties signed an undertaking to eschew violence in their independence election campaigns, yet another Namibian, top Swapo member Anton Lubowski, was murdered, sharpening the question of whether Namibia can still go peacefully into independence. On Tuesday night, **BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service** sat down in Windhoek to write this column.

and will, in the course of time, answer before the courts.

But the question remains: Why all the killing now? Are 20 000 corpses strewn across Namibia and Angola not enough reason to bring down the curtain on this grim era in southern African history?

Namibia, poised on the brink of momentous change, can still explode. Apartheid's years of baasskap and ethnic divide-and-rule mean that hatreds and scores to be settled are black against black as well as black against white.

Which means that the gruesomely mutilated body of a badly burned supporter of one party is pulled from a culvert next to

a main road, while a young girl — singing songs beloved by that party's opponents — gets an arrow between the eyes (miraculously, it misses her brain by millimetres).

A ray of hope that Namibia will not slip into the overcrowded annals of violence in post-colonial Africa came this week when eight of the political parties which registered to contest the November elections sat down to sign a code of conduct.

Under the monitoring eye of UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisari, they committed themselves to respecting each other's right to campaign peacefully.

My 11-month-old son was born in the Windhoek State Hospital. He will soon take his first steps on Namibian soil.

He should never have to know about Michael Hoaseb and Willem Nel.

As he finished his article, Seery heard gunshots in the neighbourhood. He made inquiries and learned that Anton Lubowski, an advocate and the first white member of Swapo, had been shot dead by hidden assassins as he opened his gate.

Later, Seery added this to his column:

Anton Lubowski, too, was a father. What are his children to be told — that the volley of bullets that cut him down was a blow for Christianity against total Communist onslaught?



# Fears for Nujoma after lawyer killed

(22)

WINDHOEK. — The assassination of a prominent Swapo member Anton Lubowski has raised fears for the safety of the liberation movement's president, Sam Nujoma, who returns to Namibia today after almost 30 years in exile.

The assassination of Lubowski, Swapo's deputy finance director, outside his Windhoek home on Tuesday night has sparked fears of escalating violence with the arrival home of Nujoma.

An anonymous man speaking in Afrikaans telephoned the offices of The Namibian newspaper on Wednesday morning saying that "the White Wolves are on the road", "the White Wolves have got number two and would soon get number three" and that "the White Wolves are out to get you".

Last week Namibia's South African governor-general, Louis Pienaar, received an unsigned letter which warned of a plot to kill Nujoma and leading white activists.

The Namibian's editor Gwen Lister, human rights lawyer David Smuts and Lubowski, all received telephone death threats in the past three weeks.

Lubowski was gunned down as he opened the security gates to his house.

## Automatic weapon

Police later confirmed that he had been shot with an automatic weapon, apparently an AK-47, and eight spent cartridges were found near the body.

A red Golf was seen speeding from the scene with "a number of assailants" inside, the police said.

Police immediately cordoned off the area around Lubowski's house and threw up road blocks around the city, but at the time of going to press, neither the assassins nor the getaway car had been found.

Lubowski joined Swapo in 1984, the first white Namibian to join the movement.

A prominent lawyer and member of the Windhoek Bar, Lubowski soon became an unofficial spokesperson for the party and Swapo's ambassador to the country's entrenched white minority.

He was also treasurer of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW).

Swapo's election director, Hage Geingob, was due to meet Lubowski for dinner the night of the murder and was wondering why the latter was late when he was told about the shooting.

## Code of conduct

Geingob described the killing as a "dastardly act perpetrated by cowards".

"He was a brave young man who was violently cut down at a time when we are talking about democratic elections," said Geingob.

Lubowski was shot only hours after the parties taking part in the election race signed a code of conduct condemning violence and intimidation.

Geingob said all future death threats against the party's leadership would be taken seriously.

"We know the extent to which the people can go, and these threats are not empty. The onus is on those charged to maintain law and order to bring the culprits to book."

Pienaar said he was "profoundly shocked" by the killing and appealed to Namibians to remain calm.

"We cannot allow a situation of anarchy to develop.

"Police will continue to maintain law and order and protect life and property. This applies especially to those leaders who are shortly to return to the country. If necessary, steps will be taken to strengthen the police."

Lubowski's assassination came two days after police opened fire on a crowd in Otjiwarongo's black township, 250km north of Windhoek.

## Five Ovambos abducted

WINDHOEK. — Five Ovambo citizens in northern Namibia were abducted by four armed men and driven across the border into Angola, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said here yesterday.

One of the men, Mr Selile Kamusupi, who managed to escape, said the men were dressed in Swapo military uniforms.

Mr Kamusupi made his way to the Ombalantu police station. — Sapa



# Mourning Lubowski a tragic target

By KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — If Anton Lubowski's killer was trying to exercise a fear of the future in a Swapo-dominated Namibia, the gunman got the wrong man. If commitment marked any of his passions, the 37-year-old advocate was a committed Namibian — not a South-Westerner. Born to white privilege and comfort, he stood far from commitment to socialism, and even further from radical Marxism. "He was certainly no doctrinaire disciple of any of the particularisms," a close friend said yesterday. As Swapo's first white member, and more recently its sole senior white official, Mr. Lubowski stood taller in status and notoriety in Namibia's intense politics of what-comes-next than even his two-metre frame allowed. His death

drew reaction from not only around the world and opposition spokesmen, but also the South African government. Friends and colleagues said he was never far from threats since he publicly declared himself a Swapo member in 1984, on return to Windhoek from a meeting with exiled Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and other leaders of the then Eswatini organisation. Born of an Afrikaner mother and German-descended father, Mr Lubowski spent childhood years on the family's farm near Aus in southern Namibia before attending school in Windhoek. Later, with law degrees from Stellenbosch and Cape Town university, he returned to Windhoek as a junior lawyer at a firm handling most sensitive human-rights or Swapo-linked cases. "My perception at the time was that he was becoming more than simply legally concerned

with the cases that he was dealing with, and that he was beginning to respond to the political implications," said businessman Mr Bill Ullman, a friend of Mr Lubowski since 1978. "As so often is the case in politics, his was a gradual involvement. "We talked a lot about what his involvement with Swapo implied for his own political philosophy and what he hoped for, for the future of this country," Mr Ullman said. "He was fully aware of all the failed African social experiments and had no intention or desire to perpetuate those systems in this country. He was not a utopian. "He saw himself as a very privileged Namibian with all the opportunity he had been given. "His vision of the country was simply that he thought it was possible under a restructured political system to provide those opportunities

he had benefited from to others who had been denied them simply because of their skin colour." Colleagues said Mr Lubowski had begun recently to study economic systems and economic law, an area of Swapo policy that always looked thin if held up to the light. He also headed up NamLaw, a privately funded lawyers' research group delving into Namibia's legal structure to target weaknesses and draft a replacement legal code for application under a future Swapo government. Friends recall Mr Lubowski as a social enthusiast, building a broad circle around him without seeing barriers in others' political beliefs. "Because we socialised with him so often we almost took him for granted," said former Windhoek newspaper editor Ms Jean Suther-

land. "One wishes almost, in retrospect, that we had talked a little more." Mr Lubowski's gregarious nature and handsome appearance — square-jawed and curly-haired — prompted whispered criticism of a carpet-bagger, riding with the Swapo flag as an opportunist. "Many people thought he was a political play-boy," Ms Sutherland said. "But when the trade unions were being formed and he had been given the Swapo mandate to restart them, when they were meeting in draft little rooms in the community centre in Katutura, Anton would be there explaining patiently and in detail all night. "Those were the little things that no one else saw of him."

8/Day 14/9/89 (228)

### Norwegian firm is fined over SA trade

OSLO — A manufacturer has been fined 500 000 kronor (\$70 422) for violating Norway's boycott of SA by selling marine electronics through its Scottish division, the company said yesterday.

Simrad Subsea A/S was punished for exporting systems used in fishing and ships, in line with the 1987 embargo, Horten district police chief Joergen Hoeidahl told the Press.

Simrad MD Torfinn Kildal told reporters: "There was a communication breakdown within our company. It was unintentional but we decided just to pay the fine and get on with our business."

He said shipments of sonar and depth-finding supplies worth a total of 1.5-million kronor were moved to SA. — Sapa-AP.



# Blackout prevents Havana meeting

CAPE TOWN 14/9/89  
By SIMON BARBER (221)

HAVANA. — National Intelligence Service chief Mr Neil Barnard had talks with his Angolan and Cuban counterparts yesterday to compare assessments of the continued presence of Swapo combatants below the 16th parallel in southern Angola.

They were to present a report to the joint committee which never convened last night because of a power cut after a severe electrical storm.

The cut came just as the delegates were entering the hall. They waited in total darkness for about 30 minutes before the meeting was cancelled.

"We have reason to feel dissatisfied — people have tended to deal with this in an off-hand manner," Foreign Affairs administrator-general Mr Neil van Heerden said beforehand.

There were "rumours in Ovamboland" that Swapo might use military force if it fared badly at the polls, and there were "people in our system who keep reminding us that (Swapo's April 1 incursion) could happen again", Mr Van Heerden said.

Apart from allaying such fears, resolving this issue would make it easier to decide the fate of Koevoet members still in Swapol, he said.



# World reacts to killing of Swapo man

APR TMS 14/9/89

221

NEW YORK. — Govern-

ments and organisations from around the world have reacted with unanimous condemnation to the assassination of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski, who was killed outside his home in Windhoek on Tuesday.

Mr Lubowski had been named as a possible justice minister when Namibia becomes independent next year.

UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar appealed "in the strongest terms to all those concerned" to avoid any action which could lead to further violence.

He said he had asked the administrator-general in Namibia "to do everything possible to ensure the safety and security of all political parties".

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said: "The British government strongly condemns the murder. We wish to see Mr Lubowski's killers brought to justice."

The United States liaison office in Windhoek condemned what it described as a "coward-

ly assassination".

"The murder of Mr Lubowski strikes a blow against not just one political party, but against the process of peaceful reconciliation which alone can bring Namibia to democratic independence," the Uslo said in a statement.

In Windhoek, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said Mr Lubowski's death had shattered the peace that responsible Namibians were working so hard to preserve.

The Society of Advocates of Namibia said it deplored the reprehensible and cold-blooded murder of a colleague.

"As a jurist and a member of this society since 1980, Anton has unremittingly striven towards the promotion of justice, human rights and the preservation of the independence of our courts," the society said.

In Cape Town, the SA Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, described the death of Mr Lubowski as most regrettable and extended his sympathy to the bereaved family. — Sapa- Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent



**AFTERMATH** . . . Two police officers inspect the site where the Swapo deputy head of administration, Mr Anton Lubowski, was shot dead on Tuesday night. Universal condemnation and calls for the killers to be brought to justice have followed the assassination, and security throughout Namibia is being strengthened in the run-up to the November elections.

Picture: REUTERS



# Nujoma must clean up Swapo's tarnished image

221

STW 15/9/82

WINDHOEK — After nearly 30 years in exile, the symbol of Namibian nationalism, Mr Sam Nujoma, returned yesterday to Windhoek, a capital shocked by the assassination of Mr Anton Lubowski.

The death of Mr Lubowski dramatically underlined the risk to Swapo's leader.

But in the run-up to Namibia's independence election in November, Mr Nujoma will be exploiting his aura of the liberation leader returning home in triumph. That invaluable asset should be enough to guarantee Swapo at least half the popular vote in an election for a constituent assembly.

But the chances that Swapo will win the two-thirds majority needed to dominate the assembly and write Namibia's independence constitution unaided look slimmer.

The party's image has become tainted with scandal. A military debacle, financial improprieties and evidence of human rights abuses have seriously jeopardised the movement's credibility abroad, and eroded support at home.

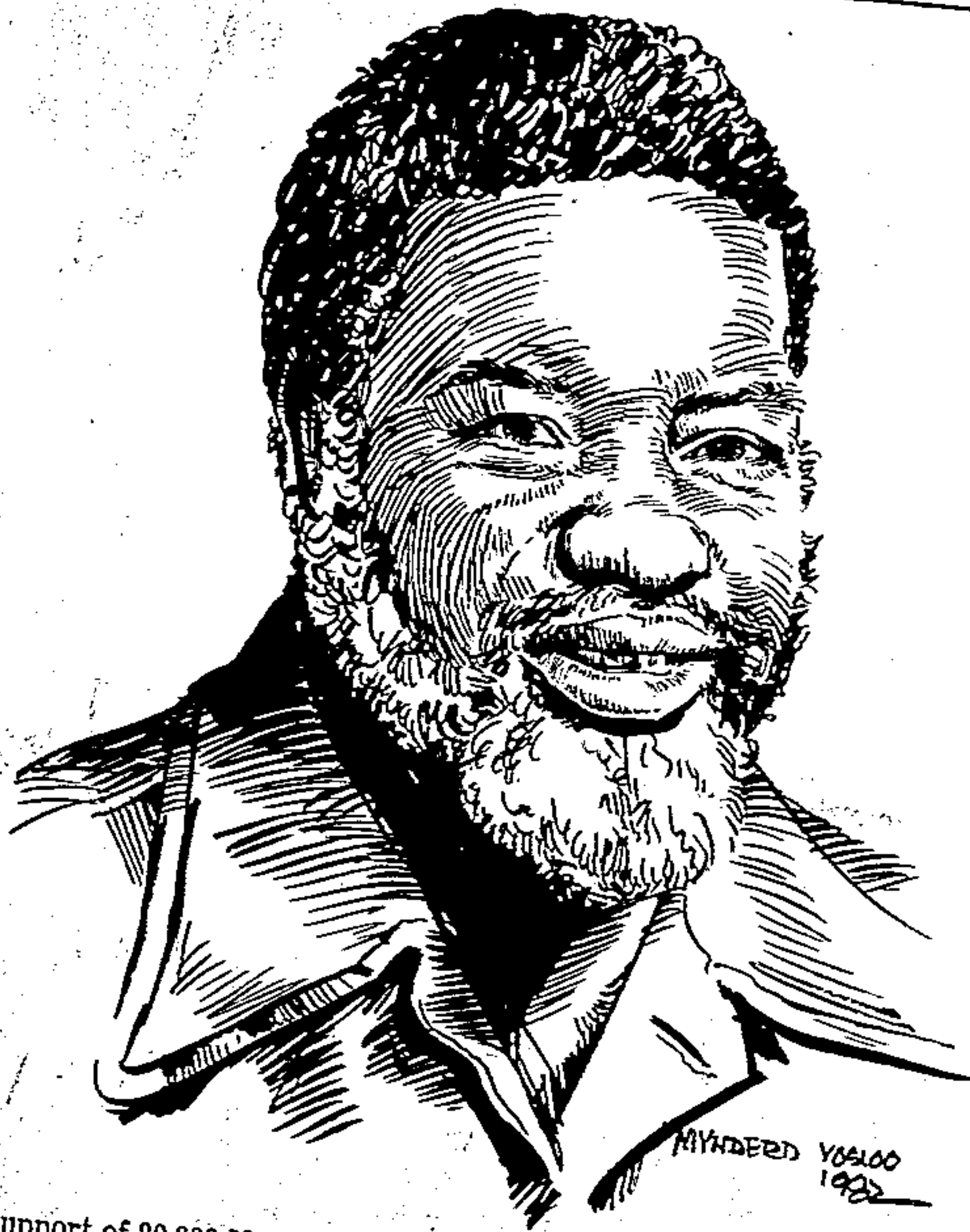
Swapo's first blunder was its attempt to infiltrate guerillas into northern Namibia ahead of an April 1 ceasefire. By that date, all Swapo troops were to have been withdrawn to Angola.

About 1 600 Swapo guerillas were sent across the border into Namibia, apparently in a vain attempt to establish the military bases which the movement had never managed to secure in 23 years of warfare against South African rule. South African troops repulsed the invasion, leaving over 300 Swapo fighters dead.

The true motives for the manoeuvre remain unclear, but the violation of trust on April 1 has left the international community with serious doubts about the integrity of the Swapo leadership.

This integrity was further brought into question by refugees returning to Namibia. Swapo has claimed international funding for

The chances of a complete Swapo victory in the Namibian election grow slimmer, writes PATTI WALDMEIR of the Financial Times News Service.



the support of 80 000 Namibian refugees in camps in Angola and Zambia, but when it came time to welcome them back to Namibia, only 41 000 registered to return.

Swapo officials explain the discrepancy by suggesting that Namibian children enrolled in schools abroad might not wish to interrupt their academic term to return, and that after 23 years in exile, some Namibians had opted to remain in their host country. But the gap between the two figures is huge and Swapo has not succeeded in explaining it away.

These two factors may put strains

on any Swapo government's international relations. But domestic political damage to the movement is likely to have been slight.

The same cannot be said of the human rights scandal over detainees held by Swapo during the liberation war. As part of Namibia's United Nations-sponsored independence package, both Swapo and South Africa were to release all detainees.

Swapo prisoners returning from camps in neighbouring states have made widely publicised allegations of torture and maltreatment. And released detainees insist that many hundreds of prisoners remain in Swapo prison camps, despite the re-

quirement that they be allowed to return to vote in the election.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, a senior Swapo official, has admitted that some detainees were tortured. He told reporters in Windhoek last month that some Swapo officials had "taken the law ... into their own hands and carried out brutalities against these persons which we very much regret".

Swapo maintains that it now holds no detainees, but relatives have compiled a list of several hundred names of those still missing. Swapo says it holds South Africa to account for many who have disappeared, adding that others may have died in the fighting or of natural causes.

As Namibians prepare to vote for the constituent assembly which will determine their future political system, horror stories from returned detainees are clearly having an effect. And with nearly eight weeks of campaigning yet to take place, the election outcome remains in doubt.

The main challenge comes from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a multiracial coalition which until last December's settlement administered Namibia, albeit under the close supervision of Pretoria.

It was a transition of sorts; the DTA repealed many of the territory's segregation laws, but its credibility suffered when Pretoria prevented the party from introducing a majority rule constitution.

The 60-year-old Mr Nujoma's role in the election campaign could prove critical and his safety is clearly essential.

The campaign is so far proving bloody, with Namibian newspapers carrying frequent reports of serious intimidation by the main political parties.

Swapo officials fear that Mr Nujoma could become an assassination target, either for an opposition political grouping, or for ultra-conservative whites. Any such incident would throw the entire independence process into jeopardy.



# 30 years of exile now over

221  
DRG 45 15/19/87

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma roamed foreign capitals ceaselessly during three decades of political exile to convince the world that his was the true voice of an independent Namibia.

The leftist policies of the Swapo, which waged a 23-year bush war against Pretoria's rule made him a regular at the Kremlin and in Nordic capitals.

These influential friends made the bearded, burly Nujoma one of the most prominent leaders among southern Africa's bewildering collection of anti-government movements.

With his dream of Namibian independence set to become reality under a UN peace plan, Nujoma, 60, is the most likely candidate to become the country's first president when the South Africans pull out in 1990.

His absence since fleeing into exile in 1960 has raised his status to mythical hero among Swapo supporters, but disaffected members of the guerrilla movement tell a different story.

Former guerrillas also say Swapo imprisoned and tortured hundreds of their own supporters on suspicion of be-

ing South African spies, charges denied by the organisation's leaders.

Shafiishuna Samuel Nujoma was born on May 12, 1929, in a village in the remote farming district of Ovamboland near the Angolan border.

His political awareness grew in the late 1950s when he joined other Ovambos in a Cape Town barber's shop to organise resistance against South Africa's apartheid labour laws.

In 1957 they formed the Ovamboland People's Congress to fight the iniquities of a contract labour system which forced blacks to move hundreds kilometers to work for a white master for months at a time under draconian conditions.

He was fired that year from his job as a steward on South African Railways because of his budding interest in politics and the Namibian nationalist cause, and he returned to Windhoek.

There he became a leading opponent of plans to evacuate all blacks from their homes into the sprawling Katutura township, well away from Windhoek's white residential areas.

The resistance campaign, including a boycott of municipal services, led to a bloody clash between blacks and police in December 1959 in which 13 blacks were killed.

Nujoma was arrested after the battle but fled the country in February 1960 after being released on bail.

It was the start of nearly three decades in exile, mostly in Ghana, Zambia and Tanzania, but more recently as a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union, Scandinavia and other centres where he could find political and financial support.

Shortly after Nujoma fled Namibia, Swapo was founded as a non-violent anti-South African pressure group and he was declared president, a post he has held ever since.

Swapo changed tack in 1966, launching a bush war after South Africa defied the United Nations and refused to relinquish the mandate to rule Namibia it was granted during World War One.

Despite backing the military campaign, which has cost thousands of lives, Nujoma continued diplomatic efforts to solve the impasse. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Nujoma registers with only hours to spare . . .

WINDHOEK. — Swapo president Sam Nujoma, fresh from exile, is to take the first step on the campaign trail by registering as a voter today.

He returned to Namibia yesterday, with only hours to spare before today's deadline for registration.

His registration is expected to be completed with fanfare in the township of Katutura.

Several top Swapo officials who returned from exile with Mr Nujoma are also to register today. They include the deputy leader and secretary-general, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, and the national chairman, David Merero.

## CANDIDATES

They are required to register as voters to become eligible to stand as candidates for the constituent assembly to be elected in the United Nations-supervised polls in November.

Meanwhile, the Argus Africa News Service reports that Swapo's publicity and information chief, Hidipo Hamutenya, has dismissed angrily as "outrageous nonsense" suggestions

that the assassination earlier this week of his party's white official, Anton Lubowski, was the result of a power struggle.

"That is rubbish. They say they have caught someone," he shouted. "I have no time for this rubbish."

Refusing to answer any further questions about the allegations, he slammed down the phone.

## RUMOURS

Meanwhile, The Namibian newspaper — which is sympathetic towards Swapo — has reported that "rumours" in Windhoek about a Swapo plot against Mr Lubowski "appear to be trying to take the attention away from the right-wing fanatical fringe".

The paper said its investigations had suggested that the theory about Swapo in-fighting was "highly unlikely".

According to a front-page report today, its investigations also indicated that a supposed Irish Republican Army (IRA) connection in the killing was unlikely.

The newspaper said that

sources in the Royal Ulster Constabulary and other security services in Northern Ireland had said that the suspect — named as Donald Acheson — was a Protestant and might have been a "paramilitary" operator for Ulster Loyalist underground groups, although he was now said to be operating as a mercenary.

The inquiries had established that Mr Acheson had been born in Belfast and was "still based there".

The newspaper noted that Swapo had had dealings with the Catholic IRA.

The Garda — the police force in the Republic of Ireland — has said that a man of the same name was known to have been a paramilitary operator, but that it was less certain about his affiliation.

● See page 11



# Shadow over elections

By Day 19/89

WINDHOEK — After nearly 30 years in exile, the symbol of Namibian nationalism, Sam Nujoma, returned here yesterday, shocked by the assassination of Anton Lubowski, the Financial Times reports.

The death of Lubowski, a white lawyer who joined Swapo in 1984, dramatically underlined the risk to the party's leader.

But in the run-up to Namibia's independence elections in November, Nujoma will be exploiting his aura as the liberation leader returning home in triumph. That invaluable asset should be enough to guarantee Swapo at least 50% of the vote.

But the chances that Swapo will win the two-thirds majority needed to dominate the Constituent Assembly — and write Namibia's independence constitution unaided — look slim.

The party's image has become tainted with scandal. A military debacle, financial improprieties and evidence of human rights abuses have seriously jeopardised the movement's credibility abroad, and eroded electoral support at home.

Swapo's first blunder was its attempt to infiltrate about 1 600 guerrillas into northern Namibia ahead

of an April 1 ceasefire.

SA troops repulsed them, leaving more than 300 Swapo fighters dead.

The true motives for the manoeuvre remain unclear, but the violation of trust left the international community with doubts about the integrity of the Swapo leadership.

This integrity was further brought into question over the issue of the return of refugees to Namibia.

Swapo had claimed international funding for the support of 80 000 Namibian refugees in camps in Angola and Zambia.

But when the time came, only 14 000 refugees registered to return.

Another scandal arose over the issue of detainees held by Swapo. As part of Namibia's UN sponsored independence package, both Swapo and SA were to release all detainees.

Swapo maintains it now holds no detainees, but relatives have compiled a list of several hundred names of those still missing.

As Namibians prepare to vote for the Constituent Assembly that will determine their future political system, this issue continues to affect Swapo's campaign, and with only eight weeks to go, the outcome of the elections remains in doubt.

221



□ SAM NUJOMA...the status of a mythical hero among his supporters

DEVIEW!

# Swapo's 'Ulysses' returns

By Day 19/89

WINDHOEK — Swapo's burly, bearded president Sam Nujoma returned home yesterday after roaming foreign capitals during three decades of political exile to convince the world that his was the true voice of an independent Namibia.

Swapo's leftist policies made him a regular at the Kremlin and in Nordic capitals. These influential friends made him one of the most prominent leaders among southern Africa's anti-government movements.

His absence since fleeing into exile in 1960 has raised his status to that of a mythical hero among Swapo supporters, but disaffected members of the movement tell a different story.

Former lieutenant and guerrilla Andreas Shipanga, now one of his most outspoken opponents, wrote in a recent book: "From 1974, (Swapo) commanders were travelling more than 500km from the front... to complain of neglect by Nujoma."

Shafiqshuna Samuel Nujoma, born in 1929, joined other Owambo in a Cape Town barber's shop in the 1950s to organise resistance against SA's apartheid labour laws. In 1957 they formed the Ovambo Land People's Congress to fight the iniquities of a contract labour system. He was fired

that year from his job with SA Railways because of his interest in the Namibian nationalist cause.

He returned to Windhoek to lead opposition to plans to evacuate blacks from their homes to the more distant Katutura township. The resistance campaign led to a bloody clash between blacks and police in 1959 in which 13 blacks were killed.

Nujoma was arrested after the battle but fled the country in February 1960 after being released on bail.

Shortly afterwards, Swapo was founded as a non-violent anti-SA pressure group and Nujoma was declared president. But Swapo changed tack in 1966, launching its bush war after SA defied the UN and refused to relinquish its mandate to rule Namibia.

Nujoma's greatest diplomatic triumph was when Swapo gained UN observer status and was declared "the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

Stalemate over Namibia finally broke in 1988 when SA, Cuba and Angola signed an independence accord, tacitly accepted by Swapo.

A Swapo victory will give Nujoma the prize he has sought for so long — the presidency of an independent Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.





Nujoma, left, on arrival in Windhoek yesterday

## Thousands welcome Nujoma

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma came home yesterday, defying threats to his life, beaming at the adulation of thousands of Swapo supporters, and preaching peace and reconciliation among Namibians divided by two decades of war.

Speaking in Katutura township, he pledged to support anti-apartheid movements in SA and hinted that as a Namibian government leader he would avoid diplomatic links with Pretoria until apartheid was eradicated. But he said trade links with SA would continue.

Katutura residents turned out in a big display of exultation as Nujoma motorcade moved slowly through the streets.

He arrived in Windhoek earlier yesterday aboard a loaned Ethiopian Airlines Boeing, and stepped out to embrace Swapo acting president Nathaniel Maxuilili and his 89-year-old near-blind mother. He also kissed the tarmac.

Up to 10 000 supporters crowded the airport's perimeter as he left for the city centre under tight security.

● See Pages 4 and 12



# Sam Nujoma's homecoming

By JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma has challenged President-elect Mr F W de Klerk to fulfil promises he made to European leaders that he would end apartheid after taking over as head of state.

An unrepentant Mr Nujoma also said if he had his life to live all over again he would "without regret" devote himself as he had done in the past three decades to the cause of freedom and independence for his country and its people "no matter the consequences".

Mr Nujoma told a packed media conference in Katutura township near Windhoek that SWAPO had waged its armed struggle for the whole of Namibia, and that included the enclave of Walvis Bay and all the offshore islands north of the Orange River mouth.

He had devoted all his life to the cause of freedom and national sovereignty, to his country and all its people regardless of race, religion, tribe and colour.

Mr Nujoma condemned the murder on Tuesday night by "wretched assassins" of senior SWAPO member Anton Lubowski who "gave his precious life for the cause of freedom".

Mr Nujoma said: "SWAPO has lost a cadre, Namibia a son, and the world an outstanding fighter for the rights of the oppressed."

He continued: "My comrades and I return with peace, love and national reconciliation. As for myself, I intend to work tirelessly with all the strength at my command to achieve these ideals."

SWAPO would support the black South African struggle for liberation, and would continue to insist on negotiations between the government and

blacks to sit down and work towards a non-racial settlement.

Mr de Klerk had recently stated that the aim of the National Party was to eliminate apartheid. Now that he had been elected to the presidency, Mr Nujoma hoped he would carry that aim through and eradicate apartheid.

"Then we will have no problem with diplomatic relations with a non-racial South Africa," he said.

But South Africa had never had the political will to relinquish its control over Namibia.

The "boers" had always lied that Namibia had many nations, and the same "lie" had been repeated in South Africa that it had many black nations.

Yet whites who were made up of Germans, English, "boers" and other white tribes had never been seen by South Africans to be separate nations. Apartheid signs merely said "whites only" and did not refer to the whites as nations.

The "lies" had continued on April 1 this year when South Africa collaborated with the "Western press" by telling the world that SWAPO guerrillas had invaded Namibia.

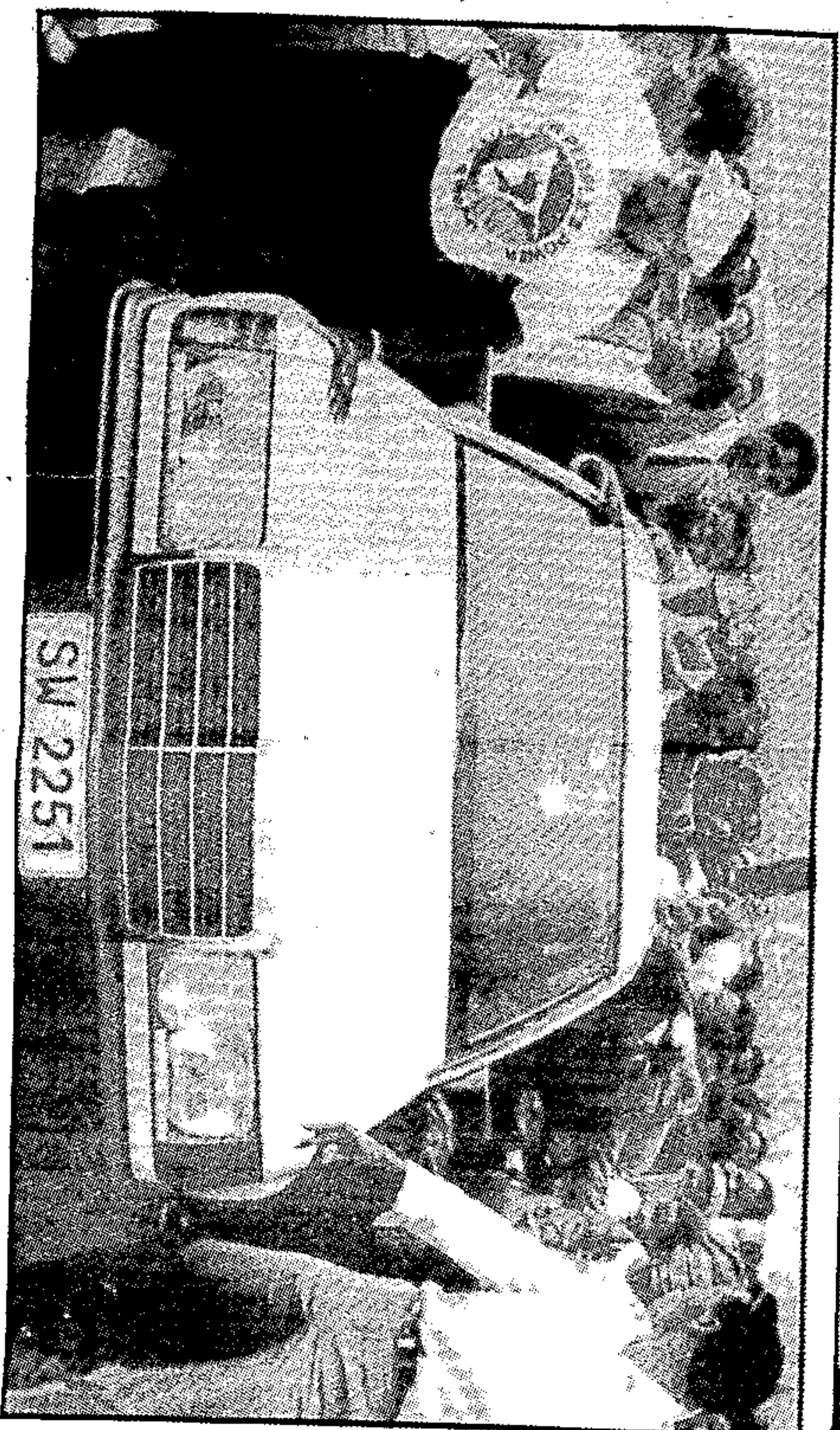
"That was an insult to our intelligence, to say we could invade our own country. Pretoria is guilty of the massacre of our people. There is a conspiracy on the part of Pretoria, because it never wanted to leave our country."

But SWAPO-led Namibia would trade with all countries, including South Africa, because trade meant give and take.

Mr Nujoma defended SWAPO's policy during the 22-year bush war of taking its own members prisoner, arguing there had been agents among the ranks who had been paid with the fruits of plundering the Namibian resources.

24  
HOURS  
NEWS WATCH

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, right, addresses a press conference in Katutura, near Windhoek after his return from 30 years of exile yesterday. Below: Scenes of jubilation as Mr Nujoma's car makes its way through the crowds who came to greet him at Katutura township.



From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

EVEN though life in Katutura assumed something of a giant carnival throughout the day yesterday — Mr Nujoma drove around waving to throngs of people lining the streets — not everyone was happy.

The parents committee, formed two years ago by relatives of people allegedly detained by SWAPO, had earlier staged a small placard demonstration outside the United Nations Headquarters, filmed by the SWABC who arrived on the scene long before the demonstrators.

Mr Nujoma's presence in Katutura was ironic. In 1959 he had led demonstrations against the forced removal of people from Old Location to Katutura.

At least 13 were shot dead and more than 50 injured by police bullets, and he was arrested and held for a week. Released on his own recognisances, he fled the country.

His first press conference yesterday was held at the same house in which he lived before his flight into exile, and some SWAPO members hinted that it would be where he would stay.

Mr Nujoma spoke of the "loneliness" and "agony" of exile, and said this time he had come to the country for good.

The former railways worker — he was fired for instigating a strike in 1953 — looked very fit for his years as he sat among some of the men, including veteran SWAPO leader Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, with whom he founded the organisation.

But he also made enemies during his long years of exile and campaigns for the birth of Namibia.

Not there to welcome him home were Mr Andreas Shi-

panga, former SWAPO information secretary and a co-founder of the organisation, and Mr Mishake Muyongo, Mr Nujoma's former right-hand man as vice-president.

Mr Shipanga claims he was imprisoned first in Zambia and then in Tanzania on the express orders of Mr Nujoma for agitating for a congress in the face of alleged corruption. On his release he was expelled from all African-ruled states and came home.

Mr Muyongo fell out with SWAPO and resuscitated his disbanded Caprivi African National Union, and also returned home.

Both men are now leaders of their own parties, opposing SWAPO in the November elections.

## 'Triumphal return'

Argus Foreign Service  
in London

SAM Nujoma's return to Namibia was a "triumphal occasion", British newspapers and television said today.

The Times said not even the murder of Anton Lubowski could overshadow the SWAPO leader's return after 30 years in exile.

"The avuncular and white-bearded Mr Nujoma is perceived by many black Namibians as the man to save his country from South African colonialism."

However, the paper's Peter Kenny said SWAPO was currently going through a crisis in its ranks over dissidents said to be detained in Angola.

Mr Nujoma dismissed allegations of SWAPO torture but, said Kenny, this was an issue he would ultimately have to address.



15/9/89

221

# Jubilant crowds greet triumphant Nujoma

**WINDHOEK.** — Jubilant crowds of Swapo supporters took to the streets of Windhoek and Katutura yesterday as thousands of vehicles congested more than 40km of road between the capital and the airport where Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, made a triumphant homecoming.

The bearded Swapo leader jetted in on an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing after nearly 30 years in political exile to canvas world support for independence for Namibia.

Thousands of people, sporting the blue, red and green Swapo colours, lined the 40km route from the city to the airport where security was tight following the assassination of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

When Mr Nujoma's plane landed shortly after 12.30pm, he stayed on board for a few minutes while United Nations security men monitoring the Namibian ceasefire fetched a group of about 30 newsmen to hear a statement.

He then stepped off the plane, kissed the ground and greeted his family and Swapo leaders.

Mr Nujoma embraced his 89-year-old mother, Mrs Helvi Kondombolo, of the northern Ongandjera tribal district in Ovamboland. She had waited all morning with Swapo officials, including acting President Nathaniel Maxuilili, to be reunited with her son.

The political career of the most probable president of an independent Namibia began in the late 1950s, when he joined other Ovambos in a Cape Town barber's shop to organise resistance against South Africa's apartheid laws. In 1957 they formed the Ovamboland People's Congress.

Mr Nujoma was fired that year from



**COMRADES . . .** Mr Nujoma is welcomed by Mr Hage Geingob, head of Swapo's election campaign.

his job as a steward on the South African Railways because of his budding interest in politics, and he returned to Windhoek.

Resistance campaigns, including a boycott of municipal services, led to a bloody clash in December 1959 in which 13 black people were killed.

Mr Nujoma was arrested but fled the country in February 1960 after being released on bail. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

## Tributes for 'lost son' of Namibia

## Last Joint Commission starts late

From SIMON BARBER

**WINDHOEK.** — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday said he had been "very upset" by news of the assassination of prominent Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski on Tuesday night.

"Swapo has lost a leader. Namibia has lost a son and the world has lost an outstanding fighter for the oppressed," he said.

At a Rhodes University commemoration service on Wednesday, Swapo official Mr Andreas Guibed told 400 students and academics: "Anton's death reminds us that we are still far in Namibia from that elusive goal of freedom."

The Organisation of African Unity blamed Mr Lubowski's death on South African agents trying to disrupt Namibia's transition to independence.

Condemnation of the killing and condolences for the family were yesterday expressed by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Congress of SA Trade Unions, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Black Lawyers' Association, the general council of the Bar of SA, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Zimbabwe-Namibia Solidarity Association. — Sapa

**HAVANA.** — The last Joint Commission meeting before Namibia's elections started late here yesterday. A power cut forced the cancellation of Wednesday's session.

There was no official comment from the delegations, but it was understood that South Africa was strongly criticised by the Angolans and Cubans on a range of issues, including not disbanding Koevoet.

It was also clear that the parties were taking far longer to deal with the meeting's agenda than had originally been envisaged.



**HOMECOMING . . .** Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma kisses the ground on his arrival at Windhoek airport yesterday, ending his three decades in exile. He was greeted by crowds of jubilant Swapo supporters, whose vehicles congested more than 40km of road between the capital and the airport.

Pictures: REUTERS



# Nujoma calls for peace

221

Cam. Tron. B  
15/9/89



Mr Sam Nujoma

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Former guerilla leader Mr Sam Nujoma came home yesterday, defying threats to his life, beaming at the adulation of thousands of Swapo supporters and preaching peace and reconciliation among Namibians divided by two decades of war.

The dapper, 60-year-old party leader also pledged to support anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and hinted that as a Namibian government leader he would avoid diplomatic links with Pretoria until apartheid was eradicated.

"My comrades and I return in a spirit of peace, love and above all national reconciliation," he told reporters

## Killing: IRA link?

WINDHOEK. — Police have arrested an Irish suspect in the killing of Mr Anton Lubowski, the only senior white official in Swapo.

Police said the 50-year-old white man would probably appear in court on Monday. A spokesman said they had no hard evidence of a link with IRA, but were investigating everything.

to a background cacophony of car hooters, wailing and mass jubilation. "I have dedicated my life without any regrets to the cause of freedom and national sovereignty."

Mr Nujoma's homecoming

under a tight security clamp choked traffic for two hours on the 45-km route from Windhoek Airport to the city. Up to 10 000 Swapo supporters in a sea of blue, green and red colours crowded the airport's perimeter gates and swamped the road when his motorcade eventually rolled out.

The Swapo president refused to budge from the plane until a phalanx of reporters, photographers and camera crews — officially barred from the tarmac by Untag security chiefs — was in place at the foot of the ramp.

He greeted Swapo officials and diplomats in a crowded old concourse building, re-

To page 3

September 15, 1989 3

From page 1

marked to reporters that he was "very happy to be back home", to rejoin a country he left in 1960.

In exile, Mr Nujoma said: "We never lost sight of our primary objective to achieve independence from South African rule."

He said yesterday: "If I were to live my life all over again, I would without regret devote myself to the emancipation and independence of my country, no matter the consequences."

Urging reconciliation between opposing groups in Namibia, Mr Nujoma called for a "new chapter" that would end "bitter memories of the long years of hatred and destruction".

He reiterated Swapo's territorial claim over Walvis Bay and offshore islands controlled by South Africa and pledged support for anti-apartheid campaigns in South Africa — without specifying armed support for the ANC.

"The Namibian people will support fully their brothers and sisters in South Africa who are fighting for the genuine establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa.

"Apartheid must go. It has been condemned as a crime against humanity," Mr Nujoma said.

"We hope that (acting President F W) de Klerk will ensure that apartheid and white domination will be eradicated from South Africa — in which case there will be no problem with diplomatic relations with South Africa."

But he suggested trade links would continue with his powerful neighbour. "We will certainly have to trade with all of our neighbours — but trade is a give and take," he said.

Mr Nujoma stuck to his claims that South African forces massacred his guerillas in the April confrontations when Pretoria accused Swapo of violating a ceasefire and sending waves of fighters across the northern border.

He insisted his guerillas had been waiting to be taken under care of United Nations soldiers. "Pretoria is guilty of that massacre of our people," he said.





Swapo president Sam Nujoma rises from kissing his home ground as he landed in Windhoek, Namibia, returning after 30 years in exile. PIC: AP.

# HOME

221

Sowetan 15/9/89

# SWEET

# HOME

**WINDHOEK.** - Swapo's task was to lead Namibia to national reconciliation after years of bitter war, the

organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Windhoek last night.

"My comrades and

I return in a spirit of peace, love and above all national reconciliation," he told a media conference.

"I intend to work tirelessly with all the

strength at my command with a determination for the achievement of these ideals."

Nujoma returned to Namibia yesterday after

• To page 2

P.T.O.

# Assassin a hired gun?

POLICE are investigating whether the man being held in connection with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski in Windhoek this week was hired from abroad to carry out the assassination, a spokesman said.

The 50-year-old suspect, who was travelling on an Irish passport, is believed to have entered South Africa from Ireland six weeks ago.

He was arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday night, said Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, who added South African Police were co-operating with Namibian police on certain aspects of the investigation.

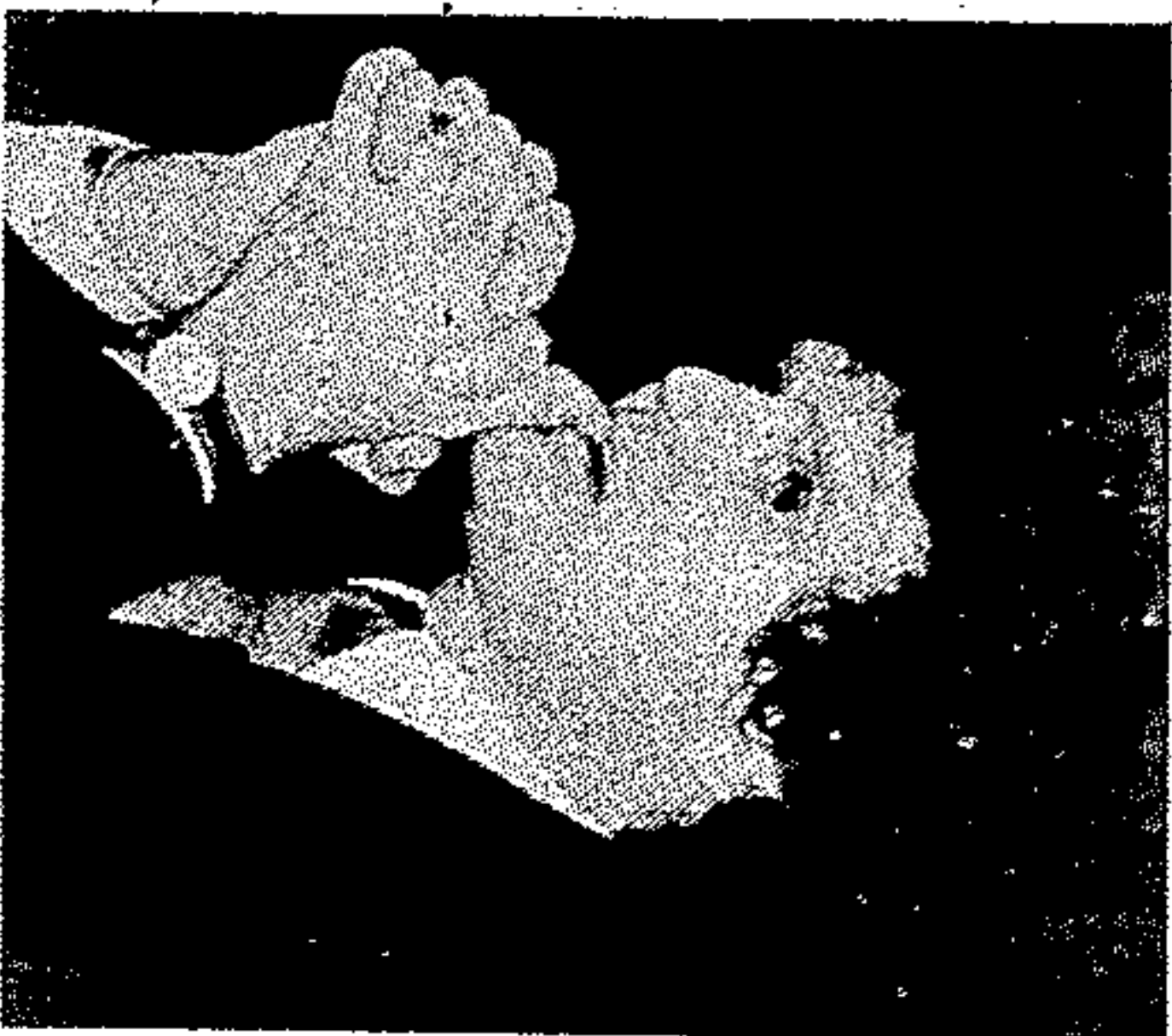
Du Rand rejected reports in the Windhoek press that only Koovooet and other Namibian police had access to AK-47 rifles with which Mr Lubowski was gunned down.

Swapo also has access to AK-47 rifles. We are aware of rivalry and power struggles within the organisation and are investigating this," he added.

Investigations in Namibia are continuing despite the arrest as police suspect there might be more accomplices.

The suspect flew from Jan Smuts Airport to Windhoek on September 10, police have established. He may have entered the country through Cape Town.

Sapa reports he was in Windhoek six days before the murder on Tues-



Slain Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski

## Police probe theory

day night, but left for Swaziland on a brand-new passport. He left Swaziland and returned to Windhoek at the weekend driving a rented vehicle.

Du Rand said yesterday the man was detained at 7pm on Wednesday night by CID chief, Chief Commissioner Junbo Smit.

Detectives seized a red Volkswagen Golf, Du

Rand said. The man was being questioned and it was not known when he would appear in court. It was possible the Irish passport was forged.

No murder weapon has yet been found.

Du Rand said the arrest was made as a result of information received and detective work.

Lubowski was gunned down outside his Klein Windhoek home on Tuesday night by a gunman or gunmen using AK-47 rifles.

A red Volkswagen Golf was seen speeding from the area after the killing.



# Nujoma calls on FW t

Crowds give veteran nationalist le

WINDHOEK — Mr Sam Nujoma, addressing a packed media conference in Katutura township yesterday, challenged South African State President-elect, Mr F W de Klerk, to fulfil "promises he made to European leaders" that he would end apartheid after taking over as Head of State.

Earlier, Mr Nujoma had been greeted by large and joyous crowds at Windhoek Airport as he returned to Namibia after almost 30 years in exile.

He told the media conference that Swapo had waged its armed struggle for the whole of Namibia, and that included the South African-claimed enclave of Walvis Bay and all the offshore islands north of the Orange River mouth.

Mr Nujoma condemned the murder on Tuesday night by "wretched assassins" of Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski who "gave his precious life for the cause of freedom".

## 'Return in peace'

He said: "Swapo has lost a cadre, Namibia a son, and the world an outstanding fighter for the rights of the oppressed."

Mr Nujoma said he and his comrades were returning "with peace, love and national reconciliation".

Swapo, he added, would support the black South African struggle for liberation, and would continue to insist on negotiations between the Government and blacks towards a non-racial settlement.

Mr de Klerk had recently stated that the aim of the National Party was to eliminate apartheid, said Mr Nujoma. He said Mr de Klerk would carry out his aim through and eradicate apartheid.

"When we will have no problems with diplomatic relations with non-racial South Africa."

Accused South Africa and the Western press of collaborating "lie" that Swapo had invaded Namibia on April 1.

By Brendan Seery and Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

"That was an insult to our intelligence, to say we could invade our own country. Pretoria is guilty of the massacre of our people."

Mr Nujoma was given a rapturous welcome by large crowds of supporters at the airport.

He walked down the steps of an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767 to be greeted by senior members of his organisation's politburo and election directorate, including Messrs Herman Toivo, ya Toivo, Hage Geingob, Theo Ben Gurirab and Hidipo Hamutenya.

Smiling broadly, he embraced his aged mother, Mrs Helvi Kondobolo (89) of Ovambo.

As flags bearing Swapo's blue, red and green colours fluttered in the breeze, Mr Nujoma kissed the ground.

After a short drive around Windhoek, Mr Nujoma's motorcade left for Katutura, where he will live until the elections.

## Swamped motorcade

Mr Nujoma arrived just one day ahead of the deadline for registration for the election.

He was met by delegates of the Frontline states, the Organisation for African Unity, and embassies in Windhoek.

Scores of policemen, Untag monitors and Swapo security officials could not prevent an enthusiastic sea of humanity from surging forward on to the road and swamping Mr Nujoma's motorcade.

a rapturous welcome  
**End apartheid**

The Star Friday

# Smiling man of the posters arrives

The Star's Africa News Service

221

SWA  
15/9/84  
WINDHOEK — Some people raised eyebrows when the two pilots who flew the Ethiopian Airways chartered jet bringing Mr Sam Nujoma home stepped out of the craft and gave the Swapo clenched-fist salute.

Miniature Swapo flags were pinned to their smart green uniforms and the men, later joined by the rest of the crew, stood to attention when Mr Nujoma emerged from the plane.

Somewhere in the huge crowd was the father of one of the pilots — both are members of Swapo, and have been flying for Ethiopian Airways for some years.

But the real attention was on Mr Nujoma, the sexagenarian whose grey-bearded face has stared smilingly out of posters for many of the past 30 years.

At last the Namibian supporters of Swapo — tens of thousands of them had stayed away from school and work to be at the airport — would be seeing the man they had never known in the flesh.

It was Mr Nujoma's second visit to Namibia since he went into exile.

In 1966 he flew into Windhoek to test the validity of

the United Nations motion declaring South African control over Namibia illegal. He was never allowed into the country, but was held overnight before being officially deported next day.

Dressed in a smart wollen double-breasted pin-striped suit and striped shirt, Mr Nujoma looked relaxed and spoke calmly.

After kissing the ground he strode to his mother, 89-year-old Mrs Helvi Kondombolo, and embraced and kissed her.

His motorcade left the airport a few minutes after he had shaken the hands of all the Swapo officials out to meet him, and drove through a tumultuous sea of supporters dressed in the blue, red and green colours of his organisation.

In Klein Windhoek a number of whites dressed in the T-shirts of the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance lined a section of Gobabis Road to give him a different welcome.

They stood less than a kilometre from the home of murdered Swapo leader, advocate Mr Anton Lubowski.

Overnight someone had attached to every single telephone pole on the 40 km road to the airport placards of the DTA.

Even though life in Katutura assumed something of a giant carnival atmosphere yesterday throughout the day — Mr Nujoma drove around waving to throngs of people lining the streets — not everyone was happy.

A parents' committee, formed two years ago by relatives of people allegedly detained by Swapo, had earlier staged a placard demonstration outside the United Nations headquarters.



# Anton Lubowski weaned in politics at Maties and UCT

By BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

ANTON Lubowski (37), who was gunned down in cold blood in Windhoek this week, was born in Luderitz, the fishing port in the far south-west of Namibia, the son of a German/Namibia farming family.

He was headboy of his school residence at Stellenbosch's Paul Roos Gymnasium, and later even played under-20 rugby with Stellenbosch Springbok Robbie Blair.

He told an interviewer jokingly that he only went to Stellenbosch for the rugby, playing lock and occasionally eighth man.

As chairman of the intervarsity committee, member of his house residence committee, he was said to be a virtual certainty for the SRC at the university until he blotted his copybook by speaking out — against popular opinion at the time — about Stellenbosch representation at a Nusas congress.

He graduated from Stellenbosch with a BA (Law), being capped by Chancellor and then Prime Minister Mr John Vorster in 1975. Then he went on to complete his Llb at Cape Town University.

It was at UCT that he came



Anton Lubowski

into contact with "liberal" and even radical elements who thought like he did and helped shape some of his opinions.

In 1984, with a promising career as an advocate in Windhoek — defending, on occasion Swapo guerillas — he decided to join Swapo, having previously visited the organisation in Lusaka, and been highly impressed with its leadership — in particular the Swapo President Sam Nujoma.

In 1986 he became involved in the highly-successful rein-

carnation of the union movement in Namibia, as Treasurer of the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers, which is aligned with Swapo and has been highly effective in organising labour as an effective political tool for the organisation.

Earlier this year, he was appointed to Swapo's Secretariat and was brought into the organisation's Election Directorate as deputy administration chief under veteran nationalist Lukas Pohamba.

Mr Lubowski was largely responsible for establishing the logistics base in Windhoek for the bulk of the Swapo leadership which returned to Namibia in late June this year.

Mr Lubowski was no stranger to death threats and intimidatory phone calls and also experienced detention first-hand on a number of occasions. The most recent being in 1987 when he and a number of other Swapo and union leaders were picked up for what police alleged was involvement in the bombing of a Windhoek parking garage in July of that year.

Mr Lubowski and the other Swapo detainees were later freed on an order of the Supreme Court and were paid substantial amounts in damages by the authorities.

# Nujoma returns after 30 years

● From PAGE 1

tussles in the airport terminal between newsmen and Untag officials who — apparently paranoid about security following the murder of Swapo leader Anton Lubowski this week — attempted to restrict press access to Nujoma. Earlier the Swapo president had refused to come out of the Ethiopian airliner until the press had been allowed out onto the tarmac.

After excited greetings with other Swapo leaders who had preceded him in the journey home from exile, Nujoma was swept through immigration and out of the airport in a large Mercedes. Dozens of police guarded the road to the exit, but as he emerged through the gates of the airport thousands of waiting supporters surged forward and nearly swamped the car and the accompanying motorcade. Even larger crowds of dancing, cheering and ululating followers greeted him as he toured the streets of Katutura.

Later, at a press conference in the garden of a Katutura house, Nujoma read a lengthy statement appealing for reconciliation. "The struggle has been long and bitter," he said. Committing himself and his party to national unity, he said: "Let us this day un-learn, forget and leave the sad chapter behind us; those memories of bitter and long years of conflict, racial hatred and deep distrust among us Namibians must be buried forever. Let us open a new page and a new chapter based on love, peace, human rights, patriotism, respect for one another and genuine reconciliation."

He said that in pursuit of these goals "I personally offer to meet any party, group or individual for the realisation of the tasks we have set ourselves."

In his statement, however, Nujoma said the question of "who is a Namibian" was a fundamental issue and that "Swapo refuses to accept the notion that Namibian citizenship should be as open-handed as the electoral laws (for November's UN-supervised election) would suggest."

He stressed Swapo's continued claim to Walvis Bay and off-shore islands, saying they were geographically and economically an integral part of the Namibia for which Swapo had fought.

Nujoma side-stepped a number of questions, however, including the vexed issue of Swapo detainees, hundreds of whom are alleged to have either been killed or still in detention following party purges of suspected South African spies.

Challenged on the issue the Swapo leader gave a rambling rationalisation of the detentions, referring to the thousands killed and maimed in the liberation struggle, talking of Namibians bribed and "recruited even at gunpoint" by "the enemy".

68/2/2-51

from (22) mail



# Hired hit-man did it, say police

WINDHOEK 15-21/9/89  
WINDHOEK police are intimating that prominent Swapo leader Anton Lubowski was probably killed by a hired hit-man.

They have arrested a 50-year-old Irish passport-holder who flew into the country two days before the Tuesday incident in which Lubowski was gunned down by an automatic rifle outside his home.

The arrested man is expected to appear in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court on Monday in connection with the killing, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand of the

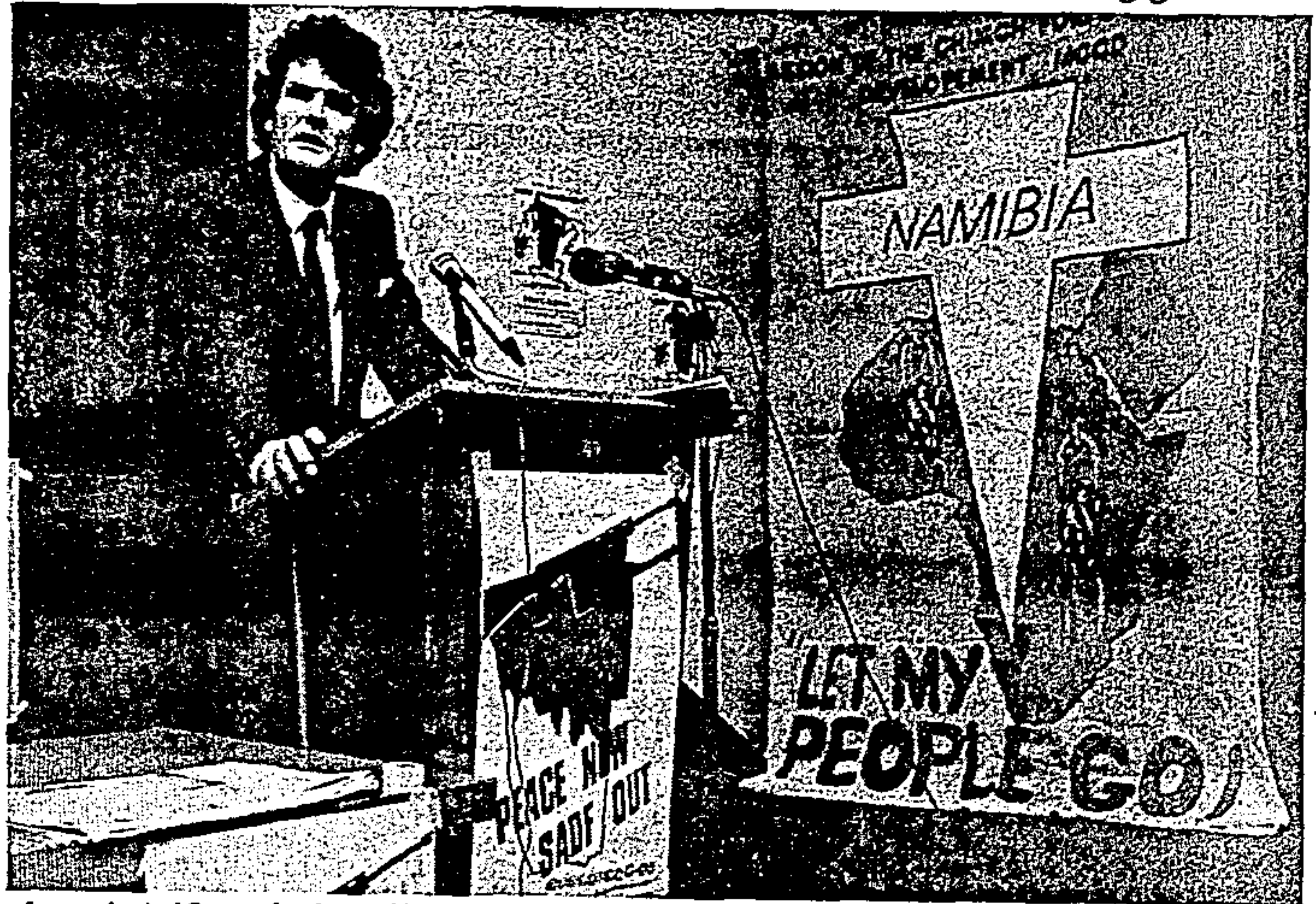
SWA Police said yesterday. (22)  
The man was arrested at 7pm on Wednesday night in Windhoek. He was driving a hired red Toyota with a Cape Town registration and was carrying a new Irish passport which indicated that he had flown from Swaziland into Windhoek earlier this month, but left shortly afterwards.

He returned to Windhoek from Swaziland on Sunday.  
Police have not released the name of the man they are holding, but say that he is not co-operating with them.



221 8/11/89  
w mail 15-21/9/89.

# Portrait of a brave, wit kaffir



Assassinated Swapo leader and boereseun Anton Lubowski, seen here speaking against SADF troops in Namibia at an End Conscription Campaign meeting in 1984. Picture: GILL DE Vlieg, Afrapix

ON Wednesday — the day after Anton Lubowski was shot dead in front of his Windhoek house — there was a picture front page of policemen putting his corpse into a bodybag.

My brain just seized up, saying over and over: *Lubof doesn't belong in a police bodybag.*

I don't know who shot him but I know he was killed because he was a "white-Swapo".

And I know he was a "white-Swapo" because he loved the land of his birth with all his heart and because this was the role he had to play.

He and I discussed it often in the days before he officially joined Swapo in 1984.

People talked about Anton a lot. Even his friends said there was a good deal of showmanship in his membership of Swapo. Things like: "Imagine Lubof running through the Ovamboland bush with an AK-47. Ha, ha!"

If they meant that Anton was no revolutionary, they were quite right. Unless there is such a thing as a humanitarian revolutionary who can party until the early hours of the morning, who is partial to tailor-made trousers, silk shirts and fast cars, who cries openly when he speaks about his children who no longer live with him, who has a sense of humour.

Five years ago Anton and I were drinking beer in the garden of the old Kaiser Krone hotel when a couple of rough boys at the table shouted out at him: *white kaffir.*

I remember as if it were yesterday the way his face lit up. It's true he said to me, *I am a white kaffir.*

He was too.

In spite of his foreign surname, Anton was a *boereseun*. His mother was a Van der Merwe, if I remember correctly. His father was of German extraction. Anton went to school at the Paul Roos Gymnasium in Paarl, and to Stellenbosch University. He was even a good rugby player in his school and university days.

But as Afrikaans as he was — or perhaps precisely because he was so much an Afrikaner — he was also inherently

We were drinking beer at a Windhoek hotel. A couple of toughs yelled at Anton Lubowski: *Jou wit kaffir!* His eyes lit up as he said to me: "You know, I am a wit kaffir".

A personal tribute by  
**MAX DU PREEZ**

an African. It never ceased to amaze me how easily and spontaneously he fitted into black society. And how warmly and without tokenism the Swapo community in Katutura welcomed him.

Two days after the disastrous Swapo incursion on April 1 he phoned me and asked me what I thought about the whole thing. I was pretty sharp in my criticism. He listened for a long time, half-heartedly trotted out a few official Swapo excuses, and finally he said: "Ja, actually it is a huge balls-up. But you can't desert us now. Our cause is just even though we make mistakes."

Anton possessed an unshakeable faith in Roman Dutch law and nurtured a strong conviction that the courts had to be absolutely inviolable in the new Namibia.

Why do I tell you all this stuff? Anton Lubowski wasn't such an important man and he had many faults and weak-

nesses (I should know, I shared in some of his weaknesses ... ) Do we have to make him into a hero and an example now that he has been murdered?

No.

Anton was a gentle and very warm person with a good dollop of charisma and an excess of idealism. Not the kind of person whom one would expect to provoke the kind of political hatred which ends in death.

But more than this: he had the courage to act out his opposition in a highly polarised community. He accepted that southern Africa is not Europe. He made it easier for other white Namibians to leave their fears and inhibitions behind them and to become part of the new Namibian nation.

His death must serve as a warning to all of us in this subcontinent. It is the price we have to pay for decades of the politics of hate, of domination and racial division.

As far as I'm concerned Anton Lubowski has earned a place in the southern African heroes' acre alongside the Steve Bikos, the Victoria Mxenges, the Rick Turners and the David Websters.

But it is of small comfort to his children, Almo and Nadia who are going to grow up without a father.

●Max du Preez is editor of *Die Vrye Weekblad*, published in Johannesburg

## Hired hit-man did it, say police

WINDHOEK police are intimating that prominent Swapo leader Anton Lubowski was probably killed by a hired hit-man.

They have arrested a 50-year-old Irish passport-holder who flew into the country two days before the Tuesday incident in which Lubowski was gunned down by an automatic rifle outside his home.

The arrested man is expected to appear in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court on Monday in connection with the killing, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand of the

SWA Police said yesterday.

The man was arrested at 7pm on Wednesday night in Windhoek. He was driving a hired red Toyota with a Cape Town registration and was carrying a new Irish passport which indicated that he had flown from Swaziland into Windhoek earlier this month, but left shortly afterwards.

He returned to Windhoek from Swaziland on Sunday.

Police have not released the name of the man they are holding, but say that he is not co-operating with them.



...facility with boating on the river."

# R8,5-m boost for mine cable safety

212  
Stew  
15/9/89

Pretoria Bureau

An R8,5 million test facility for mine hoisting cables was commissioned at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories at Cottesloe, Johannesburg, yesterday.

The new machine, weighing 1 500 tons, is the biggest in South Africa and one of the largest in the world.

## MINE DISASTER

Mr Frieder Hecker, manager of the CSIR's Mine Hoisting Technology Programme — part of the Division of Materials Science and Technology — said yesterday cables had been tested in South Africa ever since a 1904 mine disaster in which 40 people were killed.

"It is mandatory for South African mines to have the cables of mine hoisting cages tested every six months," he added. At present nearly 5 000 cables are tested annually.

"In most countries, cables are not normally tested but we do so to breaking point. A good cable usually breaks only when we subject it to between five and 10 times the power usually exerted upon it," Mr Hecker said.



# Assassination 221

## theories abound

BRENDAN SEERY

**WINDHOEK** — A mystery man sitting in a Windhoek police cell may hold the key to the question of who killed Anton Lubowski.

The 50-year-old holder of an Irish passport has been described in various media reports as an alleged hired gun, a soldier for rent whose proficiency with an AK-47 rifle enabled him to do what police regard as a "professional job" in assassinating the senior white Swapo official.

### 8 rounds

Assuming that the theory about a contracted hit-man is correct, who put up the money and why?

There are almost as many theories as the eight 7,62 mm rounds loosed at Mr Lubowski.

One which has been given prominence in the press — apparently with the blessing of South African or local policemen involved in the investigation — is that Mr Lubowski was the victim of a power struggle within Swapo. He was, the idea goes, "taken out" as part of a broader move against Sam Nujoma by rebels in the organisation.

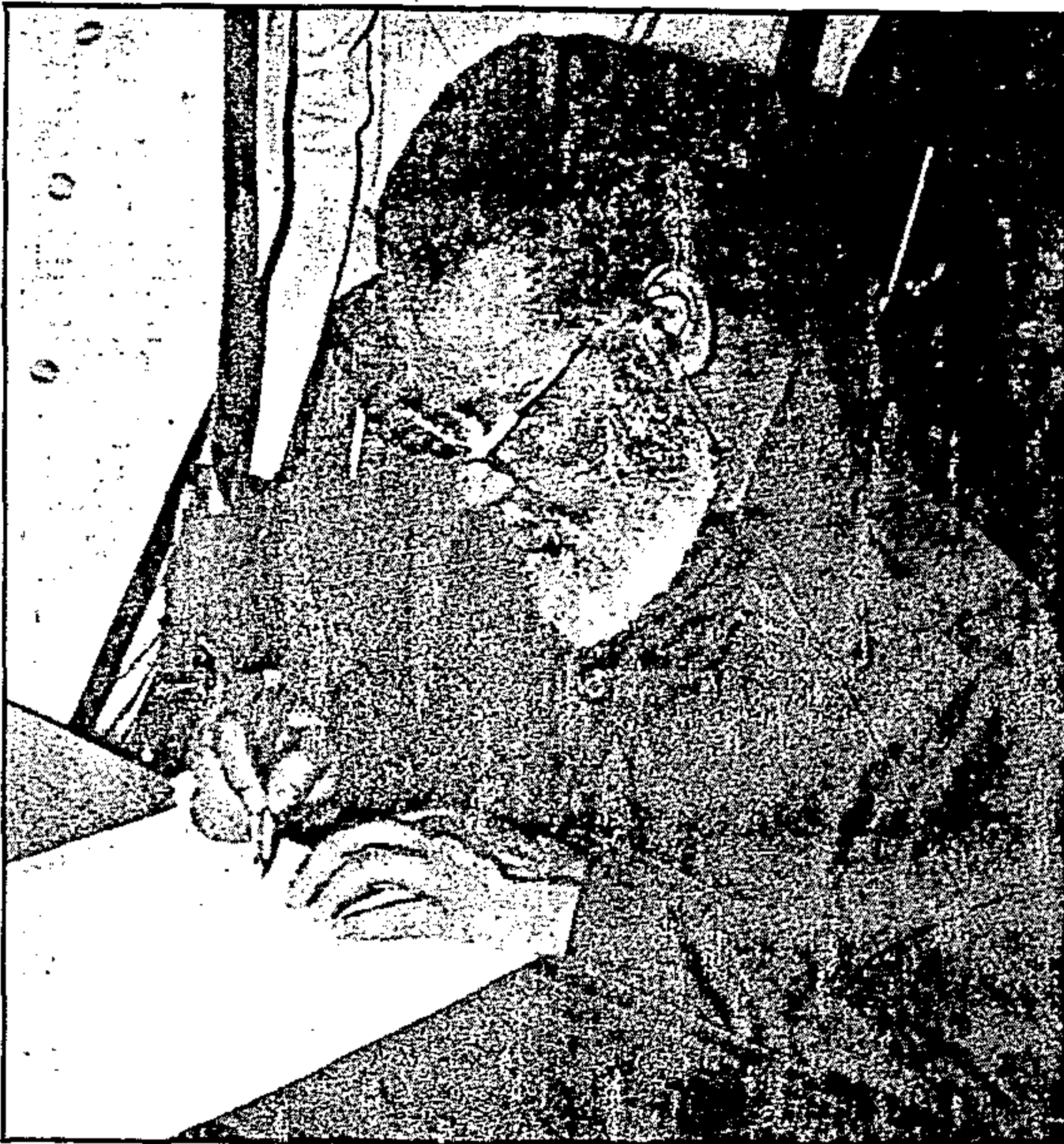
It has also been alleged that Mr Lubowski had become "disenchanted" with Swapo and had "put out feelers" to another Namibian political group, the United Democratic Front.

Swapo publicity chief Mr Hidipo Hamutenya slammed down the phone on this reporter yesterday, but not before dismissing claims of a plot against Mr Lubowski as "outrageous nonsense".

Several people who knew Mr Lubowski in Windhoek questioned his alleged approach to the UDF and remarked that they had no knowledge of his so-called disillusion with Swapo.

One journalist noted that while Mr Lubowski may not have been liked by everyone within Swapo, he posed no threat to the positions of any of the entrenched members of the hierarchy. Mr Lubowski, apparently, was close to Mr Nujoma yet appeared to have little personal ambition. He seemed content to be appointed to the "second string" leadership earlier this year, taking up a position in the organisation's secretariat and then a job as lieutenant to Mr Lukas Pohamba, head of administration in the election directorate.

Miss Gwen Lister, editor of *The Namibian* newspaper and a friend of Mr Lubowski, claimed in an editorial comment yesterday that the Stellenbosch-trained lawyer had been shot dead by



**CITIZEN NUJOMA:** Swapo President Sam Nujoma registered as a voter yesterday at Windhoek's Katutura registration office, following his return Thursday after 30 years in exile. Voter registration was scheduled to close yesterday. However, Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday extended the period for voter registration by one week to September 23.

"fanatical rightwing elements".

She claimed that organisations such as the Wit Wolwe did exist, despite police denials. She said she and other liberal whites, including Mr Lubowski, had often received death threats.

Speculation in *The Namibian* report of the arrested Irishman was that he was a mercenary with experience as a paramilitary operator with Protestant extremist organisations in Northern Ireland.

### Involved in deals

The third major theory doing the rounds in Namibia is that the killing may have been — as Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar described it on Wednesday — a "non-political murder". Journalists in Windhoek have indicated that Mr Lubowski was involved in a number of businesses and deals, and that the killing may have been related to them in some way.

Whoever hired the gunman would have to have paid a high price. On the other hand, most of the groups at whom fingers have been pointed could well afford such a cost.

But all this assumes that the man being held in Windhoek is a hit-man and that he killed Mr Lubowski. More light will be shed on the matter on Monday when he appears in court.

## Differences resolved with television sister

**MICHAEL SHAFTO** 221

WHEN a hail of bullets ended Mr Anton Lubowski's life on Tuesday night, no-one could have been more shocked than his sister, TV presenter and Pretoria housewife Jolene du Plessis.

As news of the death of the white Swapo member outside his home in Windhoek was flashed around the world, an interview given to *Sarie* magazine by Mrs du Plessis had still to appear.

In the interview she said that just about a month ago she and her brother became reconciled after long-standing differences.

She had gone to Windhoek to comfort him after his divorce earlier this year.

Brother and sister belonged to very different points on the political compass.

Reading the interview she gave to *Sarie*, which appeared on the newsstands the day after Anton's death, must have seemed to the former beauty queen like an echo from the grave.

In her last published words about him, she told the interviewer: "I think he felt I stood in judgment of him. This wasn't so..."

Jolen, the wife of Mr Philip du Plessis, who is studying to be a pastor, revealed she and her brother had never got on well together, but she had visited him in Windhoek.

"I must say I was very nervous about it," said Jolene, a mother of four whose classical beauty mirrors her noble Polish origin. "We didn't understand each other very well. All I knew was that I cared about him very much."

This was the background to her visit to Anton.

"He is a little more than a year younger than me — a soft-natured person. We didn't talk politics. I decided to give him just love."

"I don't understand his politics, and don't think I ever will. But in the end we had a wonderful time together. It's nice now to know we can be just brother and sister."

The Lubowskis are pure Polish. Says Jolene: "My grandfather's grandfather was born out of wedlock, the son of a Polish nobleman."

"His mother left him on a doorstep in Silesia, between Poland and Germany. The foster parents called the child 'Lubowski' which means 'of love'. That is how we came by the name."

**OLD WRISTWATCHES WANTED**

ROLEX OYSTER PERPETUAL      ROLEX PRINCE      PATEK CHRONOGRAPH MOONPHASE

The European specialist will pay exceptionally high prices



Lubowski: police probe Swapo power struggle

# Movements of

# murder suspect

# being traced

Star 15/9/89

221

By Craig Kotze

Namibian police have begun re-tracing to Ireland the movements of the man being held in connection with the assassination of Swapo lawyer, Mr Anton Lubowski. Police suspect he is a professional hitman with links either to the IRA or Irish Loyalists.

Windhoek police say they believe Mr Lubowski was shot dead by a hired killer or killers recruited outside Africa because of the "highly professional and planned manner in which the murder was carried out".

The SAP is co-operating with Namibian police to establish the suspect's movements. He is known to have been to Swaziland, and visited several places in South Africa before going to Namibia.

More suspects are being hunted. "The planning of the assassination looks like a very professional job," said police spokesman, Chief Inspector Klerie du Rand. "Mr Lubowski was shot in the chest. His killer or killers then got out of their car and shot him in the head to make sure he was dead."

The Star has established that the 50-year-old suspect arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday night is Mr Donald Acherson. He carries an Irish passport issued in Dublin, but comes from Belfast in Northern Ireland. He will appear in court on Monday. Although no positive link between the IRA and the suspect has been found, police are probing this aspect. However, Irish sources said yesterday

By Paula Fray and Carina Le Grange  
Two men were killed and three wounded, one seriously, in a shoot-out between an alleged robber and a police riot squad yesterday after a Forest Town woman was abducted and forced to drive the man, with stolen goods, to Soweto.

The police liaison officer for Soweto, Major Noel Hartwell, said the dead men were identified as Special Constable T D Koetepe and the alleged robber as Mr D Mboisane of Emdeni.

The 23-year-old University of the Witwatersrand student, Miss M Pepper, told today how the robber held her at gunpoint before forcing her to drive him to Soweto with goods stolen from her home.

She said she returned home soon after midday yesterday to find the robber, armed with a gun and a bread knife, behind the front door.

He had smashed open the back door and had already overpowered the domestic worker and had locked her in the bathroom. Miss Pepper said he then "warned

## 2 shot and killed in abduction drama

me not to make a noise... if I did anything he would kill me."

She said he used abusive language and demanded keys to open "everything".

### DRIVE

The robber eventually locked her up in the bathroom as well. When he later forced them out, he told her to drive him to Commissioner Street.

Once in town, the robber demanded that Miss Pepper drive him to Soweto. With a gun at her back, Miss Pepper drove the man to Soweto where she, and the domestic servant, were forced to unpack the stolen electrical goods.

The robber then stopped a taxi and loaded the goods into it. He told the taxi driver he had bought the goods, including a microwave oven.

an M-Net decoder, a hi-fi, and video recorder, the previous day.

The ordeal had lasted just less than three hours.

Miss Pepper took down the registration of the taxi and informed riot police as she left Soweto.

Major Hartwell said the riot squad traced the taxi and obtained the destination of the robber from the driver.

The policemen went to the address to arrest the robber, but a shoot-out ensued in which the two men died and three others, Special Constable G T Tau, Deputy Sergeant M R Tarraga and Constable C Dube, were injured.

A pistol with two bullets in the magazine was found next to the body of the robber. The stolen property was recovered.



## 'Dream' comes true as

## Nujoma arrives 'home'

Star 15/9/89

221

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma was due today to achieve something he set out to do when he fled into exile from Namibia almost 30

Thousands of Swapo supporters line the route from Windhoek's airport yesterday to greet the organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, on his return from exile. Mr Nujoma (below) kisses the ground after disembarking from an Ethiopian Airlines jetliner.



## Ailing zoo cheetah being fed live rabbits

Star 15/9/89

221

By Joe Openshaw  
Johannesburg — Zoo officials are in hot water over Charles, an 11-year-old ailing cheetah, whose life is being spared by being fed live rabbits, the only food he will eat.



police spokesman, Chief Inspector Klerie du Randt. "Mr Lubowski was shot in the chest. His killer or killers then got out of their car and shot him in the head to make sure he was dead."

The Star has established that the 50-year-old suspect arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday night is Mr Donald Acherson. He carries an Irish passport issued in Dublin, but comes from Belfast in Northern Ireland.

He will appear in court on Monday. Although no positive link between the IRA and the suspect has been found, police are probing this aspect. However, Irish sources said yesterday it was more likely that any link between Mr Lubowski's death and the killers lay in Irish Loyalist terrorist circles.

### Hints of power struggle

A high-ranking Namibian security source told The Star last night that it could well have been an "inside job".

But no definite motive has yet emerged for the killing, which has shocked southern Africa.

Police say investigations are already indicating that the murder might have been planned by other Swapo members as part of a power struggle inside the organisation, possibly aimed at getting rid of present leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. It is claimed Mr Nujoma became unpopular after his ill-fated offensive into northern Namibia on April 1.

Police sources said new allegations made about Mr Lubowski yesterday are the basis for this new direction of the investigation. They are that:

● Mr Lubowski was apparently disenchanted with Swapo and planned at some stage to leave the organisation. He had already "put out feelers" to the United Democratic Front of Namibia (not the same as the South African organisation).

● Mr Lubowski seemed to be aware that some attempt might be made on his life, because shortly before his death he tried to get his insurance policies in order — and also tried to have the amounts increased. It is understood that his two young children are the beneficiaries.

● Last weekend Mr Lubowski visited a girlfriend in Luderitz. He was seen leaving her house in tears and heard to say he was disenchanted with Swapo, it is alleged.

Police said yesterday that the suspect held in connection with his death entered South Africa six weeks ago from Ireland.

He was in Johannesburg on September 6, travelled to Swaziland the next day, and returned to Johannesburg on September 9. On September 10 he went to Windhoek.

A hired red Volkswagen Golf was seized by the police when he was arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday night.

## 'Dream' comes true as Nujoma arrives 'home'

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma was due today to achieve something he set out to do when he fled into exile from Namibia almost 30 years ago — register as a voter for the elections which will free his homeland from South African rule.

It was expected that Mr Nujoma would register amid some fanfare in Windhoek's Katutura township. It was believed that Mr Nujoma would register with other top members of the Swapo leadership.

### NUMBER TWO

These include his number two, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo — the organisation's secretary-general — and Mr David Meroto, Swapo's national chairman. It was understood that the two men, who arrived earlier this week in advance of Mr Nujoma, had not yet registered.

Today is the last day for voter registration, and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has said he would not favour any extensions to the period. Mr Nujoma and his officials would have to register as voters if they are to be able to stand as candidates in the constituent assembly that will be elected in the United Nations-supervised polls in November.

● See Page 3.

Thousands of Swapo supporters line the route from Windhoek's airport yesterday to greet the organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, on his return from exile. Mr Nujoma (below) kisses the ground after disembarking from an Ethiopian Airlines jetliner.



## Hiatus over today's Jo'burg protest march

Political Staff and Crime Reporter

Hours before the start of the big anti-apartheid protest march through the streets of Johannesburg today, the Government was still deciding whether or not to allow it to proceed.

By today no formal application for magisterial permission for the march had been submitted, according to Acting Chief Magistrate Mr Pieter Theron.

Asked if such an application would be approved, he said: "I cannot prejudge the issue. If such an application is received it will be judged on merit."

### PERMISSION

One of the organisers of the march, South African Council of Churches secretary-general Rev Frank Chikane, vowed to go ahead with the march whether or not permission was granted.

He said State President-elect Mr F W de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok had been told of the march and asked to inform the police not to harass marchers.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said today the matter was being considered by him.

The Government would take into account not only security interests, but also the wider interests of the public and the impact of the march on

Other Government sources indicated that permission was sure to be granted as long as the Government was assured the march would be peaceful.

The Council for South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said its members would join today's march to John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg to demand the release of leading Mass Democratic Movement spokesman Mr Titus Motoko and other detainees and an end to "police brutality".

The demonstrations follow Wednesday's Cape Town march in which about 35 000 people protested peacefully, with Government permission.

Government sources indicated yesterday that the peaceful outcome of the Cape Town march boded well for today's activities. This meant that if guarantees were received from organisers that the protests would be peaceful, there would be no objections to them.

### LEADING FIGURES

The SACC spokesman said leading anti-apartheid figures would take part in the Johannesburg march.

The Mayor of Midrand, Mr Ian Lourens, was expected to join the march, as were several Dem-

## Ailing zoo cheetah being fed live rabbits

By Joe Openshaw

Johannesburg Zoo officials are in hot water over Charles, an 11-year-old ailing cheetah, whose life is being spared by being fed live rabbits, the only food he will eat.

Charles, who has kidney trouble, will eat only prey he hunts down.

Members of the public who can see the cheetahs from the road have seen live rabbits being put into his enclosure for him to run to ground.

There have been complaints to zoo authorities. Mr Quentin Coetzee, the assistant curator of the zoo, said yesterday: "When Charles refused to eat anything but prey he has caught many meetings were held to discuss his fate."

"It was decided to keep him alive for sentimental reasons. He has been good for the zoo and fathered many cubs. It is our policy not to feed our carnivora live animals but an exception was made in Charles's case — a diet of live rabbits is for him a medical necessity."

Cheetahs are by nature not carrion eaters. They kill game by knocking the animal down and going for the jugular. In the case of small animals like a rabbit the kill would be swift.

For the keepers, who love Charles, the alternative to live rabbits is too dreadful to contemplate; either he starves to death or is put down.

## Miss Mandela is 'not encouraged'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Miss Zenani Mandela, daughter of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, says she is not encouraged either by her father's recent meeting with the former President, Mr P W Botha, or by the recent changes in South Africa allowing political marches.

Miss Mandela, a student at Boston University, said she did not expect her father to be released soon.

**The Bookie's Bet**

Turffontein tomorrow: Best bet; Russian Feather, race 8. Best eachway; Divine Princess, race 4.

### Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.



# Russians oil R5m Bantry Bay buy

COM 15/1/89 Staff Reporter

222

IN ONE of the biggest property deals recorded in Bantry Bay, a Windhoek woman has sold her mansion in Namibia to the Soviet legation for R5 million and acquired a home in the seaside Cape Town suburb for R1,5 million.

Mrs Marga Berger sold Pension Berger in Windhoek, a large home with oasis-like gardens, palm trees and two swimming pools, to the Russians in one of the highest single property deals ever concluded in Namibia.

Her new home is up on the cliffside in Bantry Bay and has the added interest of being round the corner from the home of errant millionaire property developer Mr Bennie Pascall, who fled the country last year after allegations of outstanding tax payments. Mr Pascall's home has a price tag of around R1,3 million.

Mrs Berger's Avenue Marina home is on 1521 square metres of garden with a pool and spectacular sea and mountain views. There are six rooms downstairs and a complete guest suite upstairs.

Mrs Geraldine FitzGerald of Pam Golding Properties, who clinched the Bantry Bay deal, says the exclusive home fetched one of the highest prices ever paid in the area.

e a member  
he Broederbond?

Why he is called  
arrogant and remote

# Lubowski Killing: Dublin link

CAE Trip  
16/19/89  
221

yester-  
in the  
Share  
on.  
e, an  
e, an  
Cale-  
vbray,  
ws, of  
who  
R500

win-  
on of  
bray,  
Rich-  
antia  
t us  
ine.

nes

ge

ers

tal

ct-

a

1)

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — United Nations officials are using a Dublin connection within their Untag structure to track the background of an Irish national held by Windhoek police as a suspect in the killing of white Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

Namibian police yesterday maintained an official silence on their probe into Mr Lubowski's killing, as Swapo flags flew at half-mast and supporters and friends prepared for a memorial service today.

Earlier, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said officers were probing all possibilities, among them an IRA connection, threats from White Wolves and internal dissension within Swapo.

Investigators expected a 50-year-old Irish suspect arrested within 24 hours of the killing to make a brief magistrate's court appearance on Monday.

Mr Stephen Fanning, the Irish head of Untag's 1 000-strong multinational civilian police force, is believed to have used connections from his past service as Ireland's national police commissioner to inquire into the suspect's background.

About 50 members of Ireland's Garda — the national police force — are assigned to duty with Untag as monitors over operations and behaviour of local police.

To page 2

From page 1

## Lubowski

CAE Trip 16/19/89 221

Since the killing outside Mr Lubowski's Windhoek home on Tuesday night, conspiracy theories have outweighed hard evidence in discussion among shocked friends and colleagues.

The Namibian, a Swapo-supporting Windhoek daily newspaper, yesterday named the suspect as Belfast-born Mr Donald Acheson.

Inspector Du Rand cautioned that identifying a suspect before a court hearing contravened the law.

The Namibian report, apparently based on inquiries in Ireland, said the suspect "operates as a mercenary."

"According to the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and other security service sources in Northern Ireland, the man named as the suspect is a Protestant and may have been a Loyalist paramilitary for some time," the report said.

The paper cited RUC sources saying the suspect's passport had been issued in Dublin in the past eight years.

"He entered South Africa about six weeks ago through Cape Town and seems to have driven up to Namibia from there. On September 6 he flew to Johannesburg, on September 7 to Swaziland, returning on September 9 to Johannesburg and on September 10 to Windhoek," the Namibian reported.

"The Republic of Ireland security service confirms that they have had inquiries from the SWA Police."

The newspaper said that "the Republic of Ireland department of foreign affairs was hounding its honorary consul in Johannesburg to go through records of 300-400 Irish passports issued there monthly."



W/L Arcus 16/9/89

221

# Triumphant homecoming

By Brendan Seery  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

**T**HOSE who doubt that Sam Nujoma has the best chance of becoming the first President of an independent Namibia should have been in Windhoek's Katutura township this week.

Seas of joyous, ecstatic township dwellers churned up clouds of dust in their frantic efforts to get a glimpse of the "Father of Namibia" as he drove the untarred roads of Katutura in a triumphant homecoming.

An international photographer, struggling to get a picture over the heads of the swarming mass of humanity, remarked: "I've seen some bun fights in my time, but this is something else".

Even the tumultuous reception given to re-leased ANC leader Govan Mbeki in Port Elizabeth paled with the Katutura outpouring, the lensman reckoned.

In the streets of Windhoek this week, it seemed as though it would be an easy task for Mr Nujoma and his colleagues in the SWAPO leadership to convert the wave of mass adulation for him into a landslide at the UN-supervised polls in November.

However, the organisation itself realises that things may not be that easy and that not everything will fall into its lap, as in the past, when its "sole and authentic" status ensured it an easy ride and opened international doors.

Next weekend, it will be going all-out to leave its mark on an electoral process that has already been characterised by free-spending by a number of its main opponents (most notably, Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA).

At the South West athletics stadium next Saturday, SWAPO will fork out around R200 000 for the fanciest, most high-tech political gathering yet seen in this country. Big video screens will be specially imported, complete with their operators, from a top South African media firm. Local bands, including SWAPO's cultural troop, Ndlimani, will perform, and there is said to be an outside possibility that a top South African act could also play in "solidarity" with SWAPO.

For the majority who will attend the rally — and SWAPO's hopes are that at least 50 000 from all over the country will come — the main issue in the election will be freedom and an end of South African rule and legalised apartheid.

SWAPO is expected to play up its role as the only organisation which took up arms against

the South Africans — and Sam Nujoma (who was never a fighting soldier, incidently) symbolises this better than anyone else.

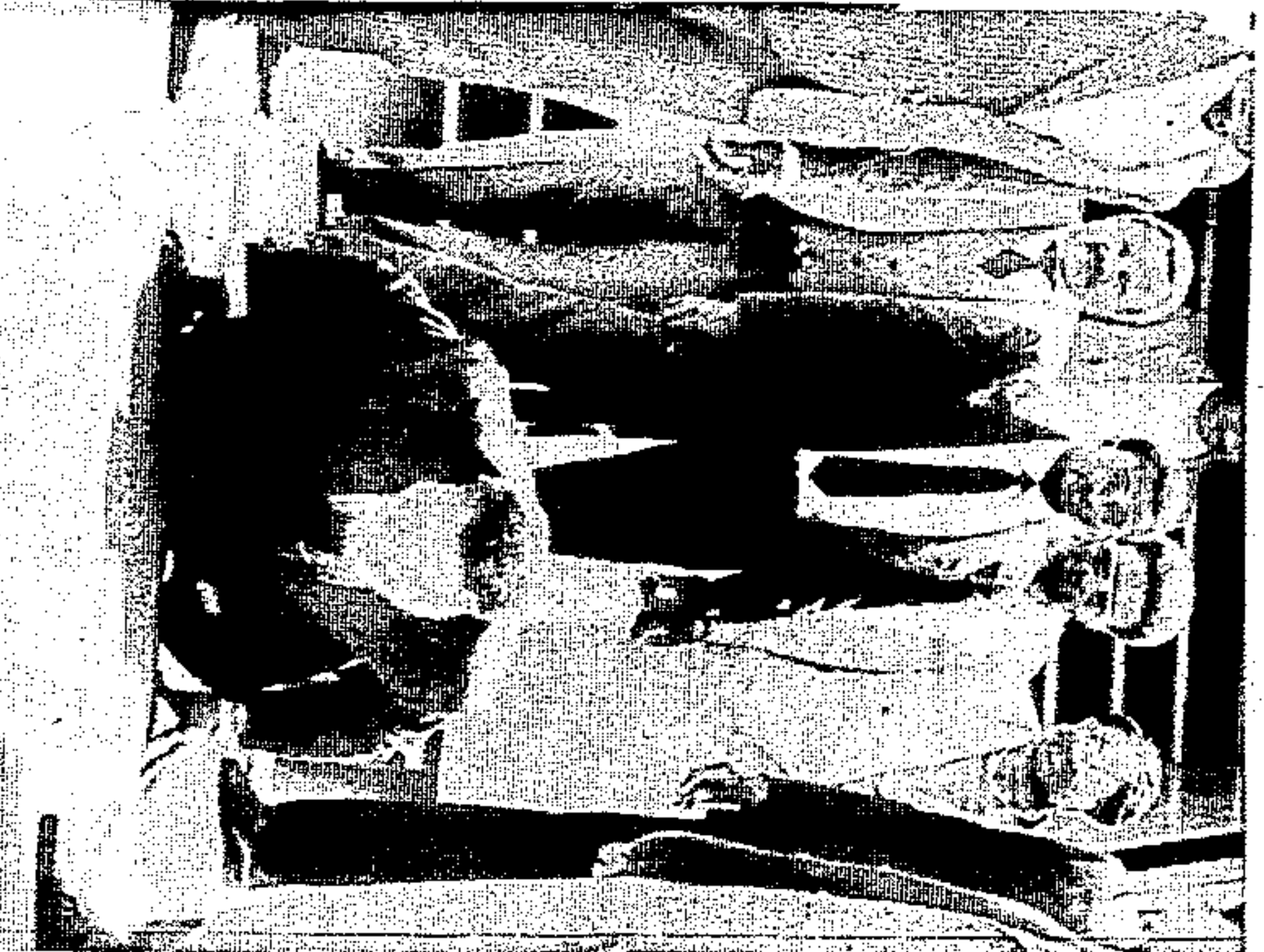
Not for them the intricacies of a mixed economy, state participation or increases in marginal tax rates. Foreign policy concerns would probably remain, for them, foreign.

**E**VEN the spectre of the organisation's detainees — who were tortured and abused in grim detention camps in Angola and Zambia — will probably not worry the bulk of SWAPO's supporters over much.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr Nujoma began preaching the Gospel of Reconciliation, and this may (if it is followed by actions to show SWAPO can offer the hand of friendship to those who differ from it) persuade fence-sitters to vote for SWAPO.

The terrible assassination of top white SWAPO official Anton Lubowski, earlier this week, could also have the effect of convincing other waverers to vote for his martyred memory.

Whatever directions SWAPO's campaign does take from now on until the polls in the first week of November, the organisation will undoubtedly benefit from the charisma of the "Old Man".



Surrounded by supporters, Mr Sam Nujoma kisses the ground after his arrival at Windhoek airport.



221

# Confusion mounts over Lubowski death

By BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.** — A mystery man sitting in a Windhoek police cell may hold the key to the puzzling question of who killed Anton Lubowski.

The 50-year-old holder of an Irish passport has been described in reports as a hired gun — a soldier for rent whose proficiency with an AK47 assault rifle enabled him to do what police regard as a "professional job" in assassinating the top white Swapo official.

What is not clear — assuming, of course, that the theory about a contracted "hit man" is correct — is who put up the money and for what motive. There are almost as many theories as the eight 7,62mm rounds fired at Mr Lubowski.

One which has been given prominence in the Press — apparently with the blessing of South African or policemen involved in the investigation — is that Mr Lubowski was the victim of a power struggle within Swapo.

He was, the idea goes, "taken out" as part of a broader move against Sam Nujoma by rebels in the organisation.

### "Disenchanted"

It has also been alleged, in that theory, that Mr Lubowski had become "disenchanted" with Swapo, and had "put out feelers" to another Namibian political group, the United Democratic Front.

Swapo's publicity chief, Hideo Hamutenya, angrily slammed the telephone down on me yesterday, but not before he had dismissed the alle-

gations of a Swapo plot against Mr Lubowski as "outrageous nonsense".

A number of people who knew Mr Lubowski in Windhoek questioned his alleged approach to the UDF, and remarked that they had no knowledge about his so-called disillusion with Swapo.

One journalist noted, also, that while Mr Lubowski may not have been liked by everyone within Swapo, he certainly posed no threat to the positions of any of the entrenched members of the hierarchy. Mr Lubowski, apparently, was very close to Mr Nujoma, yet appeared to have little personal ambition. He seemed content to be appointed to the "second string" leadership earlier this year, taking up a position in the organisation's Secretariat

and then a job as lieutenant to the Head of Administration in the Election Directorate, Lukas Pohamba.

Miss Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian and friend of Mr Lubowski, claimed in an editorial comment yesterday that the Stellenbosch-trained lawyer had been gunned down by "fascist rightwing elements."

She claimed that organisations such as the Wit Wolwe did exist, in spite of police denials. She said she and other liberal whites, including Mr Lubowski, had often received death threats.

### Mercenary

Speculation in the Namibian's report of the arrested Irishman was that he was a mercenary who had had some experience as a paramilitary

operator with Protestant extremist organisations in Northern Ireland.

It has been noted in a number of reports that Protestant extremists from the Ulster Defence Association were involved in the recent incident involving a South African diplomat in a deal for missile parts.

The third popular theory doing the rounds here is that the killing may be, exactly as Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar described on Wednesday, a "non-political murder." Journalists in Windhoek have indicated that Mr Lubowski was involved in a number of businesses and deals, and that the killing may have been related in some way to them.

Whoever hired the gunman would have to pay a high price. But most of the groups at whom fingers have been pointed could well afford such a cost.

However, all this assumes that the man held here is a "hit man" and that he killed Mr Lubowski.

More light will only be shed on the matter on Monday, when the man is to appear in court in connection with the murder.

**For Lounge Suites  
you will not find  
elsewhere . . .**

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS)

**Detainee  
Hofmeyr  
unchained**



# Namibia: More time to register

221  
C.M. Timp 16/9/89  
WINDHOEK. — Authorities in Namibia have extended the voter-registration deadline to September 23 as last-minute queues formed at registration points to avoid yesterday's sundown cut-off time.

Before the extension was announced, registration had exceeded the estimated number of qualified voters in the territory, with almost 685 000 people on the voting list.

Bearded 60-year-old Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, cheered by several hundred Swapo supporters, registered at the post office in the black township of Katutura under a barrage of photographers' flashguns.

Mr Nujoma, whose organisation is widely expected to win the election and take control of the sparsely-populated territory by April 1990, produced documents to establish his identity — but had to ask an aide to provide the address of his new residence.

Namibian attorney-general Mr Louis Pienaar, after discussions earlier in the day with UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, cited the last-minute rush as justification for the extension. He had earlier flatly refused to comply with Swapo's demand for extra registration time. — Own Correspondent and UPI

...died in a social...  
...with almost three...

...Promising...  
...unusually high...

...and Philip...  
...and when it happens...

...will be screened on...  
...from the...  
...will be at my side...

...and Philip...  
...and when it happens...

...will be screened on...  
...from the...  
...will be at my side...

...and Philip...  
...and when it happens...

...will be screened on...  
...from the...  
...will be at my side...

...and Philip...  
...and when it happens...



PREACHING PEACE... Sam Nujoma in Katutura

# NUJOMA CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

## 'Bury memories of 23-year war'

By PETER KENNY, Windhoek

SAM NUJOMA'S frail 83-year-old mother said before her son jetted into Windhoek's international airport: "I am taking my son back where he belongs."

The place to which Mr Nujoma's mother was referring is Okahana, a desolate and dusty part of the Otjozondjira district of western Ovambo where Shafiqhah Samuel Nujoma grew up.

But Mrs Helwi Kondomboho, Mr Nujoma's mother, is not likely to see much of her son who faces a punishing election campaign.

Swapo officials hope he will inject some fire into a campaign which appears to have been muted by some of the internal problems the movement has faced during its leader's absence.

They thronged Katutura's streets as his motorcade snaked through the crowds.

At his first Press conference in Katutura he repeatedly used the word "reconciliation".

"My comrades I return in a spirit of peace, love and above all national reconciliation. I intend to work tirelessly with all my strength and determination to achieve these ideals," he said.

Mr Nujoma called on Namibians to bury bitter memories of 23 years of war and to forget racial hatred and mistrust in the land which he left in 1960 "during the days of harsh apartheid".

Swapo's trade union alliance, the National Union of Namibian Workers called for a massive stayaway so that people could go to the airport to give Mr Nujoma a hero's welcome — but the crowd that arrived was smaller than expected.

The few Swapo officials allowed into the terminal cheered and applauded as an Ethiopian Airlines jet taxied in.

Mr Nujoma stepped out of the aircraft looking trim and dapper in a dark suit and black tie.

He hugged the acting president of Swapo in Namibia, Mr Nathaniel Maxullil, and his aged mother.

The only words he uttered as he bear-hugged his comrades on the airport apron were: "I am very happy to be back home."

Swapo has long been favoured to win the election, but whether it can achieve a two-thirds majority to push through its own constitution is now the key issue.

Mr Nujoma, who has said a number of times during his international campaign that Swapo would win 90 percent of the votes, would only commit his party to an "overwhelming" victory in the poll.

Shortly before he arrived, a few members of the Namibian pressure group known as the Parents' Committee held a placard protest outside the UN headquarters in the city at-

tacking Swapo for holding hundreds of dissidents from within its ranks as prisoners in either Angola or Zambia.

Some of those who have returned from the camps say many "who were detained may have been executed."

The "detainees issue" as it has become known, is a vexing one for Swapo that is causing tension within its ranks. Allegations are being investigated by a UN team in Angola. Their inquiries will also take them to Zambia.

Mr Nujoma ducked the issue at his Press conference, saying "the enemy used our resources to bribe our people, and at times recruited them, even at gunpoint, to do their dirty work."

Swapo's director of elections, Hago Gein-gob, switched off the tape recorder of a radio reporter who asked Mr Nujoma a question on the detainees. He said that this was the only thing the Press was interested in.

A former detainee, Emmanuel Ushiko, an accredited journalist with the Times of Namibia, was refused entry to Mr Nujoma's Press conference. Mr Ushiko was arrested by Swapo in 1984 and held in various detention camps until May this year.



WELCOME HOME... Nujoma and Hago Gein-gob



# Hi Ma - - - Sorry I'm thirty years late!

BY ZB MOLEFE

**T**HIS week's home-coming of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma was touching.

Somewhere among the scores of supporters sat an old frail woman, Mekulu Helvi Kondombolo.

This 89-year-old woman had come to welcome her son Sam Nujoma, whom she had last seen 30 years ago.

Reporters and overseas and local TV crews moved around in anticipation.

Someone said: "In a few minutes he (Nujoma) will land."

Female Swapo officials Taimi Saharias and Nanevi Kaupitua supported the old woman.

At 12.30pm a roar went up from Swapo supporters when a gleaming Ethiopian Airlines plane landed.

A Swapo official walked around with Swapo flags, while Nujoma's mother was led to the tarmac.

Mekulu's long walk had begun. Slowly she and the two women

moved towards the plane.

The crew disembarked. Swapo's central committee members neatly lined the tarmac. Hands were vigorously shaken and everyone was smiling.

Still Nujoma could not be seen — until word came that he wanted Press photographers on the tarmac.

Security by Untag monitors and police was tight.

Within seconds the photographers had descended on to the tarmac.

Suddenly somebody remembered

Mekulu had been standing all along and a chair was rushed to her.

A white-bearded and healthy-looking figure emerged from the plane. The atmosphere was electric. Nujoma was back.

Slowly, as photographers and TV crews caught it all on film, Nujoma knelt and kissed the Namibian soil.

He then rose and hugged his mother. It was a magic moment. Mekulu had been waiting for this moment for 30 years.



Sam Nujoma meets his mother, Mekulu Kondombolo.

# Namibian election threat

**Lubowski  
murder  
docket**

221

CPubs  
17/9/89

# RIGHT WING PLOT

SWAPO leaders and supporters are enraged by attempts to distance the murder of advocate Anton Lubowski from fanatical rightwing elements.

By ZB MOLEFE  
and DES BLOW

Local and international observers in Namibia point out that Lubowski - a senior internal Swapo official who was very close to Swapo leader Sam Nujoma - had received several death threats lately.

Tomorrow Namibia will know if a 50-year-old Irishman holds clues to this week's assassination of Lubowski, Swapo's first white member. He will appear in the Windhoek magistrate's court on a charge of murder.

The man was arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday evening but police have so far refused to disclose his identity. Other sources have however identified him as Donald Acherson.

Rumours are circulating in Windhoek that Lubowski's assassination in front of his house is the result of a power struggle within Swapo. It is also said Lubowski was about to resign from Swapo.

But Swapo has denied this.

Lubowski was one of the prominent people at Windhoek Airport on Monday to welcome Swapo leaders David Merero and Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo.

Nujoma arrived on Thursday.

Another theory is that Lubowski was the victim of fanatical rightwingers. Within hours of Lubowski's killing "hate" graffiti and posters surfaced in Windhoek which suggested Nujoma would be assassinated next.

Another theory says Lubowski was killed by a hired assassin - a method used against anti-apartheid activists in South Africa.

Lubowski's murder is chillingly similar to that of activist David Webster, who was gunned down outside his Johannesburg home in May.

Police sources in Windhoek say they believe Lubowski was shot dead by a hired killer or killers recruited outside Africa, because of the "highly professional and planned manner in which the murder was carried out".

SWA Police spokesman Kierie du Randt said Lubowski was shot in the chest.

"His killer or killers then climbed out of their vehicle and shot him in the head to make sure he was dead."

In Ireland nobody seems to have heard of Acherson, which means the passport could be false.

Anti-apartheid sources say it would be safer for rightwing extremists to hire assassins from overseas as the killer could enter South Africa on a false passport and leave soon after the killing.

It is well known that Lubowski was rising in the leadership of Swapo. Only a fortnight ago, he was sent by Swapo to South Africa to urge businessmen to invest in an independent Namibia.

Lubowski had also just been appointed deputy chief of Swapo's election machinery.

Such a man, say those who knew him, could not have harboured ideas of leaving the party.

Claims that there is an internal dispute in Swapo and that Nujoma has lost popularity are simply wishful thinking, say Windhoek observers.

The entire politburo and central committee members lined the tarmac and saluted Nujoma as he emerged from the Ethiopian airlines Boeing. He warmly greeted everyone.

Later that day Hage Geingob, head of the election directorate, introduced Nujoma to the world press as "President of Namibia after the election".

Swapo's secretary for information, Hidipo Hamutenya, was furious at suggestions that Lubowski could have been killed by Swapo.

According to Irish police, Acherson was never a member of the Irish Republican Army as has been suggested. The IRA in any event has a close relationship with Swapo.

Swapo flags have been flying at half-mast since the assassination.

Lubowski had already registered as a voter in the November elections. He did so at Katutura with his former wife Gabi and most of the Swapo politburo including Geingob, Hamutenya, Gurirab, Libertine Amathila and Nicky Iyambo - with all of whom he enjoyed a very close relationship.

Yesterday thousands of mourners from all over the country were arriving in Katutura to attend a memorial service for Lubowski.



5221

Answers 17/9/82

# Hope and Joy Conflict Rule

# in the Inter-Action Matrix

# Swapo has swapped its weapons for the tools of politics and diplomacy

BY ZB MOLEFE.

**T**HERE was both hope and conflict in Namibia this week as the arrival of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and assassination of Anton Lubowski brought to a head some of the pre-election pressures in the country.

It started on Monday. Two senior and respected Swapo leaders, David Merero and Andimba Ya Toifo, returned from exile with a message of hope.

"We no longer fight with weapons in our hands because the war has ended," said Merero.

The hundreds of Swapo supporters who welcomed their national chairman after 14 years of exile in Angola, heard him spell out his dream of a liberated land.

"Our weapons for the new struggle must be political and diplomatic tools."

Thivo - hailed as the Nelson Mandela of the Namibian liberation struggle - said Swapo desperately wanted reconciliation.

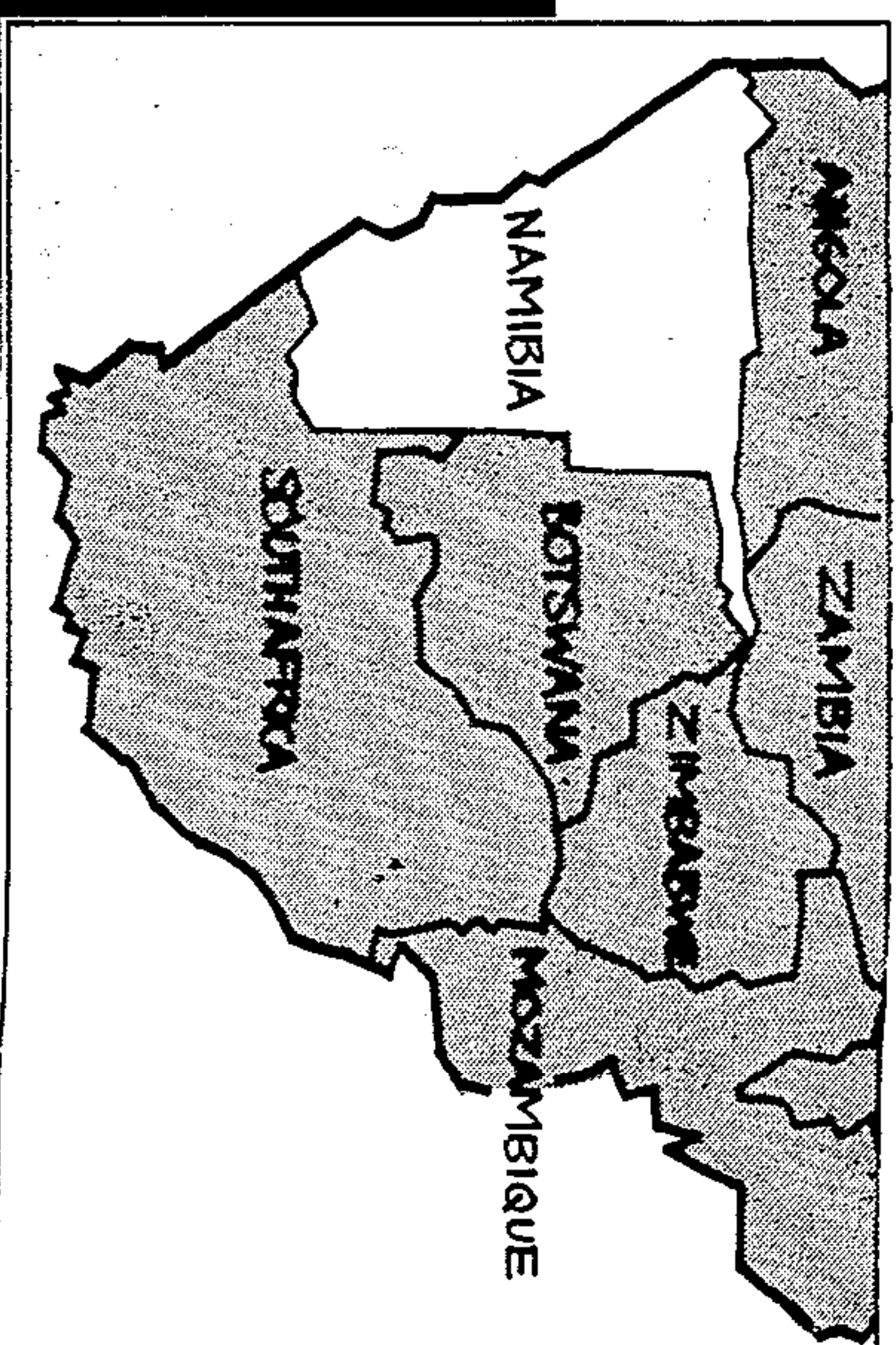
Swapo Central Committee member for Women's Affairs and department head for Legal Affairs, Pendukani Ithana said: "we are like a woman in labour. We are like a woman giving birth to a beautiful baby."

Also on Monday, the Namibian Council of Churches met the political parties of the territory.

The parties, save two, heard and agreed on the council's "Three R" mission - resettlement, repatriation and reconciliation.

Said a council spokesman: "We wanted the Namibian parties to cultivate reconciliation as a first step. But it has been difficult because South Africa has divided our people."

Hundreds of kilometres away, one of the parties not at the "Three R" talks - the National Patriotic Front (NPF) - told a Johannesburg Press conference that three problems bedevil Namibia's pre-independence elections set for November 1.



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma greets a United Nations electoral official moments after registering as a voter on Friday at Katutura township near Windhoek.

Nujoma returned to Namibia this week, ending 30 years of exile. Nujoma braved death threats to preach a message of peace and reconciliation to the thousands of Swapo supporters who crowded the airport to meet him.

Everything came to a standstill in Windhoek. Workers stayed away from work and people openly supported Swapo's efforts to celebrate their leader's long-awaited return.



The NPF said these are "political intimidation, missing Swapo detainees and the United Nation's irresponsible bias".

The NPF was formed in March this year out of a merger between the South West African National Union (Swanu), Caprivi African Nation Union (Canu) and the Action National Settlement (ANS).

Then came the fateful Tuesday. Special representative of the UN, Marti Ahtisaari, called nine parties to Untag headquarters in Windhoek to sign a binding 16-point code of conduct.

Three hours later this plan lay in ruins after prominent Swapo member Anton Lubowski was assassinated outside the front gate of his Windhoek home at about 8.40pm.

Lubowski, an advocate educated at the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town, joined Swapo in 1984 - the first white Namibian to do so.

Wednesday was tense, particularly in Windhoek, as anti-Nujoma posters and graffiti surfaced with a clear message: Nujoma is next.

A Namibian Council of Churches (NCC) official told *City Press* that Lubowski's killing was an "act of desperation".

The official added that violence and intimidation in Namibia must be seen at two levels: to kill Swapo activists and to cast a pall over Nujoma's return.

He also said the killing last Sunday of police constable Willie Nel in the black township of Orwetoweni was reported in an "inciting" tone in Afrikaans newspapers in the territory.

"Intimidation is rife in the rural areas, especially in the border areas. But it is not simply Swapo or DTA violence," said the NCC official.

Spokesman for the office of the

Administrator General, Gerhard Roux, told a media briefing that five Ovambo citizens in northern Namibia were abducted by a group of armed men and driven across the border into Angola.

South West Africa Police, accompanied by Untag monitors, visited the scene and were shown tracks leading across the border, Roux said.

On Thursday, Swapo election directorate head, Hage Geingob, said bluntly: "If anything happens to Nujoma there will be no independence."

Nothing would stop Nujoma, who has been in exile for 30 years, from returning to his native land.

According to UN Resolution 435, which will usher Namibia to independence next April, Nujoma had to register as a voter.

By Monday, nine out of 11 parties had registered before judge president Hans Bekker at the Windhoek Supreme Court to contest the territory's UN-supervised elections.

Late last week, Administrator General of the territory Gen Louis Pienaar, extended the period of voter registration by one week to September 23.

Two parties, the National Christian Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Alliance have until September 28 to supply the registration court with a list of 2 000 registered voters.

But on Thursday it was the return of Nujoma that captured the attention of all.

One of the major worker organisations, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), called for a national workers' stayaway to mark his return.

The six NUNW affiliates, who said they could mobilise more than 65 000 members to observe the stayaway, said

Namibians should declare Thursday a public holiday to commemorate the return from exile of Nujoma.

There was some tension when the Windhoek State hospital asked other hospitals in the territory not to refer non-emergency cases to it for a week. "Is the hospital gearing up to deal

with a disaster with widespread injuries today (Thursday) - the long anticipated day of the return of Swapo president Sam Nujoma," asked *The Namibian*.

Thursday was an unusual day, particularly in Windhoek. Obvious was the absence of black

workers, while people on the streets openly sported Swapo colours on T-shirts, scarves, dresses and Afro-shirts.

Two hours later, Geingob told reporters awaiting the arrival of Nujoma at the airport: "The city is paralysed. I have asked for a holiday for the people."

Here and there in the city, the colours of Swapo's main rivals - the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) - were also evident.

But it was mainly Swapo supporters who clogged the city's main thoroughfare, Kaizer Street.

Others filled cars, buses, taxis and trucks on their way to Windhoek airport from as early as 8am.

Most whites went about their business, some manning jobs normally done by blacks.

Even a Parents Committee of Namibia (PCN) demonstration in the city did not draw much attention.

The PCN charges that over the last 15 years, Swapo has detained without trial no less than 2 500 Namibians.

On the road from Windhoek to the airport, jubilant Swapo supporters greeted people and cars driving into the city with clenched fist signs. Some whites responded with the offensive two-finger sign.

By 11.30am, nearly 10 000 Swapo supporters, who were chanting and singing freedom songs, had jammed the grounds outside the airport.

Everything came to a standstill. Many scheduled flights to and from Windhoek were cancelled.

Inside the terminal building, only opened to the Press, diplomatic corps, Untag members and Swapo central committee members, there was an anxious wait before the Ethiopian Airlines Boeing brought Nujoma home.



Anton Lubowski... assassinated outside his Windhoek home on Tuesday.



# 'I KNOW I'M GOING TO DIE'

**SWAPO leader Anton Lubowski had a premonition that he was going to die.**

He knew that as a dedicated member of the Swapo secretariat and the first white to join the organisation, he had become a target. He received many death threats.

But he could have had no idea that his death would come this week, from the gun of a hidden assassin.

The shots that killed him left him lying in a pool of blood on a Windhoek street on Tuesday.

Hours before flying to Windhoek this week Mr Lubowski's sisters revealed that he had received an increasing number of death threats over the past two weeks.

Mrs Joleen du Plessis, his older sister and popular Uitenhage presenter, said at the family home in Cape Town the last time the whole family saw Mr Lubowski alive was two weeks ago in Cape Town.

"Anton had had an increasing number of death threats recently ... people kept telephoning him.

## Forgive

"At some stage we had talked about dying and he had mentioned to my mother that, should anything happen to him, the family should not bury him too soon."

Mrs Du Plessis said the reason was that he wanted all his friends from far away to be able to attend his funeral.

His younger sister, Mrs Anneliese Beukman, said: "It was almost as if he had a feeling something was going to happen.

"We cannot understand who could have done such a despicable thing ... Anton was a wonderful man."

Mrs Du Plessis said: "I am not bitter or resentful about Anton's death. I want to forgive the person responsible.

## Sisters reveal slain white Swapo leader had received many recent death threats

By JANICE HILL

Broadcasting Corporation in Windhoek to find out if it was true.

"The SWABC people had just finished reading the news and said no, it was nonsense. But a friend went to Anton's house and then telephoned me to confirm the news was true."

Mrs Du Plessis said her mother — who took the news very badly — had lived in constant fear for a long time — especially since the threats against Mr Lubowski had increased.

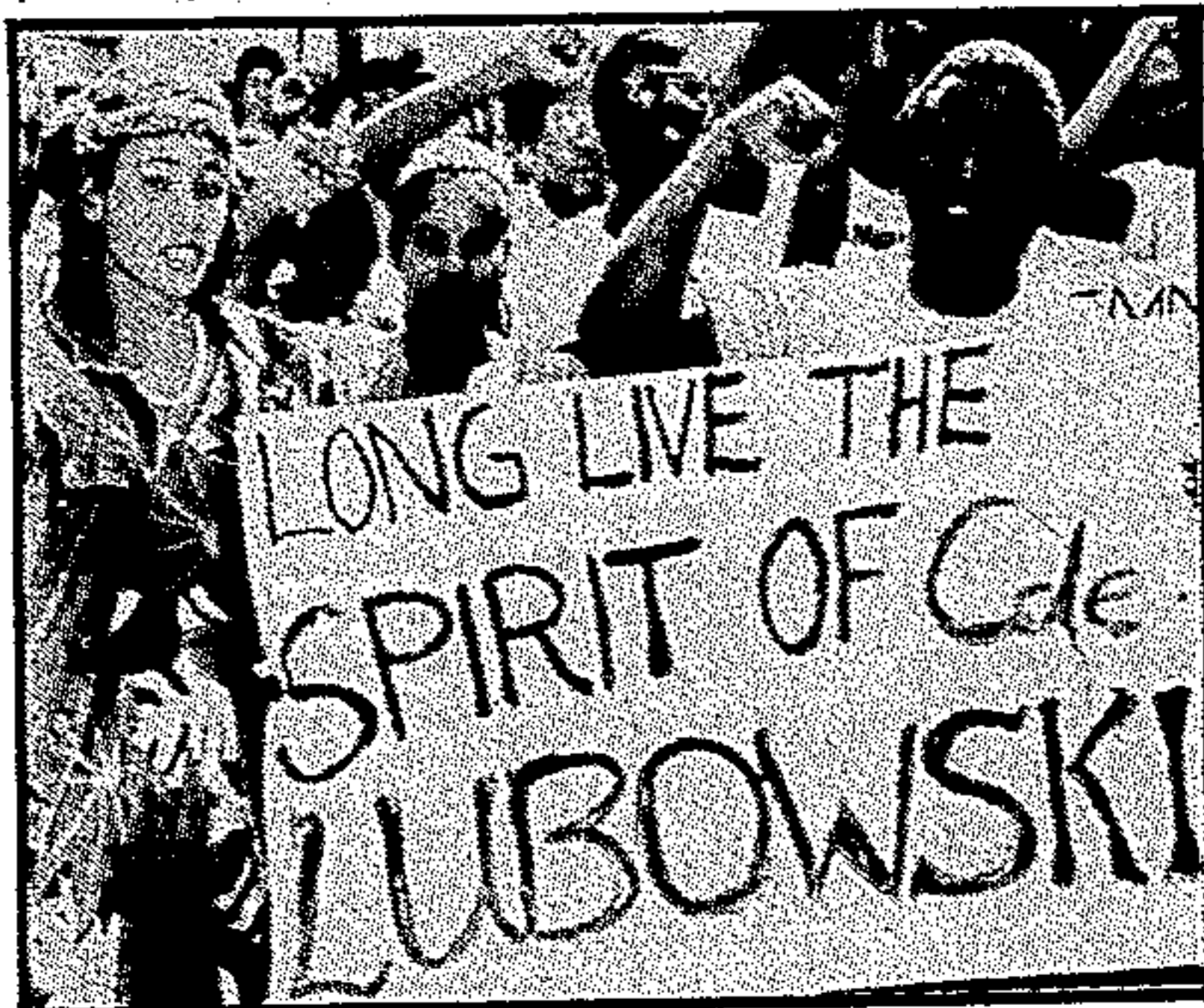
She said she had spoken to Gabi, who had been very strong.

"This year has been a very hard year for her with the divorce only a few months ago. But they still seemed to have a beautiful relationship. She still loves him," Mrs Du Plessis said.

## Ironical

She said her brother's two children, Almo — who turned 11 on Friday — and Nadia, 9, had also had some hard times.

"The children were there the first time Anton was taken into custody and they had had to see their father's face marked out as a target.



Windhoek University students at a memorial service

"But Anton was such a proud man ... and to shoot him in the back and leave him lying in the street ... it is appalling."

The handsome 37-year-old advocate died in a hail of bullets in front of his Windhoek home on Tuesday evening.

He had pushed a security button to open the gate when an assailant opened fire, hitting him several times in the body and once in the head before speeding

off in a red VW Golf with several occupants.

On Wednesday morning, the editor of a Namibian newspaper, Miss Gwen Lister, received two telephone calls from a man claiming the Wit Wolwe had been responsible for the assassination.

## Rifle

"Lubowski was number two, you are number three," the telephone caller said.

Miss Lister said she, Mr

Lubowski and Windhoek advocate Mr Dave Smuts had received similar threatening calls in the last two weeks.

Police said eight cartridge cases from a Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifle were found in the street outside Mr Lubowski's house.

Mrs Beukman said the family were told of Mr Lubowski's death shortly after 9.25pm on Tuesday by a neighbour in Windhoek who had telephoned Anton's former wife, Mrs Gabi Lubowski, in Hout Bay.

## Fear

"Gabi broke the news to us. We immediately called the doctor and then went next door to my parents to tell them."

Mrs Beukman said her brother had gone out for dinner with a friend and was returning home when he was shot.

She added that one of the neighbours had noticed an occupied car outside Mr Lubowski's house before the shooting.

On hearing the news of her brother's death, Mrs Du Plessis telephoned a friend at the South West African

JANI ALLAN is on leave. Her column will resume next week.





Anton Lubowski hugs his sisters Joleen du Plessis and Anneliese Beukman during a visit to South Africa two weeks ago

CAREFREE TIMES ... Anton shares a smile with his mother Molly, then-wife Gabi and son Almo nine years ago

**THE LAST PICTURE:**

on pamphlets which were distributed ... it has been very hard for them."

Mrs Beukman said her father had gone to Windhoek last week to register to vote. He was the last member of the family to see Mr Lubowski alive.

By the end of the week most of the family had gathered in Windhoek to make funeral arrangements.

**Shattered**

The assassination took place hours after Namibian political leaders signed a code of conduct in Windhoek under the chairmanship of the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Ironically, a fundamental element of the code is that violence is forbidden in all circumstances.

Swapo's electoral director, Mr Hage Geingob, described Mr Lubowski as a "a brave young man, violently cut down at a time when we are talking about democratic elections."

While Mr Lubowski's death was a loss to Swapo, "Namibia's loss is the greatest," he said.

Mr Ahtisaari said the assassination of Mr Lubowski had shattered the peace that responsible Namibians were working so hard to preserve.

# He may have been killed by a group of assassins

**THE MYSTERY** Irishman being held by police in connection with the assassination of Swapo's top white official, Mr Anton Lubowski, may be only part of a gang which gunned down the Windhoek advocate.

Namibian police said Belfast-born Mr Donald Acheson was carrying a new Irish passport and had possible paramilitary connections in Ulster.

But exhaustive inquiries to the Irish Republican Army and its rival, the Protestant Ulster Defence Association, shed no light on the intriguing Irishman who had visited Swaziland shortly before Tuesday's killing.

It is believed police are hunting for other members of a gang who may have been connected with the brutal killing that left Namibians stunned amid rising tension in the run-up to next month's elections.

South West Africa Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand denied a local Press suggestion that the police

By PETER KENNY

might have picked up the wrong man.

"The man we have got is going to appear in court. We are sure he is connected with the crime, but we are investigating every possibility," he said.

"At the moment he is not spilling the beans but there are signs that he is cracking," the inspector added.

Police said it appeared the Irishman had not been resident in South Africa. He had travelled back and forth, shuttling between South Africa and Namibia before the murder.

Speculation is mounting that the killer may have been a hired gun.

Swapo has not directly accused anyone of the killing, but has strongly rejected any implications that it might have been carried out by an assassin from within its own ranks.

Miss Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian newspaper which is sympa-

thetic to Swapo, said: "Our receptionist received two calls the day after Anton's killing. Speaking with a strong Afrikaans accent, the caller said Anton was number two and I was number three. He did not say who number one was.

"He said "I am from the Wit Wolwe. We are going to get you."

A memorial service for Mr Lubowski was held at the Lutheran Church in the black township of Katutura yesterday, where tribute was paid to the young advocate who became a hero of Swapo's liberation struggle.

Swapo spokesman Mr Eddie Amkongo said a final date for the funeral had not been decided. He said Mr Lubowski would be buried in Luderitz, the small fishing village in the south of the country where he was born.

Britain's Ambassador to South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick, was present at the memorial service. He said he attended "because we want to underline our outrage at this murder".

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, described Mr Lubowski's death as "most regrettable" and extended his sympathy to the bereaved family.

**Senseless**

"It is a senseless act, especially taking into account that the conflict and turbulence had been going on for so many years, and we are now moving peacefully to independence in the territory," he said.

"Any acts of this nature are, therefore, particularly senseless."



## 'Hit-list' fears in Namibia

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and Miss Gwen Lister, editor of The Namibian, may be on a hit list which included Mr Anton Lubowski, according to a report here.

The Observer's Allister Sparks quoted a source as saying that Mr Nujoma's arrival in Namibia had finally made white extremists accept that the independence plans were "for real". The source did not want to be identified for fear of reprisals.

"For the last two weeks I have been hearing them talking of making a last-ditch stand. They've been talking of getting Nujoma, Lubowski, Lister and others. I have seen a hit list," said the source.

An anonymous caller last week phoned The Namibian to claim responsibility for the death of Mr Lubowski on behalf of the "Wit Wolve".

The caller also said Gwen Lister was on "our list" and named other leftwing whites as potential targets.

Argus  
18/9/89

221



Untag <sup>CAF</sup>  
'should <sup>11/18/87</sup>  
be more <sup>221</sup>  
powerful'

UTRECHT. — The UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has been asked to provide the Untag forces with their own investigative powers, instead of the UN having to hand over all investigations to the SWA Police.

This issue was raised with Mr Ahtisaari during the recent visit of a Dutch churchman, Professor Bob Goudzwaard — a member of an investigative delegation from the Dutch Council of Churches to Namibia and the chairman of ICCO, the Inter-denominational Commission of Development Aid Projects in the Netherlands.

Prof Goudzwaard said in an interview in the latest issue of the *Namibie Krant* — published by nine Dutch religious and/or anti-apartheid organisations — that Swapol should not handle the UN's investigations, as "many Namibians fear revenge actions from Koevoet".

On voter registration, he said, it was "very easy" for non-Namibians to register as voters.

# Aids warning

NONGOMA - King Zwelithini Goodwill and Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday attacked apartheid's migratory labour system for the erosion of family life, which led to sexual license.

Speaking at the annual celebration of the Reed Dance at Nongoma, the King of the Zulus called for a return to sexual morality to avoid the extinction of entire populations by Aids.

The King said young girls were the only salvation from the ravages of Aids and called on them to refuse to have sex outside marriage and with anyone "who has loose sexual morals and sleeps with any women he can get hold of".

He threatened those who did not heed his warning: "You will die. You will cause your children to die. You will cause your husband to die and you will bring shame on the nation".

King Zwelithini said moral decay was more of a threat than politics.

## Robbed families

The migrant labour system had damaged the solidarity of local communities and robbed families of the men who should have been there to maintain social and religious discipline, he said.

In the consequent sprawling urban communities and ghettos, lack of family control led migrant workers - hungry for female company - to prey on innocent girls.

"Illegitimacy has risen rapidly in places like Soweto, and now something like 60 percent of children are born out of wedlock," he said.

The Zulu monarch quoted statistics reflecting the spread of Aids and said "I want to warn the nation ... and very particularly the young maidens of today, that unless we as a people change our attitudes to sex, the nation will be destroyed".

## Growing disrespect

Dr Buthelezi said that the migratory labour system had not only robbed communities of the "authority and standard bearing figures" of father, brother and husband - it had also led to a growing disrespect by the young for their elders.

"When youth reject the norms of their society and become a law unto themselves, the cultural life of the people must necessarily suffer terribly," he said.

"...It is not respect for old fuddy-duddies dated by time and history that I am talking about - it is respect for the best that there is in them... When people show disdain for who they are they become nobodies, and when they become nobodies they are not morally powerful." - Sapa.



# Nujoma on hit list

LONDON - Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and Gwen Lister, editor of the *Namibian*, may be on a hit list which included Anton Lubowski, according to a newspaper report here.

The *Observer's* Alistair Sparks quotes a source, who did not want to be identified for fear of reprisals, as having said that the arrival of Mr Nujoma in Namibia had finally led white extremists to accept that the independence plans were "for real".

"For the last two

weeks I have heard them talk about making a last-ditch stand. They've been talking about getting Nujoma, Lubowski, Lister and others. I have seen a hit list," said the source.

An anonymous caller this week phoned the *Namibian* to claim responsibility for the assassination of Lubowski on behalf of the 'Wit Wolve'. *Seven* *18/9/89*

The caller also said Lister was on "our list" and named other left-wing whites as potential targets. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

The unnamed source quoted by Sparks said both Afrikaner and German extremists in Namibia had close contacts with the police force. "They have all the information and weapons they need - automatic weapons, landmines and

RPG rockets, you name it - and they have the expertise to use them," he said. 221

Meanwhile, the *Sunday Telegraph* reports that former Swapo detainees are questioning Swapo's version of a person who challenged Mr Nujoma died. Officially, Swapo's popular Defence Secretary Peter Nanyemba died when his jeep crashed into a petrol tanker on April 1 1983.

But the newspaper quotes Yvonne Maseko, a former detainee, as saying: "Nanyemba was the only Politburo member to resist the wave of torture and killings". And she alleges: "People in the security told us they had been instructed to loosen the steering and other screws and nuts on Nanyemba's vehicle."



# Extremists in Namibia have hit list - claim

221

Star 18/9/89

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the *Namibian*, may be on a hit list which included Mr Anton Lubowski, says a report here yesterday.

*The Observer's* Allister Sparks quotes a source, who did not want to be identified, as saying that the arrival of Mr Nujoma in Namibia had finally led white extremists to accept that independence plans were "for real".

## LAST STAND

"For the last two weeks I have been hearing them talking of making a last-ditch stand. They've been talking of getting Nujoma, Lubowski, Lister and others. I have seen a hit list," said the source.

An anonymous caller last week telephoned the *Namibian* newspaper to claim responsibility for the assassination of Mr

Lubowski on behalf of the "Wit Wolve". The caller also said Ms Lister was on "our list" and named other left-wing whites as targets.

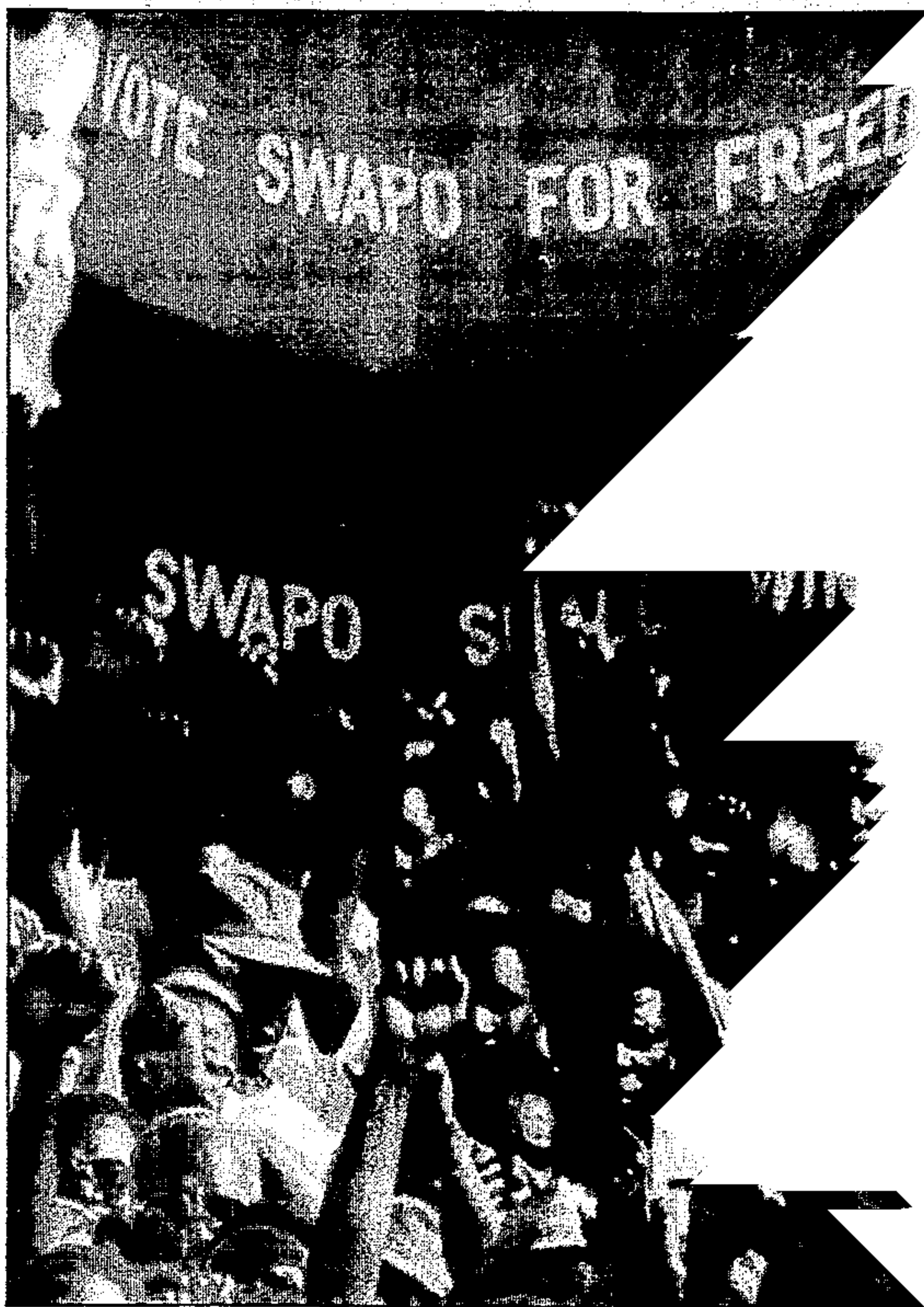
The unnamed source quoted by *The Observer* said Afrikaner and German extremists in Namibia had close contacts with the police force.

"They have all the information and all the weapons they need," he said.

● *The Sunday Telegraph* reports that former Swapo detainees are questioning Swapo's version of how a challenger to Mr Nujoma died. Officially, Swapo's popular Defence Secretary, Mr Peter Nanyemba, died when his jeep crashed into a petrol tanker on April 1 1983.

But the newspaper quotes a former detainee as saying: "Nanyemba was the only politburo member to resist the wave of torture and killings."

And she alleges: "People told us they had been instructed to loosen his steering."



Swapo clenched-fist salutes punch the air against the background of a giant rally in Khomasdal, Windhoek.

# Support for Nujoma pledged

Star 18/9/89 By Jon Qwelane, 221

WINDHOEK — Swapo's leadership was solidly united behind Mr Sam Nujoma, senior Swapo members told a mass rally in Khomasdal township in Windhoek yesterday.

Members of the politburo and the party's election directorate spoke glowingly of the Swapo leader and told the crowds he would "inevitably be the first president of Namibia".

The show of unity flew in the face of recent allegations, made in some police circles, that the party was experiencing "internal" troubles which had as their target Mr Nujoma, who had allegedly lost popularity after the heavy fighting between South

African-led forces and Swapo guerillas in April.

The rally began with a moment's silence in honour of assassinated Swapo executive Mr Anton Lubowski. National reconciliation and nation-building were the theme of the rally.

Information secretary Mr Hideo Hamutenya was loudly applauded when he promised that under a Swapo government there would be a fair redistribution of wealth.

He said: "Whether we like it or not, there are today two societies in Namibia. There is the society of the haves and that of the have-nots."

"Namibia's economy is in the hands of a few, and there are those who say it should be left

as it is. What they mean is that the profits from our mines, from our fisheries and from our other resources must remain in the hands of the few.

"What they mean is that 60 percent of the land must remain in the hands of 5 percent of the population.

By wanting a share of the profits made by mines and other sectors of the economy, Swapo was not saying those should be for the party or individuals but for the benefit of all Namibians by way of schools, hospitals, clinics and other amenities.

The crowd rose to its feet when it was announced Mr Nujoma would address his first public rally in Namibia in 30 years on Saturday.



Star 18/9/89

221

## Lubowski died for his faith in a free Namibia – Swapo

WINDHOEK — Slain Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski would be remembered as a bridge-builder who spoke out against the injustices in Namibia, Swapo's Foreign Affairs secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said on Saturday.

"He symbolised that new breed of Namibian for whom race or skin colour was but an accident of history," Mr Gurirab told the 1000-strong congregation which jammed into the Ephesians Evangelical Lutheran Church in Katutura outside Windhoek for a memorial service.

While the political nature of the service was toned down at the request of the family, Swapo's blue, red and green was everywhere among the political figures, legal colleagues, family members, clergymen, diplomats from several overseas as well as African countries, and friends from every walk of life.

Mr Lubowski (37) was the first white Namibian to make public his membership of the mainly black nationalist liberation movement, Swapo, and later

gave up a legal career to work full time for the organisation.

He was killed outside his home last Tuesday night.

The son of an Afrikaans mother and German father, he could have conveniently chosen not to get involved "in the cut and thrust of politics", Mr Gurirab said.

"For Comrade Anton, Namibia's freedom was an article of faith."

"The knowledge alone that a patriot like you passionately believed in and died for the cause Swapo stands for compels us not to fail," he said.

● No further arrests have been made in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder, police said.

Swapo spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said no murder weapon had been found.

Investigations were continuing, he added.

A 50-year-old Irish passport holder and suspected mercenary, Mr Donald Acheson, was expected to appear in court in Windhoek later today in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder. — Sapa.

# JC may meet before Namibia poll

The Star Bureau



WASHINGTON — An extraordinary meeting of the Joint Commission between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, may be held in South Africa before Namibia's independence elections.

At last week's meeting of the commission in Havana, which featured an acrimonious exchange between South Africa and the others on a number of issues, Cuba, Angola and the Soviet Union (which attended as an observer) proposed that a special meeting be held before the November 1 election to ensure outstanding problems had

been sorted out. It had previously been agreed the commission should sit every two months. (221)

A spokesman for the Cuban department of foreign affairs said on Friday the meeting would almost certainly be advanced to before the poll.

South African delegation leader, Mr Neil van Heerden, last night confirmed a proposal had been made to advance the meeting to some time between October 15 and 20.

The request would have to be considered by the South African Government, said Mr van Heerden.

5/8/89 10/9/89



# Lubowski suspect in court today

221

CHL 11475 12/18/89

173

WINDHOEK. — A suspected hired killer faces a murder charge today in connection with the shooting last week of white Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

Police say the suspect, unofficially named as 50-year-old Belfast-born Mr Donald Acheson, will be charged with the killing when he appears before a Windhoek magistrate.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said investigators had made no further arrests by late yesterday, but it is known that at least one other suspect is being sought.

Mr Lubowski, a 37-year-old advocate and Swapo's only senior white Namibian official, was hit several times in the body and head by bursts fired from an AK-47 automatic rifle last Thursday night. He died on the pavement outside his split-level home in Windhoek's Luxury Hills area.

Acting on information provided by neighbours, police put out an alert for a red car seen driving off after the shooting.

Newspapers in Dublin said Mr Acheson is a mercenary with links to a Protestant paramilitary force in Northern Ireland.

The police refused to comment on speculation in Windhoek newspapers that Mr Acheson has links with Loyalist paramilitary groups. They said merely that Mr Acheson was travelling on an Eire passport, which had only a handful of entry stamps.

These indicated Mr Acheson had been in Namibia for only two days before Mr Lubowski was shot dead and that he had spent the previous two weeks in Cape Town and Swaziland. The stamps did not apparently indi-

## 1 000 mourners at memorial service

WINDHOEK. — About 1 000 people attended a memorial service for Mr Lubowski on Saturday at the Ephesians Evangelical Lutheran Church in Windhoek's Katutura township.

Swapo officials said the service was intended for relatives and friends of the slain lawyer and that a Swapo-managed political memorial meeting would be held later.

Many people in the crowd, that spilled outside the church, wore Swapo's blue, red and green colours.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's foreign affairs spokesman, lauded Mr Lubowski as a passionate campaigner for freedom and equal rights for all Namibians. "He symbolised that new breed of Namibian, for whom race or skin colour was just an accident of history," he told the congregation.

cate whether Mr Acheson resides in Southern Africa or in Ireland.

The Namibian, a pro-Swapo newspaper, quoted Irish police sources to back their claim that Mr Acheson is a known Loyalist paramilitary based in Belfast, now freelancing as a mercenary.

Earlier this year, a diplomatic row erupted between London and Pretoria when French agents caught South African diplomats in a Paris hotel room trying to buy blowpipe missile components from Ulster Protestant paramilitaries. — Own Correspondent and Daily Telegraph

# Mercenary Mystery

By KEVIN JACOBS

THE mystery surrounding the reputed Irish mercenary held in connection with the killing of senior Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski deepened yesterday when police revealed that they were hunting a possible accomplice.

Police yesterday failed to put the 50-year-old suspect in court as planned and are now holding him under immigration law to allow them more time to round up evidence.

A senior SWA Police officer said the man, believed to be a Belfast-born Irishman named in reports here and in Ireland as Donald Acheson, may be taken to South Africa as a suspected illegal immigrant before facing charges in Namibia.

Police have described the suspect as "a hard man" who has given them no leads in their probe. "He is a mysterious character," an officer said. It is believed that he spent much of the past 20 years in Southern Africa, some of the time serving in Grey's Scouts, a mounted unit in the former Rhodesian military.

But in London, British and Irish security services said they may have made a positive identification of the man bearing the name Donald Acheson, 50, who uses an Irish passport.

**Swapo like Pol Pot — UK paper**  
**Swapo shields Nujoma from court order** — PAGE 5

Sources said there was some doubt whether Acheson was the man's real name. Mr Lubowski, a 37-year-old advocate and the only senior white official in Swapo, was shot dead by a gunman outside his Windhoek home last Tuesday night.

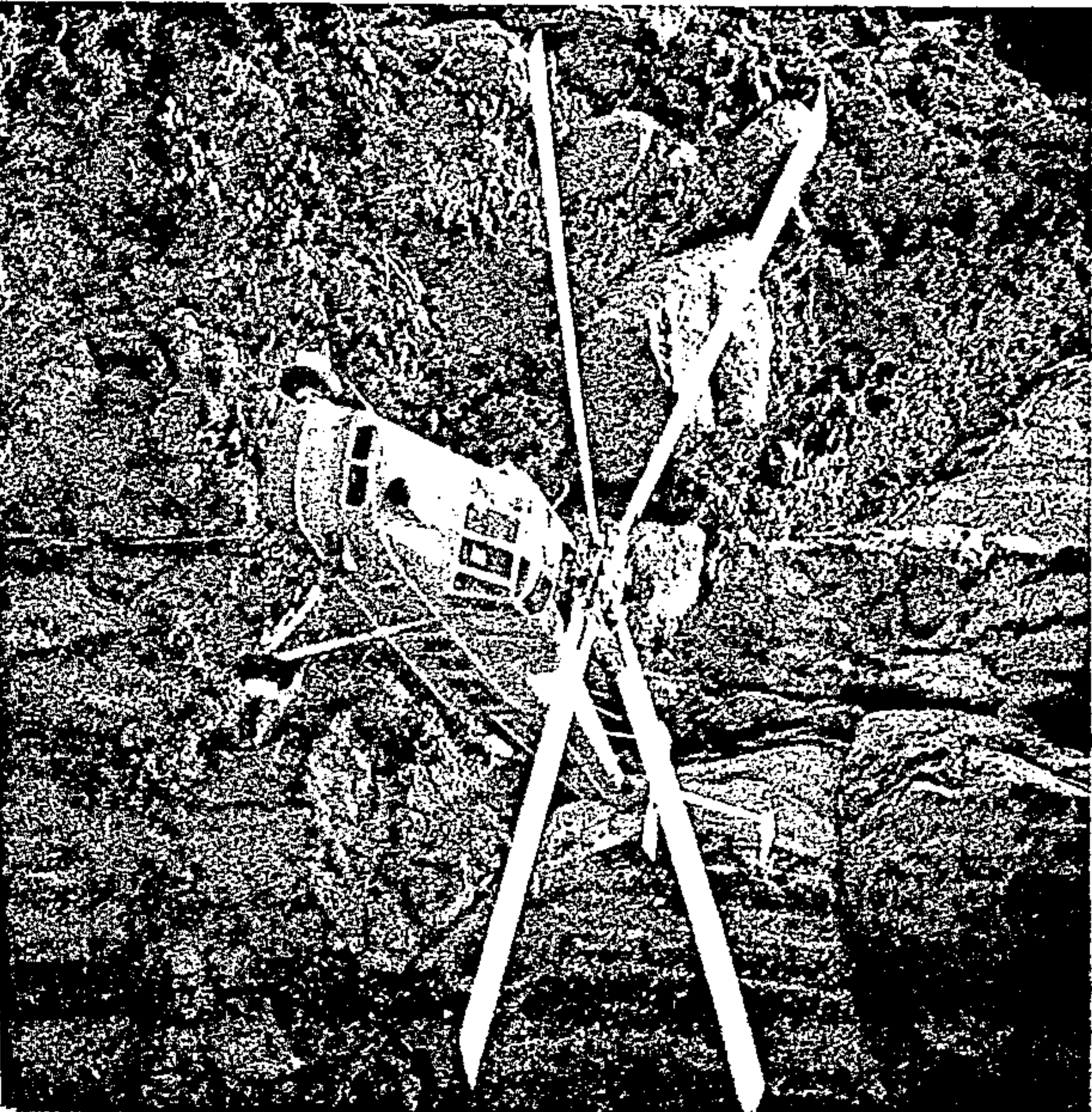
CID chief Colonel Jumbo Smit said yesterday the murder weapon had not been found. Because a long list of restrictive and discriminatory laws, among them security statutes such as the Terrorism Act that allowed indefinite detention, have been scrapped by the administrator-general of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, under the UN-guided independence plan, the Irish suspect is being held under immigration law.

Under normal criminal procedures, police have to charge or release the Irish suspect within 48 hours, but immigration law allows detention of a suspect for up to two weeks.

Swapo has reacted to the possible extradition to South African of "Acheson", labelling the move a "South African 'whitewash'".

"This case must not under any circumstances disappear into the South African orbit to be covered up," a spokesman said yesterday.

## Huge haul of car wrecks airlifted off Chapman's Peak



'Luxury saloons' among the junk

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 22 car wrecks were yesterday lifted off scenic Chapman's Peak Drive by a helicopter in an attempt to clear up the mountainside.

The haul included cars from the '60s and luxury German saloons. At two spots — Chapman's Peak and near Klansdune — three cars were found on top of each other.

The four-hour operation was conducted by Court Helicopters in conjunction with the Cape Provincial Administration's department of nature conservation.

In the only mishap one car crashed into the sea after it was lifted by the helicopter.

The helicopter used in the operation — a 30-year-old Sikorsky "workhorse" — lowered nature conservation officials onto the slopes of the mountain where the wrecks were hooked up to the helicopter's winch.

After lifting each wreck, the helicopter dropped the wrecks in a parking lot where scrap metal dealers later collected the rusted hulks.

The cost of the operation was in the region of R20 000 for the use of the helicopter alone, Court Helicopters spokesman Mr John Pocock said.

He said the cost of the fuel used would be carried by the helicopter company.

The idea to remove the wrecks originated after he flew some US tourists



**A sinister shadow will be cast over the Namibian independence exercise if it is true, as claimed by Unita and other sources, that a strong Swapo force is hiding in Angola just near the Namibian border.**

# New threat hangs over Namibian independence

By GERALD L'ANGE, Editor, Argus Africa News Service

UNITA'S chief of military intelligence, General Wambu Chindondo, said in an interview with the Argus Africa News Service in Angola recently that nearly 2 000 Swapo combatants were stationed north of the Namibian border, some as close as 15km.

Other sources, military and diplomatic, have supported the Unita claim, although there are differences over the number of Swapo combatants said to be in the region.

The presence of any members of Swapo's armed forces, Plan, deep in southern Angola would be in contravention of understandings and agreements on which the Namibian independence process is founded.

If the Swapo fighters are lurking near the border, it is difficult to see how their purpose could be anything other than nefarious in relation to the democratic processes agreed on for bringing independence to Namibia. And if this is so it would threaten the independence exercise itself.

Under agreements signed last year by South Africa, Angola and Cuba, and accepted by Swapo, the organisation is supposed to keep its armed forces north of the 16th parallel until they return, unarmed, to Namibia through designated entry points to take part peacefully in the independence election.

In military circles there is speculation that Swapo has stationed the combatants in

southern Angola with the intention of trying to seize power in Namibia should Swapo not win the controlling two-thirds majority in the independence election in November.

Alternatively, it has been suggested that the intention might be to suppress opposition in the event of Swapo winning control in the election.

South African military commanders are understood to be confident that even with only 1 500 troops left in Namibia in terms of Security Resolution 435 they could repulse any Swapo incursion. Other forces, including 32 Battalion, now based in the northern Cape, could probably be brought speedily into Namibia.

During the Swapo incursion in April the Windhoek administration's first line of defence was the SWA Police, especially the former members of the counter insurgency unit, Koevoet.

Although nominally disbanded, Koevoet, whose members were all regular policemen, had been merged with the rest of the police force and could quickly be deployed on a counter insurgency basis with their Caspir armoured vehicles.

After the crushing of the April incursion, Swapo and its external supporters mounted a campaign for the police force to be purged of the former Koevoet members and deprived of its Caspirs on the grounds that both were being



employed in anti-Swapo intimidation.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, suspecting that the campaign was aimed at clearing the way for another Swapo incursion, refused to dismiss the ex-Koevoeters but eventually confined them all to base.

This is where they now sit, out of the political firing line but available to be redeployed if there is another Swapo incursion.

South Africa is understood to be worried about the presence of Swapo forces just north of the border but has not made a public outcry, apparently because it is trying through diplomatic means to get international pressure exerted on Swapo to withdraw the forces.

Pretoria has complained repeatedly, but without success, to the Angolans and to

the United Nations, which is supposed to ensure that Swapo keeps its forces north of the 16th parallel.

The issue is thought to have been high on the agenda at the meeting in Havana last week of the Joint Commission formed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba to monitor the implementation of the Angola-Namibia agreements of 1988.

Dr Neil Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Service, is reported to have had talks with his Angolan and Cuban counterparts on the issue.

Mr Neil van Heerden, Director General of Foreign Affairs and leader of the South African delegation, was quoted as saying there were "rumours in Owamboland" that Swapo might use military force if it did not do well in the election. He said there were "people in our system who keep reminding us that Swapo's April 1 incursion could happen again."

He was referring to the incursion by 1 500 Swapo combatants from Angola, which resulted in bloody fighting and came close to derailing the Namibian independence process.

Commandant Robbie Blake, intelligence officer for the SADF forces remaining in Namibia, suggested at a briefing on July 31 that Swapo was keeping an intervention force in Angola.



# Namibia's freedom and South Africa's

AKUS  
19/9/89  
JH

Excerpts from a speech by the British ambassador, Sir ROBIN RENWICK, at the Newspaper Press Union's annual conference in Windhoek today

YOU are all aware of the stand my government has taken against the pressures which have been and are exerted on the press in South Africa.

## THE PRESS

Last year the Weekly Mail was closed for four weeks. Although since then, I am glad to say, it has been permitted to publish, there has been a spate of prosecutions of editors for contravening the emergency regulations, quoting banned persons, etc. As Mr Tertius Myburgh (Editor of the Sunday Times) said in court recently, it is not easy to be an editor in these days. You need strong nerves — and a quite exceptional legal advisor.

## Bouyant

The maze of regulations affecting the press are extremely hard to interpret. It is a tribute to all of you that you remain as bouyant as you do.

Does this mean that press freedom is dead or dying in South Africa? No, I am glad to say it does not. Far from it: despite all the pressures, the press is alive and kicking. There is no doubt that freedom of expression is limited, that the difficulties have been increasing. Yet, thanks to your efforts and those of the foreign press also, no-one can say that they do not know what is happening here.

## Honesty

And let us have the honesty to acknowledge what we all know to be true — that the press, despite all the pressures on it, is a good deal freer in South Africa than it is almost anywhere else on this continent.

There is far tougher criticism of the government than in many of the countries that are so strident in their demands for press freedom in South Africa while having not the slightest intention of permitting any semblance of it at home.

The speeches I have been asked to make here have included a great deal of criticism of the policies that have been pursued, of the existing laws and of every aspect of the apartheid system.

Those speeches have been

fully reported in the South African press, including the Afrikaans press. No-one can be in any doubt of our attitude to the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the exclusion of the black majority from Parliament and the government.

And because those views can be and are vigorously expressed, above all by South Africans themselves, there are from time to time some signs of movement if not at the pace, at any rate in the direction, we have long been urging on you.

What is the importance of freedom of the press? There will be sympathy for any government that acts to suppress violence. The problem arises where governments go beyond that point to the suppression also of facts, or of opinion — or, for that matter, of peaceful demonstrations.

## Accountable

If facts or opinions are suppressed, the government ceases to be accountable. If the government is not accountable, it loses the support of the majority of the population. If there is no free press, and no free Parliament, the only way of changing the system is by a military coup. And that, sadly, has been the history of all too many countries on this continent.

The press has played a very important role here in Namibia. You would not expect me to agree with everything that appears in The Namibian. But we will defend, and have defended grimly, the right of The Namibian and its editor, Gwen Lister, to play the role the paper has done, often under great pressure here over the past few years.

It very often has revealed information that would not otherwise have come our way or to the public attention. We have sought to help The Namibian in resisting censorship — and also resisting some more brutal attempts to put it out of business.

The issue of press freedom in Namibia is going to be of at least equal importance in the future. Will an independent Namibia have a free press? Or will all the newspapers here find themselves having to fight all the same

battles over again? And will they be in danger of finding the international community much less interested — as Namibia starts to be regarded as just another Third World country?

## Temptation

It is extremely tempting for any government to seek to control the press. It is a temptation which any wise government has to resist. And we must all hope that it will be resisted here. For, otherwise, the chances of stability and also prosperity in an independent Namibia will be just as seriously compromised as they have been in all these other countries where the press has been silenced.

We are at a critical stage of the transition process which should lead in seven weeks' time to free elections in which all parties can participate, under international supervision. These in turn will lead to internationally recognised independence for Namibia. This is the goal the international community and the major Western powers have been pursuing for the past decade.

## Change

Success or failure here will also have a very important being on the prospects for change in South Africa itself. So while the future of the people of Namibia is in itself a matter of the greatest importance, there are much wider issues at stake in this whole process.

I would like to make the point that perfection is not going to be attainable here. These elections are not being held in Stockholm or in Basingstoke but in Africa in the aftermath of a bitter conflict which has only just been brought to an end.

In Zimbabwe on the eve of the elections we told those who at the time criticised our efforts there that the elections in Zimbabwe were not going to be free of imperfections, attempts at intimidation and other hazards. And indeed they were not.

They were, however, going to be the freest and fairest elections that ever had been

held in this part of Africa and we pointed out that no-one can be confident precisely what percentage of the votes the main contending parties are likely to win.

During the difficult period ahead all those engaged in implementing this process are going to have to keep their nerve and have the courage to resist the pressures being applied to them from all sides.

What matters is to get through this process to elections which, I have no doubt, will provide a fair reflection of the wishes of the people of Namibia.

Whatever party emerges in a preponderant position will need to try to avoid the mistakes that were made in Angola and Mozambique — mistakes which President Machel freely admitted and which he strongly urged Mr Mugabe, when he won the elections in Zimbabwe, to avoid.

## Coverage

Zimbabwe often gets a very negative press in South Africa and although it certainly is true that plenty of things have gone wrong there, it does not deserve that kind of coverage. For there is a country that emerged from a war in which over 30 000 people were killed and where the government did, in the aftermath of that war try to pursue a policy of reconciliation.

Now that obviously is what is needed here because the prospects for this country will depend on Namibians from different parties — those who have now returned from exile and those who have tried to pursue the possibilities of change inside the territory — working together in future.

This country does not have a large population. It does have quite important mineral resources and, in the harshest possible climatic conditions, plenty of determined and resourceful farmers who have developed an efficient commercial farming sector. The commercial and light manufacturing sector also is relatively well developed. It undoubtedly can be an economic success.



# Swapo like Pol Pot UK paper

CMT 1/14/89  
19/9/89

221

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Swapo was likened to Cambodia's murderous Pol Pot regime yesterday in an article in the liberal-inclined Independent of London that questioned the movement's fitness to rule in Namibia.

The report is the toughest condemnation of Swapo in a spate of articles and TV shows in the British media focusing attention on claims that the movement held and tortured thousands of its own members in detention camps in Angola.

Newspaper and magazine articles and discussion panels on television in the past week here have levelled harsh criticism at Swapo and its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Pressure is now growing here for a full inquiry and explanation for the whereabouts of many hundreds of so-called Swapo dissidents not yet accounted for.

Under the damning headline "Torture under freedom's flag", the Inde-

pendent's Southern Africa correspondent, John Carlin, yesterday said he firmly believed survivors of Swapo detention who told him in interviews there had been large-scale and horrific torture on a tribal basis in the detention camps.

Carlin said the clear pattern that emerged was the "suspects" treated barbarically by Swapo were mostly well educated and did not belong to the Kwanyama tribe, which controlled the military high command.

Questioning what had driven Swapo's leadership to such "madness", Carlin said there was a "Pol Pot brand of anti-intellectualism" compounded by fears that the brighter Swapo cadres would take over power from the ruling group.

British press articles have continued to question Mr Nujoma's fitness to lead Namibia — and wondered why Swapo's conduct had not been more closely examined in recent years in the face of firm evidence of its brutality.

## Elephant tusks: 6 in court

Illegal ivory case

WINDHOEK. — Six men appeared at a special sitting of the Okahandja Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the seizure of 980 elephant tusks worth at least R3,5 million by the SWA Police on Saturday.

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, yesterday said bail was granted to Mr Victor da Rocha, 27, (R100 000); Mr Sergio Gomes, 26, (R100 000); Mr Aleina da Costa, 48, (R30 000); Mr Almeida Kalubeteke (R10 000), and Mr Paulo Antonio, 37, (R10 000).

Mr Koos Muller, 41, was released on

his own recognisance.

The men, all residents of Okahandja, are due to appear in court today.

Inspector Du Rand said 22 people had been arrested so far in connection with the smuggling of protected game products believed to be the work of an international syndicate.

The 980 tusks were found concealed in a vegetable truck outside Okahandja in the early hours of Saturday morning.

It was the largest consignment of ivory ever confiscated, Inspector Du Rand said. — Sapa

Staff Reporter

A TAIWANESE citizen, who appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the illegal possession of 106 elephant tusks and a rhino horn, will plead in the regional court next month.

Mr Michael Shen, 37, of Pienaar Road, Milnerton, had his bail of R5 000 extended.

# Lubowski suspect not in court

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Police here say they have obtained a warrant from a magistrate to enable them to continue to hold, without the usual mandatory court appearance, the man detained in connection with the killing of Swapo leader, Mr Anton Lubowski.

According to the liaison officer for the South West African police, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, this explained why the man, identified in some press reports as Mr Donald Acheson,

did not appear in court yesterday as was expected.

The warrant seemingly became necessary because the man has refused to talk.

## LACK EVIDENCE

The man, said to be 50 years old, was carrying an Irish passport when arrested on Wednesday.

Yesterday police said the man was being held in terms of immigration legislation as he is in Namibia illegally.

The fact that he is now being

Star 19/1/89

221

held under the immigration laws — which allows police to hold people for periods longer than 48 hours — seems to indicate that the detectives investigating the Lubowski killing do not have enough evidence on the man in custody in order to arraign him on a murder charge.

● Police detained a number of Swapo Youth League members yesterday who were demonstrating with placards outside the magistrate's court in the expectation that the arrested man would appear.



## Swapo told to free detainees

19/9/89 The Star's Africa News Service (221)

WINDHOEK — The deputy sheriff of Windhoek, Mr J J Esterhuyzen, will serve a Supreme Court order on the leadership of Swapo today to release all detainees allegedly still being held captive by the party.

Yesterday he tried serving the order on Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, but could not find him.

Mr Esterhuyzen will now serve the order on Swapo senior leaders he can find.

The order was sought by the Parents' Committee, a pressure group of relatives of people held by Swapo in detention camps in Angola and Zambia.

Last night Swapo's secretary for information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said the group should take the South African Government to court about the "massacres at Cassinga and other places" and not show its concern selectively. He accused it of being a tool of those who did not want to see a Swapo victory.

WINDHOEK. — Swapo officials put up a wall of ignorance about Mr Sam Nujoma's whereabouts yesterday when a Supreme Court official sought to serve a court order on the recently-returned party leader.

The order, obtained by activists demanding that Swapo tell the world of the fate of missing dissidents, could put the party's president in a courtroom witness stand.

Returned detainees arbitrarily jailed and allegedly tortured by Swapo in Angola as accused South African spies have refused to let the issue die and are seeking to brand Swapo a violator of human rights.

A Nigerian-led UN mission — set up in the face of accusations the UN was ducking the politically-damaging issue — is visiting Angola and Zambia to test Swapo's denial that it holds any further detainees.

The Parents' Committee of Namibia, grouping anti-Swapo activists, relatives of missing dissidents within the

# Swapo shields Nujoma from court order

CNT-Trip 19/9/89  
221

movement and former Swapo detainees, yesterday unsuccessfully sought to serve a court order on Mr Nujoma. "I can't get hold of Mr Sam Nujoma," deputy sheriff Mr J J Esterhuizen said last night.

Parents' Committee spokesman Mr Phil Ya Nangoloh said the order demands the release of an estimated 1 400 detainees still held by Swapo.

Fewer than 200 freed from holding camps have come back under care of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which set up a repatriation airlift for up to 41 000 exiled Namibians.

CNT-Trip 19/9/89  
221

## Mounted aid

JOHANNESBURG. — The Canadian government is to send a volunteer-contingent of the Mounties to Namibia for six months to help UN police monitor and supervise Namibian police during the transition to independence.

This will be the first international peace-keeping mission by the Mounties since their creation. — Sapa



CMT 1/21/89  
19/9/89

## Ovambo couple <sup>221</sup> robbed, shot

WINDHOEK. — Two Ovambo residents were shot and killed after a group of armed men looted their home and tried to abduct them at the weekend, official spokesman Mr Eberhard Hofmann said here yesterday.

He told a media briefing that the men, armed with AK-47 automatic rifles and described by witnesses as wearing Fapla (Angolan army) uniforms, looted the home of Mr Pedro Shiti and his wife Maria at Oshale near the Angolan border late on Saturday night.

The men then abducted the couple in their own vehicle and headed north in the direction of the border, Mr Hofmann said.

The vehicle overturned about a kilometre north of the homestead and the Shitis were found shot dead at the scene of the accident.

SWA Police had investigated the incident, which was also being monitored by United Nations police, Mr Hofmann said. — Sapa

CMT T1915 19/9/89 221

# TWO Chinas battle on in Namibia

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — When is China not China?

Beijing and Taipei still wage that diplomatic battle, even in Namibia.

Source of the mischief is Pretoria, who allowed two Chinas to establish observer missions in Windhoek as the United Nations-guided independence programme got under way.

Both are in place, but Beijing, the People's Republic of China (PRC), complained about the presence of

the Taiwanese island state of the Republic of China (ROC).

Mr Lin Tinghai, head of the PRC delegation in Windhoek, says he has lodged objections with South Africa's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

South Africa, which maintains diplomatic links with Taiwan but not with Beijing, says the tiff is not its problem.

Since its admission to the UN in 1971 in place of the expelled ROC,

the PRC has become one of the five permanent members of the body's Security Council, which means it carries some clout at the New York headquarters.

Mr Ahtisaari and his staff have now been told not to have any official contact with ROC delegates, who are not permitted the access other accredited diplomats have to Untag buildings or briefings.

"Our position is very clear: We have always opposed any attempts to create two Chinas, or one China and

one Taiwan," the PRC's Mr Lin said.

"So we oppose the presence of the so-called observer mission from Taiwan in Namibia. Their presence is a violation of the UN Charter and the UN resolution regarding the expulsion of Chiang Kai-shek from the UN."

"The secretary-general of the UN and the special representative (Mr Ahtisaari) regard this presence as inappropriate and unacceptable." Taiwan's delegation could not be contacted yesterday.



# Attacks on Swapo and Nujoma in UK media

221  
B/Pay 20/9/89

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Swapo was likened to Cambodia's murderous Pol Pot regime this week in an article in London's liberal-leaning Independent newspaper that questioned the movement's fitness to rule in Namibia.

The report is the toughest condemnation of Swapo in a spate in the British media focusing attention on claims that the movement held and tortured thousands of its own members in detention camps in Angola.

Newspaper and magazine articles and discussion panels on television throughout the past week in London have levelled harsh criticism at Swapo and its leader Sam Nujoma.

Pressure is now growing in London for a full inquiry and explanation for the whereabouts of many hundreds of so-called Swapo dissidents not yet accounted for.

Under the headline "Torture under freedom's flag" the Independent's

southern Africa correspondent John Carlin on Monday said he firmly believed survivors of Swapo detention who told him in interviews that there had been large-scale and horrific torture on a tribal basis in the detention camps.

## Brutality

Carlin said the clear pattern that emerged was that the "suspects" treated barbarically by Swapo were mostly well-educated and did not belong to the Kwanyama tribe, which controlled the military high command.

Questioning what had driven Swapo's leadership to such "madness", Carlin said there was a "Pol Pot strand of anti-intellectualism" compounded by fears that the brighter Swapo cadres would take power from

the ruling group.

A series of British Press articles have continued to question Sam Nujoma's fitness to lead Namibia — and questioned why Swapo's own conduct had not been more closely examined in recent years in spite of firm evidence of brutality against its own membership.

The Independent said Swapo had escaped scrutiny because Western liberals everywhere clung to the belief that any black organisation that fought apartheid had to be good.

While he has been credited as a great survivor, recent analyses of Nujoma have described him as a brutal and ill-educated man incapable of structural or conceptual thought who has so far failed to answer the charges his movement now faces.

Most of the British reports say there is genuine concern among voters in Namibia about Swapo that will cost the movement dearly in lost votes in the coming elections.

# 'SA press freedom is not dead'

Sowetan 20/9/89

221

## ...and Britain pledges to help Namibia

WHEN I was invited to open this year's annual meeting of the NPU of South Africa I was delighted to accept, and suggested that it should be held in Windhoek as world attention would be focussed on this part of the continent at this time.

I would like to talk about the Namibian negotiations and about the prospects for an independent Namibia. Before doing so, I would like first to say a word about the role of the press.

### Press freedom

You are all aware of the stand my government has taken against the pressures which are exerted on the press in South Africa. Last year the *Weekly Mail* was closed for about four weeks. Although, I am glad to say, it has been permitted to publish, there has been a spate of prosecutions of editors for contravening the emergency regulations, quoting "banned" persons, and so on. As Mr Tertius Myburgh said in court recently, it is not easy to be an editor in

*Speech by the British Ambassador, Sir Robin Renwick, at the opening of the Newspaper Press Union annual conference in Windhoek yesterday.*

these days. You need strong nerves - and a quite exceptional legal adviser.

The maze of regulations affecting the press is extremely hard to interpret. It is a tribute to all of you that you remain as buoyant as you do.

Does that mean that press freedom is dead or dying in South Africa? No. I am glad to say, it does not. Far from it. Despite all the pressures, the press is alive and kicking.

There is no doubt that freedom of expression is limited, that the difficulties have been increasing. Yet, thanks to your efforts and those of the foreign press also, no-one can say they do

not know what is happening here.

And let us have the honesty to acknowledge what we all know to be true - that the press, despite all the pressures on it, is a good deal freer in South Africa than it is in almost anywhere else on this continent.

There is far tougher criticism of the Government than in many of the countries that are so strident in their demands for press freedom in South Africa, while not permitting any semblance of it at home.

Here in Namibia, the press has played a very important role. You will not expect me to agree with everything that appears in the *Namibian*. But we have defended grimly the right of the *Namibian* and its editor, Gwen Lister, to play the role the paper has done, often under great pressure over the past few years. It very often has revealed information that would not otherwise have come our way. We have sought to help the *Namibian* in resisting censorship - and also some more brutal attempts to put it out of business.

The issue of press freedom in Namibia is going to be of at least equal importance in the future. Will an independent Namibia have a free press? Or will newspapers here find themselves having to fight all the same battles over again? And will they be in danger then of finding the international community much less interested - as Namibia starts to be regarded as just another Third World country?

We are at a critical stage of the Namibian transition process, which should lead in seven weeks time to free elections in which all parties can participate, under international supervision. These in turn will lead to internationally-



Sir Robin Renwick

recognised independence for Namibia.

This is the goal the international community and the major Western powers have been pursuing for the past decade. It is a tragedy that it has taken 10 years to get to the point of implementation. How many lives would have been saved, how much suffering avoided, if this settlement had been implemented years ago?

### Difficulties

The difficulties of securing the implementation of UNSCR 435 caused rather a lot of people despair.

In May last year, the first quadripartite meeting involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States was held in London to discuss independence for Namibia and Cuban withdrawal. There were serious difficulties in agreeing on a satisfactory timetable for Cuban withdrawal. Many people suspected that South Africa was not serious about its intention to permit UN-supervised independence for Namibia. Yet in the end agreement was reached, first on South African withdrawal from Angola, then on a timetable for Cuban withdrawal and on implementation of the UN plan on April 1 this year.

It is a tragedy that the difficult process of implementing a settlement should have been marred by the senseless killing of Anton Lubowski, who was a good friend and valuable

contact of ours. This was an act of pure terrorism - a dastardly act, as the Administrator-General described it.

There will be many more difficulties, and the next few weeks are going to be crucial for the future of Namibia. And not only Namibia. For the successful accomplishment of this settlement will be the most effective demonstration that the most intractable problems in Southern Africa can be resolved through negotiation - as they were in Zimbabwe.

The task of assisting an independent Namibia will be a major subject for discussion at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting next month in Kuala Lumpur.

This country does not have a large population. It does have quite important mineral resources and, in the harshest possible climatic conditions, plenty of determined and resourceful farmers who have developed an efficient commercial farming sector.

The commercial and light manufacturing sector is also relatively well-developed. It undoubtedly can be an economic success.

There is in this region much talk of "destabilisation". I do not need to tell you how strongly we feel about any policies of that type and how hard we have fought against them - with some recent success. I am glad to say.

The question of the future of Walvis Bay is going to have to be resolved by negotiation, which is only possible with a reasonably stable relationship between South Africa and Namibia.

It is not our business which government emerges from the elec-

as. It is our business to try to assist in dealing with the problems of economic development and the achievement of equal rights and opportunities for all Namibians. And that is what the British Government, for its part, will be striving to do.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlooe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



# Lubowski confusion grows

By Jon Qwelane  
The Star's Africa News Service  
Windhoek

The confusion over the arrest of an Irish passport holder by the Namibian police shortly after Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski was shot dead last week deepened today with conflicting police versions.

The police have been reluctant to give categorical statements linking the man, 50-year-old Mr Donald Acheson, with the murder, saying it could hamper their investigations.

But yesterday, the head of the Windhoek CID, Chief Inspector Marius Visser, told The Star's Africa News Service that the police had "nothing" against Mr Acheson to link him with Mr Lubowski's death.

However, a top police source said they could be on the right track in holding the man in connection with the killing - it was only a question of building up evidence against him.

The senior police source also said that, contrary to initial reports, the hired car the police had confiscated was a red Toyota with Cape Town registration plates, hired from a Windhoek agency.

Shortly after Mr Lubowski's murder an alert was put out for a red Volkswagen Golf.

Mr Lubowski (37) was shot dead outside his home last Tuesday.

The next day South West African Police (Swapo) arrested Mr Acheson. Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, the Swapo spokesman, said then that he had been arrested as a result of detective work and information received.

Yesterday, Inspector Visser said Mr Acheson was "at this stage" being detained under immigration laws. "We have nothing against him in connection with Mr Lubowski's death."

## Immigration laws

Asked when Mr Acheson would be brought to court in connection with the immigration laws, the inspector said he did not know - the Immigration Department was still investigating the matter. Mr Acheson would remain in custody.

It became increasingly clear yesterday, with the police statement of there being no charges against Mr Acheson relating to the killing, that Mr Lubowski's murder might not be solved - nor the motive unearthed.

There is another legal snag. In June, Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar repealed all laws which empowered police to detain suspects without trial.

Swapo has said that Mr Lubowski had no intention of resigning from the party, as claimed in a newspaper report. On the contrary, he had resigned from his law practice to devote his time to helping the party's election campaign.

Swapo press officer Mr Eddie Amkongo scoffed at suggestions that when Mr Lubowski visited Luderitz, he was heard to say he planned quitting the party.

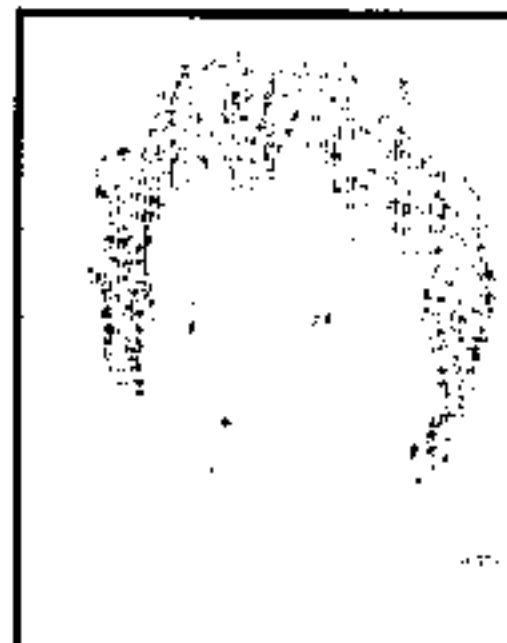
Said Mr Amkongo: "Comrade Anton had gone down to Luderitz, where he was among the key speakers at a Swapo rally. Besides, Luderitz was his home town."

Mr Lubowski had also been talking to many white Namibians, and had given them the party's perspective, "and not what they had heard in propaganda all the time".

● See Page 8.



Scene of the crime... Mrs Rina Janse van Vuuren points to the spot where the body of her mother-in-law, Mrs Ina Janse van Vuuren, tied up with wire and gagged. In the background is a jumpsuit she had been sewing for her youngest grandchild.



Mrs Janse van Vuuren... found in storeroom.



Mr Janse van Vuuren... overpowered.

## Family speak of attack on Bushveld farm couple

Story and pictures  
by Louise Burgers

The shocked family of an elderly farmer's wife who suffocated after being gagged by robbers yesterday related the events that led to the tragedy.

Mrs Wilhelmina (Ina) Janse van Vuuren (58) and her husband, Cornelius (61), were attacked on Monday afternoon by two men on their smallholding 25 km from Rustenburg.

Mrs Janse van Vuuren suffocated when a rag, pushed into her mouth by robbers to gag her, was pushed down her throat, police said.

A still weak Mr Janse van Vuuren was at home yesterday to assist police in their investigations. He has multiple abrasions on his arms, back and legs.

Surrounded by family and friends, he preferred not to talk about the robbery, letting his family recount the sequence of events.

Mr Janse van Vuuren left his wife in her sewing room to repair a fence close to the house.

He was attacked by two men when he went to investigate a labourer's shouts. He lost consciousness when one of the men grabbed him by the throat. When he came to he was tied to a tree.

He managed to spit out the rags gagging him and used his teeth to undo his bonds. He then dragged himself to a neighbour's house to raise the alarm.

Mrs Janse van Vuuren's body was found in a storeroom. She had been bound with wire and there was blood where it had cut into her body.

The attackers ransacked the house, making off with a revolver, a pistol and clothing.

Police believe a farmworker employed by the family three weeks ago could assist them in the investigation.

## 3 die as gunmen fire hail of bullets at home

Three people died in a hail of bullets fired at a Soweto house by unidentified men in what is believed to be a family feud.

The attack, which left doors smashed and windows shattered, took place at No 367 Chiawelo early on Monday.

The family found 19 empty cartridges inside the backyard rooms, some of which were handed to the police.

Those who died were Mr Paul Mpho Mofokeng (22), Miss Beauty Mmalefu Mofokeng (24) and Mr Solomon Knowledge Motsuenyane (34).

Mr Motsuenyane is the nephew of the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Mr Sam Motsuenyane.

The attack came during Mr

Motsuenyane's visit to his girlfriend, Miss Mofokeng.

According to Tebogo Mofokeng (16), about 10 men were seen dashing from the house in a combi and a car after the attack.

## Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.

**Pick'n**  
Southern Transvaal Discount

**100**

**PURE NEW F**

**FRESH-UP**

**100**

**Fruit Juices**



# Repatriation: R24-m UN shortfall

SW 20/9/87  
221  
WINDHOEK — With the official United Nations-sponsored repatriation of over 41 000 Namibian refugees and exiles drawing to a close, the UN has a shortfall of about R24 million to meet in the operation, a spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said yesterday.

He told a media briefing in Windhoek the operation had a budget of about R100 million.

On June 12, the first group of Namibians was airlifted into the country from Lusaka and Zambia, in the biggest operation of its kind undertaken by the UN.

Returnees from 44 countries were housed at a number of reception centres around the country before moving on to secondary centres near their areas of origin, or to their homes.

All returnees are to receive food rations for a year after their arrival and the UN is studying the educational, health, housing and employment needs of the returnees, the deputy head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, Mr Sylvester Awuye, told the briefing.

He told the briefing that although the organised repatriation programme was almost at an end the UMHCR would continue to assist Namibians wanting to return home. — Sapa.



# Namibian settlement a 'catalyst for peace'

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's successful transition to sovereignty would underpin wider peacemaking efforts across Southern Africa, British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick told South African media bosses yesterday.

Addressing the Newspaper Press Union's (NPU) annual conference here, he said settlement in the territory would be a catalyst for resolving conflict in South Africa, Angola and Mozambique.

"The successful accomplishment of this settlement will be the most effective demonstration that the most intractable problems in Southern Africa can be resolved through negotiation, as they were in Zimbabwe," Sir Robin told the NPU.

"The prospects for peace in Angola depend also on the successful accom-

plishment of this process. And so does the future direction of South African policy.

"If this long-running dispute can be settled peacefully, it will have a stabilising effect on South Africa's relations with its neighbours," he said.

The ambassador also lauded South Africa's press for maintaining a flow of information in defiance of government-imposed media curbs.

"And let us have the honesty to acknowledge what we all know to be true — that the press, despite all the pressures on it, is a good deal freer in South Africa than it is almost anywhere else on this continent."

● Sapa reports from Harare that the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) has appointed a three-member observer mission to verify the legality and fairness of Namibian elections to be held in November.

WINDHOEK. — Former members of the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit now confined to bases should be educated to prepare them for life in an independent Namibia, the Commission of Inquiry into Intimidation has said.

The commission, headed by Mr Acting Justice Bryan O'Linn, recommended to the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the link between white Koevoet commanders should be broken.

Those Koevoet police who were illiterate should be taught to read and write or to improve their skills and education beyond being able to drill, track and shoot.

"Only those with basic minimum education standards should be considered for careers as policemen," Mr O'Linn said.

He said Mr Pienaar

CML Times 20/9/89  
Koevoet  
'need to be educated'  
221

had announced last month that 1 200 men of the former counter-insurgency unit would be removed from the ranks of the SWA Police and confined to bases where they could be monitored by the United Nations.

Other measures announced by Mr Pienaar included the withdrawal from service of Casspir armoured vehicles, the wearing of name tags by the SWA Police and an open invitation to UN police monitors to accompany SWA Police patrols and investigations. — Sapa

Sfr 20/9/89

221

# Mystery man in Windhoek jail

The Star's Foreign News Service

DUBLIN — Donald Acheson, the Irishman being held in Windhoek following the assassination of Swapo official Anton Lubowski, is as much a mystery figure to police in his own country as he is to those in Namibia.

Although he is said to be from Belfast and to be a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force — an outlawed loyalist paramilitary organisation — the Royal Ulster Police in Northern Ireland say they have no information on him, and suggest that the name Acheson may be an alias.

Adding to the mystery is the fact he is travelling on an Irish passport which the Department of Foreign Affairs confirms was issued in Dublin six years ago.

A loyalist travelling on an Irish passport may seem contradictory, but security forces say it would provide perfect cover for a secret mission, and Irish passports are available to anyone born in Ireland.

According to a department spokesman

in Dublin, Mr Acheson (50), as an Irish passport-holder, had been contacted by some of the Irish diplomatic staff in Cape Town, though the spokesman refused to say whether it had been at his request.

Some Irish reports suggest Mr Acheson is a Catholic-turned-Protestant paramilitary, and that a unit of the Ulster Defence Force, with which he had links, was involved in sectarian murders in the 1970s. But these claims are unconfirmed, as is speculation he became a mercenary after serving in Rhodesia before independence.

His arrest has added to fears in Irish security circles that loyalist paramilitaries are collaborating with South African extremists. Earlier this year, three loyalists were arrested in Paris and an SA diplomat was expelled over an alleged attempt to trade missile plans for weapons.

In addition, there have been diplomatic protests by the Irish government amid fears that some SA arms may have got through. The Irish parliament was told earlier this year that the South African

Ambassador had promised that neither weapons nor funds to buy weapons would be provided to any paramilitary group in Northern Ireland and that prompt action would be taken against any individual or organisation involved in such activities.

The Acheson case, however, has a wider significance for the Dublin government because of the involvement of Irish police in the UN force in Namibian. The force is headed by a former Gardai (Irish police) assistant commissioner, and the Irish media have warned that the Lubowski killing could be the start of an assassination campaign, in the run-up to the elections, in which the Irish could be caught.

A headline in the Irish Press newspaper read: "UN Gardai on killer alert in Namibia" and said Irish police there were predicting "a hard-fought election campaign in which violence and intimidation on both sides will be commonplace".

It said the Acheson arrest was significant in Namibia "not because he is Irish but because he is white..."



# Face of the Swapo coin the world chooses to ignore

Stev 20/9/89 221

Because the South African system is bad, those fighting the system must be good: This is a logic to which the massed ranks of concerned, socially privileged, liberal people everywhere devoutly cling.

Thus the African National Congress and all its affiliated organisations inside South Africa dedicated to eradicating apartheid can do, in the eyes of so many, no wrong.

I encountered the same phenomenon in Central America. Because the Contras were awful, the Sandinistas were wonderful. Because the Salvadorean government was criminal, the guerrillas were heroes. The confusion is always the same: People fail to make the distinction between those battling for a cause and the cause itself.

## Exemplified in Swapo

I have never seen the pitfalls of this reckless urge to mythologise liberation movements more appallingly exemplified than in the case of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo). There has been a sort of international conspiracy to project Swapo, the most pampered "freedom fighters" in the world, as the incarnation of all that is fine, noble and heroic.

They were fighting South Africa. They were black. They were the underdogs. They were sacrosanct. There was no need to examine the detail, the fact that they were a far-from-democratic organisation run along Stalinist lines of command, that on the battlefield they were ineffectual, that they milked huge amounts of money from international organisations, for much of which they have been unable to account. No one chose to notice the atrocities they were committing against their own followers. Here in Windhoek I interviewed six young Namibians who had all at some time

Many Namibians have cause to fear a Swapo victory in November's election. Some spoke to JOHN CARLIN.

in the past 10 years taken the risk of slipping across the border to join Swapo.

For their pains, Swapo rewarded them with savage interrogations and brutal imprisonment. Consistently the pattern was the same.

Quite out of the blue, a Swapo combatant or political cadre was arrested by the Swapo security branch and accused of being a South African spy.

Upon denying the accusation, the individual was stripped, bound hand and foot and beaten with clubs and with radio antenna wire, often to unconsciousness. Always there were three questions: Who recruited you? Where? What was your mission? The beatings lasted weeks or months. The only way to stop the beatings was to "confess".

Inevitably, in the end, everybody — or just about everybody, as some were killed — signed a statement admitting to being a South African agent. Having avoided the sentence of death, the "spies" were now condemned to a living hell. They were dropped into hot, stinking mud pits six metres deep and incarcerated there.

In the case of one 24-year-old woman I spoke to, Elizabeth Simasiku, it was for eight years. Typically a mud hole with the dimension of, say, a squash court would hold 40 people.

Sometimes the pits, into which little light entered, were bigger, and the number of prisoners proportionately larger. A trap door at ground level would be opened only to allow prisoners out to do forced labour

or, twice a day, to relieve themselves. Food was deficient, provoking much illness.

Each of the six people — three women and three men — whom I spoke to suffered experiences which varied in certain details from this theme. I will concentrate on Emma Kambangula, who is 28 years old.

After some international pressure, Swapo released her and 152 others. On July 4 they arrived back in Namibia.

Ms Kambangula joined Swapo in 1979, having crossed the border from northern Namibia into Angola, where the Swapo bases were. She was sent on scholarships to Hungary and the Soviet Union.

In September 1986 she was picked up by Swapo security and taken on a plane south to Lubango, a military base and the most notorious Swapo prison and torture centre.

She denied she was a South African spy and refused to answer the three routine questions. Her guards, eight men, stripped her naked, laid her down on a bench, tied her, blindfolded her, put a cloth in her mouth to muffle her screams and beat her, relentlessly, for a week.

"I was stubborn. I wouldn't lie. They tied me naked to the back of a car and dragged me four times across a river. I still refused to confess to anything. Then they hung me upside down from a rope on the ceiling and beat me. Then the rope broke, I landed on my head and spent three days unconscious.

"When I woke up I couldn't move my legs — when I was 13 I'd had an operation on my spinal column. That was the problem. I spent seven months in a wheelchair.

"While I was beginning to recover I met Sam Nujoma's sister-in-law, Hilma Moshimba, who was badly beaten — her legs were terribly swollen, I remember. That was in May 1987. Nujoma's wife than came

to visit her sister and I sent a letter through her to Nujoma telling him about the torture.

"Mrs Nujoma went and, being able to walk again, they started beating me again. I was in too much pain by this stage, so I too decided to compromise myself. Until then I had been alone. Now they sent me down with the others into one of the pits.

"But they took me out again, beat me again and forced me to confess, in December 1987, first that I had been spying on the KGB when I was in the Soviet Union, and then that I had been spying for the KGB on Swapo. I signed everything."

## Crass irrationality

Crass irrationality and paranoia were the determining factors behind the interrogations. The depths of stupidity reached were such that: Ms Kambangula's operation scars on her back, she was told, hid a communications radio and gun to kill Mr Nujoma, Ana Harases, had her left breast cut open — again a hidden radio was suspected.

Again and again women had their vaginas thoroughly probed because it was believed that the female agents were hiding poison-tipped razors inside designed to kill the Swapo military commanders who routinely exercised *droit de seigneur* over their comrades.

Most startling of all, according to various detainees, Sam Nujoma's wife, Kowamba, was interrogated in Lubango — but not, reportedly, beaten — after she had taken too vocal an interest in the fate of those detained. She did not return to Namibia.

Which leads to the main reason why those who talked to me did so, and quite willingly gave their names. They and the

more than 400 names of people they say they know are still detained.

They spoke to me in the hope that pressure might be put on Swapo to release the rest — if they are not already dead. They also said they felt a need to put the truth on record.

The question is, what drove the Swapo leadership to such madness? There is a clear pattern in the selection of the so-called "agents" — they did not belong to the Kwanyama tribe, to which virtually the entire Swapo military high command belongs, and they were unusually well-educated.

A consistent fear was that these brighter Swapo cadres would wrest power away from the ruling clique.

Members of this clique, besides often bordering on the illiterate, carry with them a residual resentment born of the fact that the Kwanyamas have traditionally been the poorest, worst-educated, and consequently most disparaged of Namibia's blacks.

Whatever lingering doubts I might have had as to the truth of the testimony I heard were dispelled when I went to visit a friend in Windhoek who had served as a prominent local Swapo activist for 20 years.

He had, in the past, proved to be a convincing apologist of apparent failings in Swapo. When I saw him this time, he had talked to some returning detainees.

Such is his disgust and the extent of his fear of Swapo winning the two thirds majority in the November 6 election necessary to assume full power, that, to my amazement, he told me, with grave conviction: "If Swapo wins two thirds I shall be out of here and living in South Africa by the end of the year." My friend, who has fought against apartheid all his adult life, is not white. — The Independent News Service, London



UN <sup>CNY</sup>  
<sup>with</sup>  
<sup>20/9/89</sup>  
project  
faces <sup>221</sup>  
R24m  
shortfall

WINDHOEK. — With the official UN-sponsored repatriation of more than 41 000 Namibian refugees and exiles drawing to a close, the UN has a shortfall of about R24 million to meet in the operation, a spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said yesterday.

He told a media briefing here that the operation was budgeted at about R100m.

On June 12, the first group of Namibians was airlifted into the country from Lusaka and Zambia in the biggest operation of its kind undertaken by the UN.

Repatriation took place under a comprehensive amnesty for all exiles from Namibia.

The High Commissioner's office said the exiles, mainly from Angola and Zambia and including many who fled more than 15 years ago, were flown home on 452 UN charter flights.

The deputy head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, Mr Sylvester Awuye, said yesterday that all returnees would receive food rations for a year after their arrival, and

— Sapa and UPL



# Welcome air of pragmatism and realism in Namibia

PERFECTION is not going to be attainable in Namibia. These elections are not being held in Stockholm or in Basingstoke but in Africa in the aftermath of a bitter conflict which has only just been brought to an end.

In Zimbabwe on the eve of the elections we told those who at the time criticised our efforts there that the elections in Zimbabwe were not going to be free of all imperfections, attempts at intimidation and other hazards.

They were, however, going to be the freest and fairest elections that ever had been held in this part of Africa and we pointed out that no one could tell us what the result was going to be. The same applies here.

During the difficult period ahead, all those engaged in implementing this process are going to have to keep their nerve and have the courage to resist the pressures being applied to them from all sides. What matters is to get through this process to elections which, I have no doubt, will provide a fair reflection of the wishes of the people of Namibia.

## SIR ROBIN RENWICK, British Ambassador to SA

8 10 am 20/9/89

Thereafter the future of this country will depend on what its elected representatives do. Whatever party emerges in a preponderant position will need to try to avoid the mistakes that were made in Angola and Mozambique — mistakes which President Machel freely admitted and which he strongly urged Robert Mugabe, when he won the elections in Zimbabwe, to avoid.

The prospects for this country will depend on Namibians from different parties, those who have now returned from exile and those who tried to pursue the possibilities for change inside the territory, working together in the future.

Namibia will need a great deal of help to get itself established. We and others are ready to provide that help. This country does not have a large popula-

tion. It does have quite important mineral resources and plenty of determined and resourceful farmers who have developed and efficient commercial farming sector. The commercial and light manufacturing sector also is relatively well developed. It undoubtedly can be an economic success.

The ability of the outside world to help Namibia effectively will depend on the policies the independence government decides to pursue. There has been a welcome air of realism and pragmatism in the recent statements on this subject made by all the parties.

All are now professing their attachment to the concept of a mixed economy, while seeking, naturally, to ensure that it is structured in a way that brings practical benefits for all Namibians.

There has been talk from many of those returning from exile and from their political opponents about the need for reconciliation, acceptance of the outcome of the elections whatever it may be and of the fact that, thereafter, Namibians must overcome their former differences.

Once these elections are over and as a new government is established here, we shall be seeking to help stabilise relations between an independent Namibia and SA. Neither side can have any possible interest in a confrontation from which both would emerge as major losers.

Provided an effort is made by all parties to start to heal past divisions — and that effort already is being made by some important figures on both sides — then Namibia can be brought to independence in circumstances infinitely better than those that could possibly have been imagined at the height of the conflict a year or two ago.

This is an extract from Sir Robin's address to the Newspaper Press Union in Windhoek yesterday.

LETTERS



# Ruling on Koevoet members

WINDHOEK — Former police Koevoet counter-insurgency members confined to bases should be educated to prepare them for life in an independent Namibia, the commission of inquiry into intimidation said in its latest ruling in Windhoek.

The commission, headed by Mr Acting Justice Bryan O'Linn, recommended to the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the link between Koevoet commanders should be broken so that the special policemen could be re-orientated in Namibian society, not necessarily as policemen.

be removed from the ranks of the SWA Police and confined to bases where they could be monitored by the United Nations.

Other measures announced by Mr Pienaar included the withdrawal from service of Casspir armoured vehicles, the wearing of name tags by the SWA Police, and an open invitation to UN police monitors to accompany SWA Police patrols and participate in investigations.

UN police were also invited to establish a presence at all police stations on a 24-hour basis

20/9/85

221

## ILLITERATE

Those Koevoet police who were illiterate should be taught to read and write or to improve their skills other than skills to drill, track and shoot.

"Only those with basic minimum education standards should be considered for careers as policemen," Mr O'Linn said.

He pointed out that Mr Pienaar had announced last month that 1200 men of the former counter-insurgency unit would

## REASONABLE

"The commission however is still of the opinion that the totality of measures already announced by the Administrator-General were necessary, and are reasonable and appropriate in all the circumstances," Mr O'Linn said.

Mr O'Linn urged leaders of all political parties and their supporters to contribute to solutions by acting in a responsible and reasonable manner. — Sapa.



CMA Truitt  
20/9/89

# SA suspects freed?

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police may have freed two unnamed white South Africans arrested in connection with a fatal attack on a United Nations office, in a further twist to the mystery shrouding two suspected right-wing killings.

Police probing the latest case — the murder of advocate and Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski — have been unable to pin the killing on a 50-year-old Irish suspect.

Both murders involve foreign suspects, tying investigators up in detective work that reaches to South Africa, Swaziland, West Germany and Ireland.

In the first incident, police probing a fatal August 10 attack on a UN district centre at Outjo arrested a West German national and two white South Africans.

The night attack with automatic rifles and hand-grenades killed a black Namibian security guard.

Windhoek advocate Mr Lubowski was killed by an unidentified gunman in the

## New twist to two killings

second attack on September 12, and within 24 hours police detained an Irish citizen as a suspect.

Mr Lubowski, 37, Swapo's most senior white official, died in a hail of AK-47 bullets outside his Windhoek home.

Despite conflicting police reports, officials yesterday said investigators had freed the two white suspects in the Outjo case and were holding only the German national.

The suspected white terrorists were arrested on September 8 at Rietvlei in southern Namibia, apparently driving back to the territory with plans of further attacks.

At a brief court hearing on September 11, police obtained a court order forbidding identification of the three men till a

further scheduled hearing on Friday. Police spokesman Warrant-Officer Leon Rust said in response to an initial inquiry that he believed the South Africans had been freed, but later said all three suspects were still being held and were set to appear in court in Outjo on Friday.

However, diplomatic sources insisted that only the West German was still being held under pending charges and that the South Africans had been freed without their identities being made public.

The German suspect has not asked for access to consular officials.

Police investigating the Lubowski killing are still holding a 50-year-old Irishman unofficially identified as Belfast-born Mr Donald Acheson, but have been unable to pin a murder charge on him.

Senior officers are certain he was involved but are still hunting at least one other suspect and have failed so far to find the automatic rifle used in the slaying.

With insufficient evidence to bring a charge, police are holding the suspect under immigration law to avoid having to release him.

221

## Local service

## for Lubowski

Staff Reporter

A MEMORIAL service for slain senior Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski will be held in St George's Cathedral, at 8pm, tomorrow night, one of the organisers, Mr Laurie Nathan, said last night.

The service will be led by the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Colin Jones, he added.

There will be several MDM speakers as well as Mr Ben Ulenga, a senior Namibian trade union and Swapo official and a former fighter of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.



# Heunis 'given' sea property for R10

Cape Times 20/9/87  
221



Mr Heunis

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE former Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has been given a plot at a seaside resort near Walvis Bay for R10.

The 280-square-metre plot at Langstrand was made available to Mr Heunis at a nominal price by Walvis Bay Town Council in recognition for the service and co-operation he gave the area during his term of office. Mr Heunis would not say last

night whether he had accepted the offer.

A local newspaper, the Namib Times, reported that Mr Heunis "bought Erf number 66 at Langstrand for an amount of R10".

According to the newspaper, Mr Heunis handed over a R10 note to the mayor of Walvis Bay, Mrs H E M Deissler, in exchange for the plot at a reception organised in his honour last month.

The reception was organised to say goodbye to Mr Heunis and his wife.

The report also quoted the Town Clerk of Walvis Bay, Mr Jan Wilken, as saying that, "it had been decided to make this property available to Mr Heunis at a nominal price in view of the fact that during his term of office as minister he had provided R10 million to develop the Langstrand and Dolfynpark recreation resorts, north of Walvis Bay".

The town council minutes confirmed the deal while the deputy editor of the Namib Times said

To page 2

From page 1

Cape Times 20/9/87  
Heunis 221  
his report was accurate.

But last night an irate Mr Heunis said: "I have signed no legal documents to acquire a property."

"Transfer documents have to be signed for a property to be sold."

Mr Heunis warned the Cape Times to establish what "the true legal facts are", but declined to elaborate.

The plot, which is not directly on the beachfront at Langstrand, is believed to be worth between R10 000 and R15 000 on the open market.

Mr Heunis's plot is one of the first 40 to be sold in the prestige development. Further plots are to be developed in the future.

I am the <sup>AKG</sup> arch-defuser,  
Tutu says <sup>21/9/89</sup> <sup>(22)</sup>

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town Desmond Tutu arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit and told newsmen that he was not the "march-bishop" but the "arch-defuser".

Archbishop Tutu said he was in Namibia because the country was part of his large area of jurisdiction, and had come to meet the Anglican Church's "eminent persons group" here on a mission for the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The play of words on his official title — march-bishop and arch-defuser — was a reference to the protest marches in Cape Town before and after the elections, in which he played a leading role.

Today Archbishop Tutu will meet the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and later in the day he will continue his business with Archbishop Runcie's envoys headed by the former Archbishop of Canada, the Most Rev Edward Scott.

The group has been in Namibia for several days observing the run-up to November's independence elections, and will hold a Press conference later today before leaving tomorrow.



# Commercial plan from Namibia's farmers

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Managers of Namibia's white-dominated farming industry have formulated an agricultural policy package intended to soften radical post-independence government proposals.

In the face of Swapo promises of land redistribution and communal farms, the SWA Agricultural Union (SWAAU) has laid out policy committed to free enterprise and "established patterns of land utilisation". "We do not promote sudden revolution," SWAAU president Andries Mouton said yesterday, but he declined to knock any political party's proposals for a new order after the territory's independence from South African rule.

But organised farming would resist unwise policies that endangered the stability of the nation's biggest employer.

"If it is contra-productive to the ecology or agricultural production, I can not see that we will stop pushing to alter a policy that ruins a permanent asset of this country," Mouton said.

Namibia's 4 000 commercial farmers working 6 400 farms faced approaching independence as a stable community "but the situation is very fluid," he said.

"If intimidation and indoctrination escalate, it will alter the situation altogether."

## Absentee landlords

Absentee landlords, targeted by some Swapo officials in public criticism of present land-ownership, were only 5% of the total number.

"But overall, we intend to stay in this country as an organisation. We will accept the next government of the day, whoever it might be, represent our members and try to lobby and negotiate on their best behalf."

Mouton said 6 400 commercial farms covered 44% of Namibia's 82,3 million hectares of surface. "It represents the largest private investment, is the largest employer and supports 25% of the population," the SWAAU says in its policy document.

"Only the mining industry generates higher foreign currency earnings, and agriculture is a renewable asset. Despite its vulnerability, the industry has the potential of providing for the total food and material needs of the nation."

Mouton said the policy statement had been given to all political parties. None had indicated they opposed future economic links with South Africa.

"Independence will enlarge all our markets," he said. "For the first time we will really be able to export without going through third, fourth or even fifth parties."

"You can imagine what that does to prices." Mouton said agricultural land prices — an indicator of confidence — were "still far above the agricultural-economic value of the land."

CNT 21/9/89  
221A





**SAM NUJOMA**, Swapo president, was born on May 12 1929 at Ongandjera in northern Namibia.

He was educated at the Ovamboland Finnish Mission Primary School between 1937-48 and at St Barnabas School in Windhoek between 1949-54.

He joined the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO) in 1959, having met one of the movement's founders, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, in Cape Town while working on the railways as a steward.

With Jacob Kaurangua, he opened the first Windhoek branch of OPO during 1959 and became OPO president the same year, also becoming a member of the SWA National Union, Swanu, when OPO merged with Swanu in September 1959.

He was fired from his job on the railways because of his trade union activities in 1957 and then became a leading opponent of the Windhoek Municipality's forced removals from the city's Old Location to the new segregated township of Katutura.

The protests culminated in the shooting of 13 demonstrators by police on December 10 1959.

Nujoma was arrested after the massacre and fled to Ghana before having to stand trial.

From Ghana he went to New York and appeared before the UN Committee on SWA in June 1960, two months after OPO had been renamed the SWA People's Organisation (Swapo).

He then settled in Tanzania to set up Swapo's provisional headquarters in 1961 and in 1963 embarked on a worldwide tour to gain recognition for Swapo.

In 1964 Swapo was recognised by the OAU as worthy of receiving aid.

Shortly before Swapo took up the armed struggle in 1966, Nujoma and Lucas Pohamba tried to re-enter Namibia but were arrested at the airport and deported.

Nujoma was reconfirmed as Swapo president at the party's Tanga Congress in 1969 and has held the position ever since.

# Waiting to govern

*The assassination last week of Swapo politburo member Anton Lubowski has pointed to the possible dangers facing Swapo's leadership since their return home. But who is this leadership which many expect to govern a post-independent Namibia? SOUTH takes a closer look at the men — and one woman — who make up the backbone of Swapo:*

**hans, Fanuel Kozonguizi, Emil Appolus and Solomon Mifima.**

Ja Toiva smuggled a tape about the iniquities of the migrant labour system in a copy of Treasure Island to New York where Mburumba Kerina presented the evidence to the United Nations, hitting the headlines around the world.

He was arrested and deported from Cape Town in 1958. He was again arrested in Tsumeb and confined to Ovamboland, from where he organised in 1966 after the first armed clashes between Swapo and South African security forces in Ongulumbshu.

Ja Toiva was arrested and detained with 36 others in Pretoria Prison where he was tortured before being tried in 1967. The court case attracted international attention as the first of its kind under the Terrorism Act.

He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and was transferred to Robben Island in 1968, earning the reputation as Namibia's Nelson Mandela.

He was released in March 1984 and after a short stay in the country, left for Lusaka and exile. He was appointed secretary-general in 1986.



Sam Nujoma

He was appointed Swapo acting secretary general in 1965, during which time he was also chief organiser in Namibia.

After eluding the security police for years, he was finally arrested in December 1966 with Nathaniel Maxuilili, Jason Mutumbulwa, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and 33 others and detained in Pretoria Prison, where he was tortured and kept in solitary confinement until being tried under the Terrorism Act in 1967.

He received a five-year suspended sentence and was deported to Ovamboland where he helped revive Swapo's Ondangwa branch.

He was re-arrested in 1973 and sentenced to six months for inciting violence, but was released on appeal.

He was again arrested on similar charges, released and fled into exile to Zambia via Angola in 1974.

He has been the secretary of Labour since 1976. He is also election chief for Windhoek.

has worked from nearby Swakopmund.

**NAHAS ANGULA**, Swapo's secretary for Education, was born in northern Namibia in 1943.

He was a member of Swapo attached to the party office in Francistown, Botswana until 1966.

He was appointed administrative secretary for the Lusaka office in 1967. He worked for Radio Zambia on the Namibian service in 1973 and then became principal of the Swapo Secondary School at the Namibian Health and Education Centre in Lusaka.

Angula also served as Swapo's representative to the New York office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia in 1975. He was appointed secretary for Publicity and Information in 1976.

He returned to Namibia in July as part of the Election Directorate.

**DR LIBERTINE AMATHILA** is Swapo's head of Health Affairs on the Election Directorate.

She was elected to Swapo's Central Committee as deputy secretary for Health and Welfare and director for the Womens Council at the 1969 Tanga Congress.

She was the first woman doctor to graduate under Swapo's Nationhood Programme, having studied medicine from 1963 in Poland.

She returned to Namibia in July as head of health and welfare on the Election Directorate.

**HIDIPO HAMUTENYA**, Swapo's secretary of Information and Publicity, was born in 1939.

He was appointed assistant director of the UN Institute of Namibia in Lusaka in 1973.

He has been secretary for Information and Publicity since 1981 and has become a key party spokesperson. He is said to be one of Nujoma's close advisers.

Hamutenya studied in Romania and then did a BA at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and a Masters degree at McGill University in Montreal.



Nathaniel Maxuilili



United Nations, the Western Five Contact Group, South Africa and the Frontline States for a settlement of the Namibia question since the mid-1970s.

He was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in 1968 and the November Medal Prize in 1978. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate of law at Nigeria's Kaduna University in 1977.

Nujoma is married to Kowambo and has three sons and one daughter.



Dan Tjangerero

**ANDIMBA TOIVA JA TOIVA**, Swapo secretary-general, was born on August 22 1924 at Umungundu in northern Namibia.

He was educated at the Finnish Mission School and at St Mary's Anglican Mission School, qualifying as a teacher.

He served in the Union Forces during World War 2 and later became a railways policeman in Cape Town. He also worked as a contract labourer on SA mines in the Witwatersrand and later as a clerk in a manganese mine.

He worked in a Cape Town grocers at the time of the meetings of He served in the Union Forces during World War 2 and later became a railways policeman in Cape Town. He also worked as a contract labourer on SA mines in the Witwatersrand and later as a clerk in a manganese mine.

He worked in a Cape Town grocers at the time of the meetings of Namibians at a barbers shop in Somerset Road, Cape Town where the Ovamboland People's Congress was formed.

Among the founders were Andreas Shipanga, Kenneth and Oulie Abra-

man, entered politics in 1960 when he joined Swanu.

He became a member of Swapo in 1962, becoming the party's organiser in Namibia.

Merero was appointed national chairman in 1964. In 1972 he presented a petition to then UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during the latter's visit to Namibia.

He was arrested for possession of banned literature in 1974 and fled into exile in 1975 as the authorities clamped down on the party after the assassination of the pro-South African Chief Eliphaz.

**HENDRIK WITBOOI**, Swapo's vice-president, was born in January 1934, the grandson of the famous Orlam Chief Hendrik Witbooi who led the Nama rebellion against the Germans in 1907.

Witbooi was one of the early petitioners to the UN in the 1950s together with Herero Chief Hosea Kutako.

He founded the Democratic Party of Namibia in 1975 and joined Swapo in 1977 after the break-up of the Namibian National Convention.

He was elected secretary for Education on the National Executive at home before becoming vice-president in 1983.



Hage Geingob

**MOSES GAROEB**, Swapo's administrative secretary, was born in Windhoek in April 1941.

He joined Swanu in 1959 and was a petitioner of the UN on behalf of the Damara people. He joined Swapo after completing his degree at Pennsylvania University in 1965.

He was appointed administrative secretary at the Tanga Congress in 1969 and addressed the UN on behalf of Swapo in 1972.

He returned to Namibia with Nujoma last Thursday.



Niko Bessinger

**THEO-BEN GURIRAB**, Swapo's secretary for Foreign Affairs, was born in Usakos.

He has been the Swapo representative in North America, where he was appointed UN mission Chief in 1972.

He addressed the UN Security Council in 1976.

Gurirab has been a regular spokesperson during the negotiations leading to the acceptance of UN Resolution 345 in 1978, making some of the party's most important announcements, including its acceptance of the Western Initiative in June 1977.

He was appointed secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1986. He gained a B.Sc at Pennsylvania University in 1965 and is also a member of the Election Directorate.

**PETER MUESHHANGE**, Swapo's secretary of Defence, was born in Angola in 1931 of Kwanyama parents.

He became party organiser in Tanzania in 1965. He was appointed acting secretary for Foreign Affairs at the 1969 Tanga Congress and later became full secretary until 1986, when he was appointed to his current position to replace Peter Nanyemba, who died in 1983.

Mueshange studied Political Science and Development Economics in Ghana.

**JOHN YA OTTO**, Swapo's secretary of Labour, was born in February 1938.

He entered active politics in 1959 when he acted as Nujoma's inter-pret during the forced removal protests.

the Election Directorate, was born in August 1941.

He joined Swapo in 1962 and was the party's assistant representative in Botswana between 1963-64.

He was Swapo representative to the UN and USA from 1964-71. He was then appointed organising secretary and Central Committee member at the Tanga Congress in 1969.

He also served as associate Political Affairs officer at the UN Secretariat between 1972-75.

He has also served as the politburo and director of the UN Institute in Lusaka.

Geingob studied at Temple University in Philadelphia between 1964-65, at Fordham University in New York between 1965-70 and at the School for Social Research in New York between 1970-72.

**RICHARD KAPELWA**, personal adviser to Nujoma and election head for Caprivi, was born in the Caprivi. He entered politics as a member of the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) in 1964 which was allied to Swapo.

He was promoted to Swapo deputy secretary of Defence and Transport and to membership of the Central Committee at the Tanga Congress in 1969.

He was also a member of the Swapo delegation at the 1981 Geneva Conference and took over as acting secretary of Defence on the death of Peter Nanyemba in 1983.

Kapelwa was appointed to his present position in 1986.

**HELMUT ANGULA** is Swapo's permanent representative to the United Nations.

He is also a member of the Central Committee and served as Swapo's representative in Cuba until 1986.

**BEN AMATHILA** is Swapo's secretary for Economics and election head for Walvis Bay.

He was organiser and then Walvis Bay branch chairman in the early 1960s until going into exile in 1965. Amathila was elected deputy secretary for Education and Culture at the Tanga Congress in 1969.

He has been prevented from operating the Swapo election campaign in Walvis Bay because South Africa maintains control of the port, so he

**MAI DANIEL**, secretary of the National Executive, was born in Tsumeb in 1927.

He joined OPO in 1959 and became vice-president in Namibia in 1960. He was put under house arrest on several occasions.

He was arrested again in 1966 and charged with Andimba Toivo ja Toivo under the Repression of Communism Act along with 35 others.

He was released in 1968 but was again restricted in 1977, until this was lifted in 1985.

**DAN TJONGAREERO**, deputy national chairman at home, was born in July 1947.

He joined the South African Students Organisation (Saso) while studying at the University of the North and became a member of the SRC.

He was suspended from university for political activities in 1972 and became actively involved in Swapo in 1975.

He was elected Publicity secretary and then became deputy chairman on the National Executive at home in 1978.

He was arrested in 1977 in Oshana by security police who forced him to sign a statement critical of Swapo. Tjongareero withdrew the statement after his release.

He became a leading party spokesperson in the country along with Niko Bessinger.

Tjongareero is a journalist by profession and was editor of the Lutheran Church periodical, Immanuel, between 1974-76.

He was appointed director of the Lutheran Institute for Social Advancement in 1976 and has also been in the forefront of promoting soccer in Namibia.

**NIKO BESSINGER**, secretary of Foreign Affairs on the National Executive at home, was born in Walvis Bay in 1948.

He joined Swapo in 1972 and has been an active member since 1976. He was appointed treasurer of the Windhoek office in 1977 and national treasurer in 1978.

He has served as secretary of Foreign Affairs since 1981. Along with Tjongareero, he became a leading party spokesperson in Namibia.

An architect by profession, Bessinger studied at the University of Cape Town Architectural School from 1969-72. He also studied at the University of Detroit.



# Nujoma rally

221

SOUTH 21-27/9/89

From MONO BADELA

WINDHOEK. — Swapo president Sam Nujoma will address his first rally in Namibia at the Windhoek Stadium on Saturday.

Security is expected to be strict at the stadium, usually the home of Currie Cup rugby in the region, after the assassination of Politburo member Anton Lubowski last week.

Nujoma is believed to be a prime target of groups opposed to Namibian independence.

In the meantime Swapo has shielded its leader after his return last week after 27 years and seven months in exile.

Speaking at his only news conference since his return, Nujoma pledged to "heal old wounds".

He described his loneliness in exile and his joy at being back with "my people".

"No words can adequately express my happiness," he said.

He had come home, said Nujoma, to "join my countrymen, my family, my comrades in the Swapo leadership as well as the rank and file, including the youth, women, students, workers, teachers and even those born after my departure".

## Loneliness

Nujoma said his years abroad had been characterised by the loneliness of being separated from family and friends, a loneliness he had felt even though there had been many Namibians in exile.

"There never can be any substitute for meeting people in your own land. I am back to be reunited with my people."

However, if he could relive his life, he would again devote himself to the "emancipation of my people", said Nujoma.

He said the 23-year-old armed struggle had been particularly bitter but Swapo's endeavours for a free and independent Namibia were now bearing fruit.

Nujoma recalled the organisation's decision at its formation on April 19 1960, to commit itself to a peaceful campaign for peace and independence.

"Unfortunately, South Africa and her colonial subjugation of Namibia denied the achievement of this goal and we were faced with two options, namely to remain passive and be in perpetual slavery and oppression, or to resist through the armed struggle.

## Reconciliation

"The Namibian people chose patriotic armed resistance with a view to ending the abominable colonial system."

It was due to Swapo that the South African government had implemented UN Security Council Resolution 435, said Nujoma.

Namibians now had to move together into the future.

"My comrades and I returned in a spirit of peace, love and above all national reconciliation," said Nujoma.

"I intend to work tirelessly with all the strength at my command, with a determination for the achievement of these ideals.

"Swapo is the only political organisation which actively participated in the process



**HEMCOMING:** Swapo president Sam Nujoma greets his 90-year-old mother, Helvi Kondombolo, upon his return to Namibia

which brought about the UN plan."

He said Swapo was bound by the principles of Resolution 435 and that the 10-year delay before the implementation had been painful.

The Swapo leadership believed that "the healing of wounds" inflicted during the armed struggle was a top priority.

"Let us from this day forget and leave behind us the sad chapter, whose memories of bitter and long years of conflict, of racial hatred and deep mistrust among us Namibians, must be buried forever.

"Let us open a new page and a new chapter based on love, peace, human rights, patriotism, respect for one another and genuine reconciliation," said Nujoma.

He pledged that the election campaign would be "a clean and fair one".

"After many years of war, our country badly needs peace and mutual tolerance of each other's political messages and promises.

"Whites have nothing to fear and I call upon those who contemplate leaving the

country to remain and take part in Namibia's future development.

"This is a big country. It is capable of accommodating every Namibian, black and white."

Paying tribute to Lubowski, Nujoma said he had been a hero dedicated to peace and justice.

Swapo had lost a "dedicated cadre" and Namibia "a great son".

Turning to the international status of Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands, the Swapo leader said they were geographically part of Namibia and Swapo would fight for their political and economic independence.

Fielding a question on allegations that Swapo still held prisoners in Angolan camps, he said thousands of Namibians had been killed and maimed by South Africa.

"The enemy used our resources to bribe our people and at times recruit them, even at gunpoint, to do their dirty work."

Swapo's camps had been bombed by South Africa as a result of some Namibians' collaboration, he said.



---

## 'Arch-defuser' Tutu arrives in Namibia for meetings

24/9/89 (221)

WINDHOEK — Archbishop Desmond Tutu arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit and said he was not the "march-bishop" but the "arch-defuser".

This was a reference to the protest marches in Cape Town before and after the elections, in which he played a leading role.

The archbishop said he was in Namibia because the country was part of his area of jurisdic-

tion, and that he had come to meet the Anglican church's "eminent persons' group" here on a mission for the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Today he will meet the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and later in the day continue his business with Archbishop Runcie's envoys. — The Star's Africa News Service.

---



# Lubowski murder probe floundering

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo party officials are planning a public memorial rally for slain lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski as police investigators try to wear down a stonewalling Irishman held as the suspected gunman.

Mr Lubowski, 37, Swapo's most senior white official and a prominent advocate who built up a reputation for defending human rights, was killed outside his Windhoek home on September 12 by bursts of gunfire from an AK-47 automatic rifle.

He was cremated at a private ceremony on Tuesday.

Police investigators say a 50-year-old Irish national arrested within 24 hours of the killing gave them too little to justify a murder charge, but added that he is now being detained under immigration laws.

The suspect, unofficially named as Belfast native Donald Acheson, does not require a visa as an Irish national, but a recently amended immigration law allows his detention if he has committed a crime in South Africa.

Police sources say Acheson, who has moved around Southern Africa for about 20 years, committed thefts in South Africa.

In an apparently unrelated case, police say three men will come to court tomorrow in Outjo to face charges linked to a fatal August 10 attack on an Untag district office in the town.

Three men using automatic rifles and hand grenades attacked the office after dark, killing a black Namibian working as a private security guard.

Diplomatic sources this week said police had freed two white South Africans held as suspects, and were detaining only a West German national arrested with the other two on September 8.

The suspects remained unidentified under a court order obtained by police. Suspicion of their release was widespread among officials and diplomats, but Untag police sources said yesterday that all three were still in police custody.

## Nujoma loses to rugby

WINDHOEK. — When Mr Sam Nujoma came up against rugby, rugby won. Swapo has postponed a political rally to avoid clashing with a Currie Cup rugby fixture.

Swapo has held up this Saturday as the date of Mr Nujoma's first public platform after his homecoming from 30 years in exile. The venue: The Windhoek athletics stadium, right nextdoor to South-West Stadium — where a Currie Cup match between SWA and OFS is scheduled for Saturday.

Swapo agreed to postpone Mr Nujoma's rally till Sunday.



# Namibia is for all, says Swapo's 'father'

(221) South  
21-27/9/89

By MONO BADELA

SECURITY has become a major concern for the Swapo leadership after the assassination of politburo member Anton Lubowski, says veteran Namibian nationalist, Herman Toivo Ja Toivo.

Ja Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, arrived in Namibia last week with other senior members of the politburo.

An immediate headache is not only his own safety but that of Swapo president Sam Nujoma, who followed him home a few days later.

"We are all concerned about his (Sam Nujoma's) security but there's nothing we can do now," said Ja Toivo.

"We're not satisfied that the security for our leadership is being placed in the hands of South West Africa Police (Swapol) because among them now are members of Koevoet whose history is known."

## Security

Ja Toivo said Swapo had asked Untag (United Nations Transitional Group) to assist with security.

"We're asking Untag to take charge of the security of our president but I don't think they're empowered to do so on their own."

"The murder of Lubowski is not going to affect our work, but we'll definitely be more cautious as we're aware of certain elements who are after our blood."



Anton Lubowski

He said Swapo hoped that South Africa, through its Administrator-General, would ensure that the elections would be free and fair.

"In this way the security of our president and other politburo members would be ensured."

Ja Toivo said Swapo was concerned about the two-week delay in the registration of voters in the northern parts of the territory.

"We are now demanding that the registration deadline in the north should be

extended to the end of the month so that perhaps all the potential voters can register."

Ja Toivo said he was confident that if free and fair elections were held, Swapo would win by more than a two-thirds majority.

"We're prepared to extend our hand of friendship to all Namibians irrespective of their colour or creed."

"We all belong here and have to live together, which makes it necessary for us to co-operate."

Star 22/9/87

# Assassination suspect was SA resident

By Craig Kotze (221)

The man being held by Namibian police in connection with the assassination of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski has two convictions for theft in South Africa and is persona non grata in the Republic, Windhoek police said yesterday.

Swapo police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand told The Star the suspect had been convicted of theft inside South Africa.

Investigations into the matter were continuing.

A spokesman for the Civic Affairs and Manpower Department in Windhoek said today he was convicted of theft and sentenced in Johannesburg in 1987.

He added the man had a temporary residence permit for South Africa in his passport.

Inspector du Rand said the 50-year-old man was still the "main suspect" linked to the Lubowski murder. Investigations were continuing.

The Star has established the suspect is Mr Donald Acheson, from Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Inspector du Rand said there was no immediate prospect of deportation for the person, whom police have not named. Police were holding him under immigration laws in the absence of security or any other legislation which would enable police to hold him during investigations.

● See Page 2.



Marius  
of m

A wea  
school  
days,  
night  
abduct

tor's d  
on Tue

Fift

is part  
right  
late y  
found

He  
aimle  
a loss  
nised  
Hardv  
ture a  
appea

The  
diatel  
shock  
reliev  
collec  
Bac  
their

Su

The c  
week  
er in  
Weat

Th  
ly cle  
ed in  
vaal

THE SUNDAY STAR



Nujoma pays courtesy call on Pienaar

# Swapo says it will hit back against attacks

By Jon Gwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Former adversaries Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo president, and Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia — their armed forces traded bullets in all-out war up to the middle of April this year — come face-to-face today in friendlier circumstances.

But the meeting, a courtesy call on Mr Pienaar by Mr Nujoma to inform the Administrator-General formally of his return to Namibia after 30 years in exile, will have a tough note sounded by the Swapo leader.

## Attacks on Swapo

Yesterday Swapo's director of elections Mr Hage Geingob, said Mr Nujoma would tell Mr Pienaar that Swapo would no longer take actions of intimidation against it lightly.

Mr Geingob said Swapo was among a number of Namibian political parties fighting the November general elections which had signed a code of conduct ex-

pressly banning the use of violence and intimidation as methods of campaigning.

Yet nothing or very little was done when it was Swapo at the receiving end of violent and intimidatory tactics.

Mr Geingob said seven shots were fired at Swapo's regional office in Windhoek yesterday morning, and it was "luck" that nobody was injured even though there were people inside.

Last week the same office had been shot at, and the indignation which followed any such actions on the offices of his party's rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), was absent.

He said he blamed the DTA for the attacks, because when Swapo flags were pulled down in the townships they were replaced by those of the DTA.

A young and dedicated Swapo leader, advocate Anton Lubowski, was shot and killed last week and "civilised" people had actually joked and laughed about the killing, Mr Geingob said.

It was becoming increasingly difficult for Swapo to contain the anger of its members, but since peace and reconciliation were paramount Swapo was

doing its best to maintain calm. Swapo had now reached the point where the shootings could no longer be tolerated, and it was going to hit back.

The settlement plan ushering in the independence elections decreed that members of Swapo returning to the country must come back unarmed, but that situation had now changed.

Three days earlier, said Mr Geingob, Swapo had finally succeeded in its long battle with the authorities to have armed personnel guarding property — "and they are trained, and they can shoot".

## Appeal for peace

It was because of that, that Swapo was appealing to the authorities to ensure that commitments to peace and non-violence were strictly adhered to by all parties, otherwise Swapo would be drawn to defend itself.

The same concerns would be repeated to United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, when Mr Nujoma paid a courtesy call on him later today, said Mr Geingob.

## 'Help free people held by Swapo'

Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha says Western countries that usually put great store on moral considerations should now prove their policies toward South Africa were based on questions of conscience by becoming involved in the freeing of people still held by Swapo.

He said that it ought to weigh on the conscience of each Western leader that people were being tortured and murdered in Swapo camps at present.

Mr Botha said South Africa had fulfilled its obligations.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that in Lusaka a UN official, Mr A Clark, told President Kenneth Kaunda the UN Secretary-General was not satisfied there could be free and fair elections in Namibia until all Namibians returned home. It is alleged that 1 000 Nam-

## Lubowski's death a 'waste of talent'

By Kevin Udemans

Political assassinations or "extra-judicial execution" was a sick import from Latin America which was becoming very much a part of South African life, said Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist Church at a memorial service for assassinated Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski last night.

The service at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg was attended by about 500 people.

"How many more will be offered on the altar of apartheid by those who cannot stomach losing their arrogant power?" Bishop Storey asked.

He said that waste was one of the crimes of apartheid that would take scores of years to put right.

"We see wastage of money to build twin railways stations for

of a white schools standing empty when children in the townships are begging for a decent education, wastage of money for three Houses of Parliament and wastage of human blood."

Bishop Storey said the death of Mr Lubowski was also a waste.

"What a waste. All that talent, commitment and integrity. We must be angry with the people who did this but we must also be sorry for them because they are out of touch with reality."

Several organisations delivered messages of solidarity with the struggle in Namibia.

The speakers were Mr Martin Shipanga (Namibian National Students Organisation), Mr Halton Cheadle (National Democratic Lawyers), Mr Jackson Mthembu (Namibia Solidarity Committee) and Mr Chris Seoposengwe (Mass Democratic



Anglican Church leader Desmond Tutu met the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, for a two-hour private meeting at the latter's home in Katutura township yesterday. The two men exchanged bear hugs and posed for photographers before the meeting. It was the second time the archbishop and Mr Nujoma had met. The first was a few years ago in Sweden where they attended the funeral of murdered Swedish Premier Mr Olaf Palme. The archbishop said the meeting was a "very happy occasion" and a courtesy call on someone he held in very high regard. He also assured Mr Nujoma and the people of Namibia of his support. Mr Nujoma said he considered the visit "a practical support of solidarity". Archbishop Tutu also met United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.



# News in Brief

Sowetan 22/9/89

## Nujoma to meet <sup>221</sup> Pienaar

WINDHOEK - Former adversaries Sam Nujoma, Swapo president and Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia - their armed forces traded bullets in all-out war up to the middle of April this year - come face-to-face today in friendlier circumstances.

But the meeting, a courtesy call on Pienaar by Nujoma to inform the Administrator - General formally of his return to Namibia after 30 years in exile will have a tough note sounded by the Swapo leader.

Yesterday Swapo's director of elections and also a senior member of the party's Politburo, Mr Hage Geingob, said Nujoma would tell Pienaar that Swapo would no longer take actions of intimidation against it lightly.



# UN team finds no detained dissidents

221  
APR 11 1979  
Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A United Nations team has returned apparently empty-handed from a mission to southern Angola to find dissident Swapo members allegedly imprisoned by the movement.

The Nigerian-led delegation was sent to Angola and Zambia two weeks ago amid accusations that the UN was dragging its feet.

Untag administrator Mr Martti Ahtisaari ordered the mission after Swapo leaders publicly challenged human-rights organisations to find hundreds of detainees allegedly held on the basis of unproved accusations of being South African spies.

The UN team that returned last night will report on the mission to Mr Ahtisaari and UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar before its findings and observations are made public, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

Officials say it is unlikely that they found any Swapo detainees, who would probably have been moved had they still been held in southern Angolan locations identified by released former prisoners.

The Parents Committee, an anti-Swapo activist group, said the delegation was set up as a whitewash.

Star 22/9/87

# Assassination suspect was SA resident

By Craig Kotze 221

The man being held by Namibian police in connection with the assassination of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski has two convictions for theft in South Africa and is persona non grata in the Republic, Windhoek police said yesterday.

Swapol police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand told The Star the suspect had been convicted of theft inside South Africa.

Investigations into the matter were continuing.

A spokesman for the Civic Affairs and Manpower Department in Windhoek said today he was convicted of theft and sentenced in Johannesburg in 1987.

He added the man had a temporary residence permit for South Africa in his passport.

Inspector du Rand said the 50-year-old man was still the "main suspect" linked to the Lubowski murder. Investigations were continuing.

The Star has established the suspect is Mr Donald Acheson, from Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Inspector du Rand said there was no immediate prospect of deportation for the person, whom police have not named. Police were holding him under immigration laws in the absence of security or any other legislation which would enable police to hold him during investigations.

● See Page 2.



# Bodyguards assigned to Swapo's senior officials

Cape Times 22/9/89

221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has assigned armed bodyguards to senior officials in a security scare worsened by the killing of Mr Anton Lubowski and mysterious gunfire aimed at political offices set up by the former guerillas.

Party leaders accuse the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) of seeking to provoke a violent reaction from Swapo that would justify a tough response by police.

"We are being provoked so that those who are ready to shoot at us can shoot at us," election campaign manager Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday.

Swapo would raise the issue today when party leader Mr Sam Nujoma met Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, he said.

Yesterday Mr Nujoma spent an hour with visiting Anglican Church leader Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and he

planned to meet Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari today.

Trained Swapo specialists have been formed into a registered security company and have been licensed to carry arms.

"I do not know how long we can restrain our followers. There is a limit to patience," Mr Geingob said.

He said Swapo's guards "know how to shoot" but said the party was reluctant to escalate political violence.

"We did not come back to re-wage the war of liberation. We are not going to have a free and fair election if people are shooting left and right. There are too many guns in this small place."

Mr Geingob said unknown gunmen fired seven shots at Swapo's regional office in Windhoek early yesterday morning, the second such attack in five days.

No one was hurt in either incident.



GO WELL, COMRADE LUBOWSKI . . . Namibian National Students' Organisation speaker Ms Enid Keramen salutes slain senior Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski at a memorial meeting in St George's Cathedral Hall last night, attended by more than 800 people.

Picture: OBED ZILWA

221 to mail  
22-28/9/89.

# THE EDITORS WHO LAUGHED AT RAILMAN NUJOMA

There was a man who consistently telephoned us by the name of Sam Nujoma. We were slightly bored with Mr Nujoma because he was a labourer on the railways — we did not regard him as of any significance. Nor did we regard his organisation, subsequently known as Swapo, as of any significance.

"The life was good, it was better to watch football in the afternoon and when there was a protest meeting at what they called International Hall in Freedom Square, we were very bored and very annoyed when the editor told us to 'take a look over there, perhaps there is a picture. Perhaps there will be a nice fight or something like that.'

"We never knew that the revolution had started. We never understood it. We didn't see the signs of the time

"One Saturday afternoon Mr Nujoma explained that he was going to leave the country that same weekend and go abroad to enlist aid. We had to kick ourselves under the table because we wanted to laugh. He said he was going to organise armed resistance.

"And years later, when we stood in the fields littered with spent cartridge cases, we realised how miserable we were in our judgments."

— Hannes Smith, editor of the *Windhoek Observer*, talking to the South African Society of Journalists in 1982 about the role of the press in Namibia.

WITH Resolution 435 in place few of the back-patting politicians outside of Namibia seemed to have stopped to think about the effects of decades of censorship on Africa's last colony.

For years now the people of Namibia have had easy access to one side of the political debate only — the side controlled by Pretoria.

This is partly because censorship has ensured that Swapo has until recently been unable to publish openly in Namibia. The widely reported expectation now, however, is that the country will be able to run "free and fair" elections under the benevolent eye of Untag.

Yet as the recent elections in South Africa have shown, the political process and the media are so intertwined now that an election without media is unthinkable.

Yet that is precisely what one of the major contestants, Swapo, has been expected to do — run an election campaign without media.

Swapo apparently has been aware of the size of the "hearts and minds" battle facing it for some time. Addressing the International Committee for the Protection of Journalists in 1983, Swapo journalist Helao Ndadi described Namibia as having "no freedom of speech ... The regime controls absolutely everything — the radio, the press, etc., and our papers are banned. So that the national awareness of our population is fed with deceptions."

Resolution 435 did ensure that much of the South African security legislation responsible for the banning of Swapo

The ban on sympathetic coverage of Swapo was lifted months ago, but changing the laws has not changed the media. The Windhoek media, says one editor, have been 'creeping, grovelling and fawning' towards Pretoria.

CHARLES RIDDLE reports

media was lifted in Namibia months ago. But the removal of the legislation did not change the media overnight.

The vast majority of Namibian newspapers and, of course, the state-run South West African Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC) have always opposed Swapo.

The editor of *The Namibian*, Gwen Lister, told the International Press Institute in Berlin in May this year that "not one" of her rival newspapers had "ever made a serious effort to expose the brutalities perpetrated by the Pretoria government against the people of Namibia. Instead they had done their utmost to perpetuate the myth that South Africa had a legal and rightful claim to Namibia."

At least one editor within the established media has been quite candid about their performance during the years under South African censorship. Hannes Smith, addressing the Southern African Society of Journalists in 1982, described the Namibian press as a "creeping, grovelling and fawning" one which played the role of "yes baas, good baas, nice baas".

Addressing a conference in Harare in



The news according to big brother February, Windhoek lawyer Dave Smuts noted that when Namibian newspapers attempted to go beyond official statements they were met with "much official displeasure".

Discussing the role of the South African Defence Force in the Win their Hearts And Minds (WHAM) campaign, Smuts described the military attitude as intolerant of any criticism or deviation from "their neatly packaged press hand-outs".

The two exceptions to the antagonism towards Swapo have been *The Namibian* and *The Times of Namibia*.

During the war *The Namibian* gave Swapo sympathetic weekly coverage — making itself unpopular with many. The editor of the *Windhoek Advertiser* noted last year that "some people" called *The Namibian* "The Swapo Special SS!" a reference to the Nazi SS. *Die Republikein*, the newspaper of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) often refused to refer to *The Namibian* by name, calling to it instead "die Swapo koerant" (the Swapo newspaper).

*The Times of Namibia* — Namibia's only non-partisan daily newspaper — was taken over by a DTA-owned publishing company in July. The buy-out by Republikein Press put *The Times of Namibia* into the same stable as *Die Republikein*. The editor, Ms Jean Sutherland, and seven editorial colleagues resigned, accusing the new owners of "fostering political bitterness aimed at short-term gains". The resignation was triggered by an advertisement placed in *The Times of Namibia* by the DTA's Africa Communications Project, claiming "a Swapo Gestapo" was responsible for detaining and torturing dissident members of the movement."

Nor has Swapo had much success in electronic coverage of its point of view. The SWABC has been notoriously conservative in its editorial policy. During the war Swapo broadcast through the Voice of Namibia from as far afield as Tanzania, in an attempt to counter what it viewed as SWABC propaganda.

Fights over SWABC's editorial bias are not new. For some time in the early 1980s it was common to hear SWABC referred to as "Radio DTA", while in 1987 Kuzeeke Kanguuehi, the president of the Swanu party, accused the SWABC of a "partisan and biased role in political life".

Earlier this year papers filed with the Windhoek Supreme Court claimed the SWABC failed to broadcast "lawful statements by spokesmen of majority parties on fundamental issues such as the war and its peaceful resolution, implementation of Resolution 435, and the rejection of the presence of the Defence Force in areas such as Owambo".

In July, a group which campaigned for the implementation of UN Resolution 435, the Namibia Peace Plan Study Contact Group (NPP 435), released an extensive study of the SWABC's editorial stance.

The report said: "The SWABC is extremely selective and deliberately one-sided in its choice of information broadcast." The SWABC, it concluded, offered no alternative to "the current status quo". The Namibian electorate was "not being prepared for any alternative to the South African-imposed order".

Swapo diplomat Andreas Guibeb, addressing students at Rhodes University this month, said that SWABC radio services had disqualified themselves in the battle for minds by broadcasting "political pornography". People listened to the music on the "tribal radio stations" but turned off the news.

● Charles Riddle is a lecturer in the Department of Journalism and Media Studies, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.



## Nujoma pays call on Pienaar

WINDHOEK. — Black nationalist leader Mr Sam Nujoma, who returned to Namibia last week after 30 years in exile, paid a courtesy call yesterday on his old adversary, the South African Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Nujoma stepped out of the government buildings smiling and said: "I thought this short visit was very useful. The administrator-general was very open and said we could even meet again to discuss matters of importance at very short notice."

Mr Pienaar also told Mr Nujoma he was worried about increasing intimidation in the election campaign, but Mr Nujoma assured him he believed everything should be done to ensure peaceful elections. Sapa-Reuter

## Dates set for Namibian elections

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, have agreed that elections in Namibia will be held from November 7 to November 11.

The results would be announced three days later, Mr Pienaar said at Rundu in northern Namibia.

He paid a brief visit to Kavango where he met the police and government officials.

Mr Pienaar said he was not satisfied there would be no threat of internal terror till the elections were held.

Political intimidation had increased and all political parties should discipline themselves to help create conditions for free and fair elections.

Mr Pienaar said it was wrong for teachers to become involved in political action at schools and political parties were equally at fault when they recruited teachers for such activities.

An urgent investigation would be carried out into allegations concerning political involvement at schools by teachers, he added.

● South African citizens who qualify to vote in the Namibian election have till 5pm today to register at Ariamsvlei or the farm Korabib north of Noor-dower. — Sapa

## Attack on UN office: 3 men held

WINDHOEK. — The names of three men being held in connection with an attack on a United Nations office in Outjo, in which a man was killed, have been released.

They are Mr Horst Klenz, 52, a West German citizen, Mr Arthur Archer, 28, and Mr Craig Barker, 21, both South Africans. — Sapa

## Biggest WCC grant for Swapo

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — In spite of growing controversy about brutality to its own prisoners, Swapo is to be the biggest single beneficiary of substantial new grants from the World Council of Churches (WCC) special fund to combat racism.

Dr Emilio Castro, the Uruguayan general secretary of the WCC, said he hoped a grant of nearly

\$160 000 (R448 000) to Swapo would be the last it received from the WCC fund, since after independence it would become ineligible for "special fund grants".

Dr Castro faced questioning on the failure of the WCC to act on reports of Swapo brutality to prisoners. He said the WCC had been saddened by the turn of events, and yesterday demanded from Swapo a clear commitment

to the upholding of human rights. The ANC was given a grant of \$100 000 (R280 000).

Asked why some leading American black rights campaigners, or for example Tibetan groups fighting Chinese domination, had not received grants, Dr Castro explained that it was up to a body seeking a grant to apply for it, and that those organisations simply had not done so.



Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma talks to Mr Louis Pienaar.

## Namibia nerve centre halts as Nujoma drops in briefly

By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — Activities came to an abrupt halt at Tinten Palast, the seat of the government, when Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma called on the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Nujoma, until recently persona non grata in Namibia, was accompanied by senior members of his party's politburo at yesterday's meeting.

Mr Pienaar said among the subjects they were to discuss was the sincere hope that the elections would be free and fair and, in this context, the question of intimidation.

After the meeting Mr Nujoma stopped briefly on the stone steps of the imposing government headquarters and told newsmen his visit had been a courtesy call.

He would not give details of their discussion, but said: "I am looking forward to many more such meetings. Although this one was short, it was very

useful and the Administrator-General was very open.

"We agreed to meet at any time, even at short notice and for 24 hours should the situation demand it."

He confirmed that Swapo's allegations of intimidation by other parties had been raised.

Office cleaners, clerks and administrative officials left their posts shortly before Mr Nujoma's motorcade of 10 cars arrived. Even the police on duty craned their necks for a glimpse of the man some of them might well have been fighting during the 22-year bush war.

Mr Nujoma was deported in 1966 when he arrived to test the United Nations resolution declaring South African control of Namibia illegal.

After the meeting with Mr Pienaar, Mr Nujoma left for Swapo's multi-storey headquarters to unveil a plaque. Later he called on the UN's special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.



# Riddle of Lubowski murder<sup>(22)</sup>

By PETER KENNY

NAMIBIAN police investigations into the assassination of Anton Lubowski, Swapo's top white official who was gunned down 12 days ago, have reached an impasse and the "Irishman" police are holding remains a mystery.

Mr Lubowski, a 37-year-old lawyer, was cremated this week.

But police are not sure if the 50-year-old man with an Irish passport carrying the name of Donald Acheson is the right suspect.

5/17/89  
24/9/89

## Clues

The hunt is continuing for clues to the gang believed to have shot Mr Lubowski.

Since arresting Mr Acheson 10 days ago, police have come up with no more information on the violent killing of the man who had been subjected to death threats from rightwingers during the last five years.

South West Africa Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand yesterday discounted reports that Mr Acheson, whose passport says he was born in Belfast, might be the wrong suspect.



SAM NUJOMA

A SURVEY conducted in Namibia by an Independent West German research institute has found that if an election had been held in June the South West African People's Organisation would have won easily with two-thirds of the votes.

But it also found that support among Namibia's 80 000 whites for Swapo was virtually non-existent.

Major Namibian political parties met in the picturesque game resort of Mount Etjo in a remote area in the centre of the territory over the weekend to discuss the implications of this survey, the first major one during the election process.

The three-month attitude survey was supervised by Dr Herbert Welland, of the Arnold-Bergstraesser Institute, an independent social science research centre in Freiburg.

The survey found the overwhelming majority of Namibians — over 80 percent — abhorred bloodshed and violence, saying it could never be justified.

But it also found wide chasms in some areas between the attitudes of whites and those of the 1.4-million Namibian blacks.

It was found that more whites than blacks believed newspapers should always be free to criticise the government.

In an interview, Dr Welland stressed: "This

# Survey points to a Nujoma triumph

*St Times* 24/9/89 (22-1)

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

survey was not a party opinion poll to pinpoint what percentage of voters would support which party. It was meant to be an attitude survey.

"We did not ask respondents which political party they would vote for. We did, however, ask respondents which political party they supported."

Dr Welland said such a survey conducted today might show different support for Swapo.

The survey found 67 percent of black people strongly supported Mr Sam Nujoma's Swapo while only 14 percent of blacks strongly supported its rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The survey confirmed a long-held theory

that Swapo's strongest support was among the people who had been classified as Owambos and who lived in the northern central strip bordering Angola.

A whopping 94 percent of Owambos were found to support Swapo strongly, while only four percent of the mixed-race Rehoboth Basters and about one percent of the whites were found to support Swapo.

More than half — 53 percent — of the whites were found to support the DTA.

The survey was conducted prior to the return of Swapo's exiled leadership and before the organisation was hit by the full impact of accusations against it over its handling of detainees and allegations that some of them had been executed.

Some political analysts believe this issue, which has been gnawing at Swapo from within its own ranks, could significantly affect its

support in the November election under United Nations supervision.

Excluded from the survey were 41 000 Namibian exiles, who have been airlifted back to Namibia in the biggest repatriation operation carried out in Africa by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

A sample of 1 400 people was used in the survey, which was conducted nationwide in Namibia and was representative of different regions and people of different occupations and ages.

The same questions were posed to blacks and whites but the answers were analysed separately.

The attitudes expressed in the survey indicated that after independence criticism of the government was likely to be strongly curbed.

The survey asked whether "under a future government in independent Namibia, criticism of government should be controlled for the sake of unity."

A whopping 91 percent of blacks agreed and only 34 percent of whites.

On relations with South Africa, the question was asked: "The Namibian Government will have a practical, sensible attitude to South Africa."

More than half the blacks, 58 percent, and 76 percent of the whites agreed with this.



LOUIS PIENAAR



# Outrage over

**SWAPO LEADER Sam Nujoma is facing a growing international and local outcry over allegations of atrocities committed against members of his movement.**

And relatives of missing Swapo members — believed to number 1 400 either dead or held in Swapo concentration camps in Angola — have expressed concern that a special UN investigation team will cover up details of alleged torture and brutality.

The 63-year-old Swapo leader will today address his first public meeting in Namibia since he returned from almost 30 years in exile, knowing that his movement's image has been severely damaged by increasing reports in foreign newspapers detailing Swapo atrocities.

And some of the movement's most vociferous backers in the past, including the World Council of Churches, have expressed "sadness" that Swapo continues to hold prisoners and that some may have been tortured and died in captivity. Meanwhile the Parents' Committee of Namibia, representing relatives of missing Swapo members, has accused the UN investigating team of "indifference" to the plight of Namibians detained by Swapo.

Critics of the UN team believe it may have come back empty-handed because it would not allow released detainees to be present on its 20-day probe.

It may be some time before the UN releases its final report on this gnawing issue that this week resulted in London's liberal Independent newspaper likening Swapo to

By **PETER KENNY, PATRICIA CHENEY and JAYNE LA MONT**

Cambodia's murderous Pol Pot regime.

The issue could cost Swapo valuable votes in the election scheduled for November.

Swapo leaders have continued to stand up for the necessity of detaining some of the movement's followers suspected of spying for South Africa during the 23-year bush war.

At a Swapo rally in Windhoek this week, the organisation's administrative secretary, Moses Garoeb, hit back at critics.

He said: "We have been ac-

cused of detaining Namibian agents. Yes, we did it, and we are not apologising. If we had not taken these actions, I would not be here now."

In Britain pressure is growing for a full-scale inquiry into what has been termed "Swapo's other face" after a spate of media reports highlighting allegations of torture and illegal detention by the movement.

The spotlight of publicity is causing unease in liberation circles, raising the fear of a backlash of public opinion which could prove disastrous

to Swapo's international image in the run-up to the election.

A US Government official this week expressed concern about the allegations, but said the administration did not plan to formally approach the UN on the subject.

"The election will essentially be a *fait accompli*," he said. "We hope the people of Namibia will know what's best for themselves. The election is one that we believe will be free and fair and, after certification by the

UN, the US will deal with whichever government emerges."

A report in the Washington Post posed questions about Sam Nujoma's leadership abilities.

Describing him as "poorly educated" and "unsophisticated," the Post questioned his judgment, pointing as evidence to his decision last April to send guerrillas across the Angolan border in violation of the UN transition agreement.

● See Swapo Hellholes, Page 20, and Comment, Page 22

221  
S/Times 24/9/87  
'cruelty'



221

# 'Charge SA for Cassinga's death'

## Swapo hits back after detainee allegations



Swapo president Sam Nujoma at a conference after his return.

SWAPO should take the South African government to court over the massacres at Cassinga and other places, says Swapo information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya.

Cassinga is a village in southern Angola which was attacked by South African troops on May 4, 1978, as part of "Operation Reindeer".

South Africa alleged Cassinga was a Swapo headquarters, but it had a sizeable civilian population.

For almost 11 years Swapo has insisted it had no base in the village and that the South African attack was a massacre

which left hundreds of civilians dead.

This week Hamutenya accused the South African government of being a tool of those who did not want a Swapo victory in the November elections.

The question of Swapo detainees has been simmering for a long time. Matters came to a head on September 14, when Nujoma returned to Namibia after 30 years in exile.

That Thursday members of the Parents Committee of Namibia (PCN) held a demonstration and distributed pamphlets accusing Swapo of holding more than 2 500 detainees over the past 15 years. The pamphlets said

Swapo had already been forced to release 135 detainees following the implementation of UN Resolution 435 and pressure from the PCN.

The PCN statements come in the wake of a nine-man mission sent to Angola earlier this month to investigate the Swapo detainee question.

According to the UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, the nine-man mission will "ascertain whether any Namibians are detained by Swapo and, if so, ensure appropriate arrangements for release and voluntary repatriation are promptly made".

Nujoma denied his movement had detainees when questioned at a Press conference in Katutura just hours after arriving in the territory.

Instead he blamed "certain elements" within Swapo - who were detained - for being spies responsible for killing his people in Zambia as long ago as 1976.

### Intimidation

Since the prospect of independence has become a reality, intimidation has become an ugly word. But who is intimidating whom?

Publications of the monitoring service of the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) make disturbing reading.

On August 15 Administrator-General Louis Pienaar announced that the feared counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, would be confined to base in the northern areas.

Although Untag forces insist that they accom-

pany all South West Africa Police (Swapo) Caspir patrols, "there were continued sightings of unaccompanied Caspits", said the CCN.

"The ability of Untag to monitor all police patrols is limited, particularly when Swapo chooses to go on ten patrols at once.

"On August 2 a helicopter dropped five heavily armed men in the area of Ekoka and flew back to Okongo. It returned and dropped off a further six men.

"Local people reported that they (the armed men) went around asking for 'terrorists' and two unknown cars."

Concern was expressed at a Swapo/CCN meeting that a former military base at Okongo had been occupied by Swapo and that Untag seemed unconcerned.

"Local people also expressed concern about the use of cars without registration plates by armed men known to be part of

the police force. "Reports have been received about the Omambi Foundation at Ormani. Ostensibly this is a foundation for the construction of schools, clinics, water-pumps and churches.

"But people believe it to be a base for Koevoet. Sub-bases are reported to be at Ombongola, Ojola and Olukuka." Observers indicated that the security situation had improved significantly in Kavango by the end of July.

"Reports of harassment and intimidation by former Koevoet or Battalion 202 members were usually a result of personal provocation and abusive language on the part of Koevoet rather than a result of systematic provocation."

The CCN monitors also reported an incident at Linus Secondary School in northern Namibia, where a young man was nearly killed by Koevoet members.

ZB MOLEFE, who visited Namibia recently, reports.

WE ARE WAITING FOR... MURDERER NUTOMI

...in the run-up to the election?



# SWAZAPO THEMSTORIES

221  
S/Times 24/9/89

NAMIBIA is a cause which the political left in the West has considered to be particularly its own. The "caring" industry has covered acres of print in sympathy with the "poor, oppressed masses" suffering under the occupying heel of South Africa.

"fact-finding" missions from many parts of the world have flown in, trodden a customary path for a few days, and flown out again. Local people refer to them as "instant experts".

While I was in Namibia recently, fact-finders included Mrs Glens Kinlock, a delegation from the West German Bundestag, an Oxfam director and a contingent of Kennedys who stayed for one day.

Most such visits are organised by the Namibia Council of Churches whose partiality for Swapo — which, until recently, was designated by the United Nations to be the "sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people" — has earned it the title locally of "the religious arm of Swapo".

Invariably, these trips have served to reinforce prejudices already held. Visitors hosted by the NCC travel widely in the company of people known to be strong supporters of Swapo.

They are shown the undeniable abject poverty of the south and evidence of brutality on the part of the South African-trained counter-insurgency forces, Koevoet, in the north.

But in recent weeks, with the return of refugees who have lived in exile for many years, the genuineness of the concern for violations of human rights held by these visitors has begun to be put to the test.

One result of the preferential treatment accorded to Swapo by the UN has been that Swapo has been placed almost beyond criticism, it has been easy to denounce criticism as the work of South Africa and its agents.

## Petitions

However, for many years stories about maltreatment of dissidents have filtered back into the country. In 1985, a "Parents' Committee" was formed to publicise the concern of families who had not joined Swapo in exile and had not been heard of for many years.

The committee soon became the target of denunciatory remarks from organisations which supported Swapo, while petitions to the UN and to the three Namibian churches whose support for Swapo was exclusive (the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans and the Anglicans) were ignored.

Now, with the United Nations installed in Namibia and the implementation of Resolution 435 under way, the refugees are returning and the full horror of what has gone on is coming to light.

One of the victims who had been a devoted Swapo activist before going into exile to be free from constant harassment by the South African police, worked at the organisation's headquarters in Angola as a youth leader. He also took his turn as a fighter in the guerrilla army.

Then on September 2, 1984, he was arrested by Swapo security and accused of being a South African spy.

"I was taken to a detention cen-



## Elizabeth Endycott

writing in The Spectator, asks why Swapo's liberal supporters are ignoring horrendous evidence of its atrocities

the known as Killmanjaro, about 170km north of the Namibian border, where I was stripped and had all my possessions taken from me," he told me.

"I was beaten for about four hours by guards who tried to make me confess that I had been sent to infiltrate the leadership.

"After some days of being beaten whenever the guards felt like it, I was taken to Lubango and put into a hole in the ground. I had to live there until April 10 when we were all released."

## Inspect

The holes where so many dissidents were held are room-sized pits, often dug by the prisoners themselves, covered with corrugated iron and scrub so that they cannot easily be seen, even from quite a short distance.

Swapo never permitted the Red Cross to inspect their refugee camps, but when representatives of the Lutheran Church visited Lubango and were shown that the normal prison was empty, they went away satisfied that Swapo was not holding political prisoners.

The pits held as many as 36 people, dressed only in singlet and un-

derpants which were never washed or changed.

They were provided for lavatories and every morning prisoners had to climb a vertical ladder to empty them, otherwise they never saw the light.

They were allowed to wash face and hands perhaps once in three months. Water was the only drink — and food consisted of rice or mealies, cooked without sugar or salt and served in a communal bowl.

Beatings were frequent, especially when the guards were drunk. Many prisoners who went mad were taken away and never seen again.

Deaths from TB, beri-beri and other diseases related to malnutrition were frequent. Usually some of the prisoners had to take the body of their companion out and bury it, then return to the hole.

Medical care was non-existent. Some people now returning have survived as long as nine years in these conditions.

One 22-year-old woman was abducted from her school when she was 14 and because she refused the sexual advances of her captors, was accused of being a spy and thrown into a pit. Women and girls

## Support

Children born as a result of rape were taken from their mothers at a very young age and taken to some camp where their names were changed and they lived until they, too, were old enough to be sent away for "education".

But despite all this, support for Swapo from the churches — and from the world's "caring" liberals — is unwavering.

I understand that Mrs Kinlock was told about these horrors and said she would take up the matter with Swapo, but she did not meet any of the victims.

And neither she nor any of the other delegations has mentioned it in their various Press conferences held to report the results of their so-called fact-finding.

In May of this year, the Anti-Apartheid Movement launched a Swapo Election Campaign Appeal, and the Irish Anti-Apartheid movement brought out Swapo Solidarity Bonds costing £5 each.

It seems that some human rights are less humane than others.

we're in a quandary... were raped.

Children were born in the pits but no medical attention was given. Miraculously, some survived. Even girls who did not live in the pits were often raped by guards or Swapo officials.

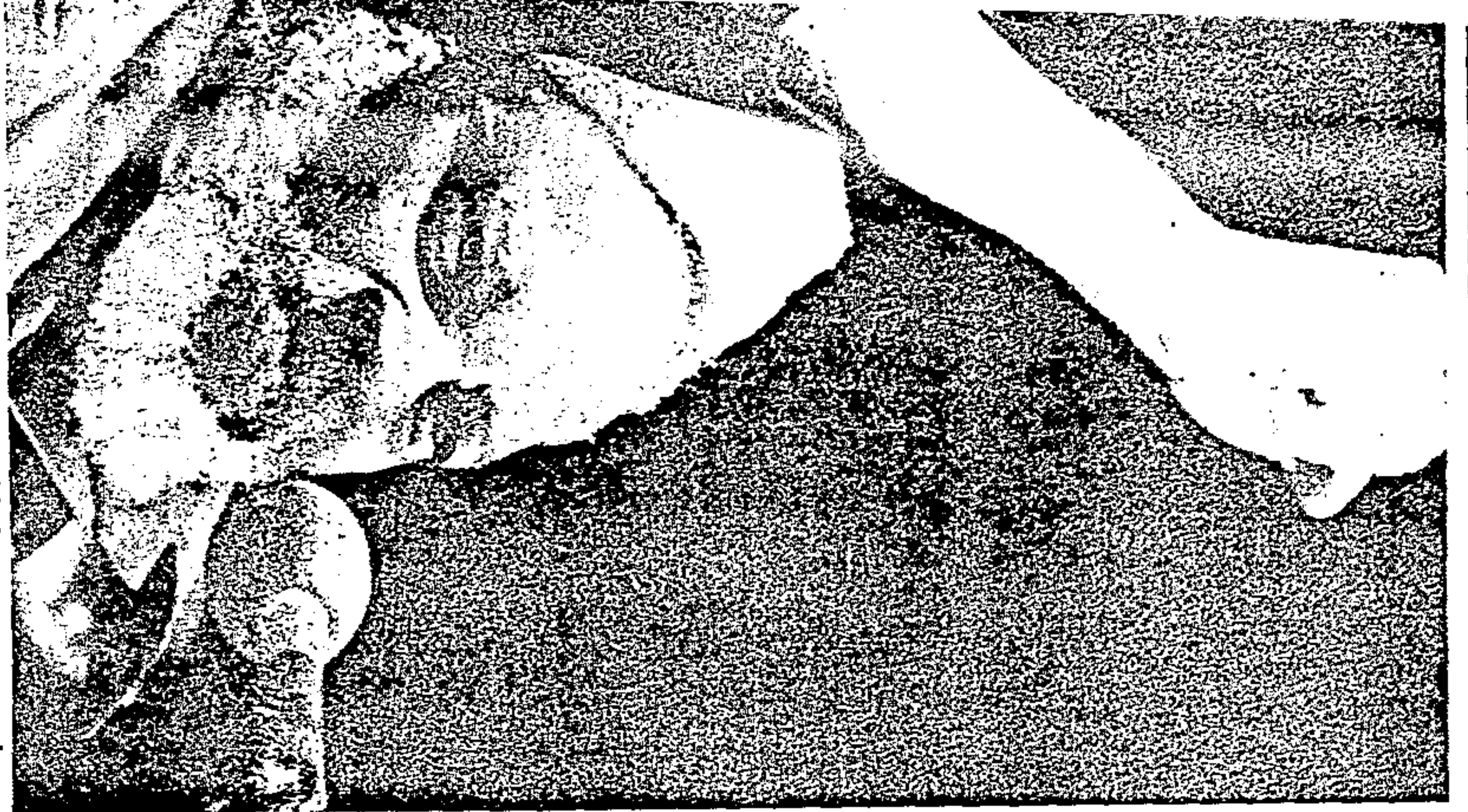
I met a woman, now 26 years old, who left Namibia when she was 16 looking for education and a better life.

She has had six children in 10 years and has no idea where any of them is now.

Swapo policy has been to separate families of ordinary refugees and I met many men who had not seen their wives or children for any years.

Older children were sent to other African countries, or to East Germany or Cuba, for "education", while younger ones were sent to Tobias Hainyeko camp in Angola.





Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday at political rally in Namibia since returning from exile. Picture: REUTERS

# Nujoma's first rally

Mr. T. J. S. (221)  
25/9/89

**WINDHOEK —** Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday addressed a massive crowd in his first political rally here since returning from almost 30 years in exile.

Speaking at the city's athletics stadium, Mr Nujoma told about 50 000 people at the rally — the largest in the territory's history — that President F W de Klerk was to be commended on his promise to work for a new South Africa and dismantle apartheid.

"We consider this to be a positive policy pronouncement, whose implementation holds further promise for the achievement of peace and security in our region," he told the crowd, which was decked in the blue, red and green colours of Swapo.

The organisation hoped Mr De Klerk would ensure that Namibia's transition to independence would proceed "without further acts of

terrorism, intimidation and other irregularities", he added.

"We hope Mr De Klerk will work hard to scrap apartheid. We hope he will keep his promise so that security and prosperity for the whole region can be guaranteed."

Swapo would, however, reduce Namibia's economic dependence on South Africa through the creation of secondary industry.

In remarks apparently aimed at Namibia's economically-dominant white minority, Mr Nujoma said he would not force one-party rule on the territory, that his Socialist-aligned party projected a mixed economy after independence, and that it would defend human rights. He urged whites to join in the independence process.

Mr Nujoma, who returned from exile on September 14, said: "Swapo did not seek to rule Namibia alone. We will seek the participation of others. In the formulation and implementation

of policy, Swapo will seek popular support from others."

Mr Nujoma's insistence that his speech in English be translated into four other languages slowed the proceedings, and more than a third of the crowd had left the stadium by the time he made his most important remarks.

However, the massive turnout underscored Mr Nujoma's popularity in the run-up to pre-independence elections, as well as widespread acceptance of Swapo as the likely majority victor in November's poll, which will create a constitution-drafting assembly.

Backed by a powerful sound-relay system and a multi-screen video reflection, the Swapo leader gave a passionate lesson in the history of native opposition to German colonialism and disputed South African rule.

Organisers broke Mr Nujoma's speech into three parts, bringing on a singer and musical backing to liven flagging enthusiasm.



# Swapo torture in the name of freedom

By JOHN CARLIN of The Independent, London, reporting from Windhoek

AR 645 25/9/89

221

**B**ECAUSE the South African system is bad, those fighting the system must be good: this is a logic to which the massed ranks of

## NAMIBIA

concerned, socially privileged, "liberal" people everywhere devoutly cling, driven no doubt by the all-too-human urge to seek out order and moral clarity in a manifestly disordered universe.

Thus the African National Congress and all its affiliated organisations inside South Africa dedicated to eradicating apartheid can do, in the eyes of so many, no wrong. Which is nonsense, as many inside the ANC would be prepared to admit.

This is dangerous. Dangerous for the simple reason that in the self-serving urge — be it to placate middle-class guilt or whatever — to glorify organisations which proclaim a commitment to improving the lot of "the people", the people themselves, the purported beneficiaries, can be forgotten, not to say tragically neglected.

### Reckless

I have never seen the pitfalls of this reckless urge to mythologise "liberation movements" more appallingly exemplified than in the case of Swapo.

For many years there has been a sort of international conspiracy to project Swapo, the most pampered "freedom fighters" the world has seen, as the incarnation of all that is fine and noble and heroic.

### Atrocities

They were fighting South Africa. They were black. They were the underdogs. They were sacrosanct. There was no need to examine the detail, the fact that they were a far-from-democratic organisation run along Stalinist lines of command, that on the battlefield they were ineffectual, that they milked huge amounts of money from international organisations, for much of which they have been unable to account.

Worst of all, no one noticed, or chose to notice, the atrocities they were committing against their own followers.

Here in Windhoek I interviewed six young Namibians, dedicating one hour to each, who had all at some time in the past 10 years taken the courageous risk of slipping across the border to join Swapo.

For their pains, Swapo rewarded them with savage interrogations and brutal imprisonment. I spoke to two doctors, both passionately committed to independence and a non-racial Namibia, who between them had interviewed more than 70 Swapo members who suffered the same fate as the six I spoke to and who lived to tell the tale.

I spoke to various other people intimately familiar with what happened in the Swapo prisons. Over the past 13 years, there were certainly hundreds, perhaps thousands, of bemused victims. Consistently the pattern was the same.

### Beatings

Quite out of the blue, a Swapo combatant or political cadre — usually with several years of loyal service behind him or her — was arrested by the Swapo security branch and accused of being a South African spy. Upon denying the accusation, the individual was stripped, bound hand and foot and beaten with clubs and with radio antenna wire, often to unconsciousness.

Always there were three questions: Who recruited you? Where? What was your mission? The beatings lasted days, weeks or months. The only way to stop the beatings was to "confess".

Inevitably, in the end, everybody — or just about everybody, as some were killed — signed a statement admitting to being a South African agent. Having avoided the sentence of death, the "spies" were now condemned to a living hell.

They were dropped into hot, dank, stinking mud pits 20 feet deep and incarcerated there for years. In the case of one 24-year-old woman I spoke to, Elizabeth Simasiku, it was eight years.

Typically a mud hole with the dimension of, say, a squash court would hold 40 people. Sometimes the pits, into which little light entered, were bigger, and the number of prisoners proportionately larger.

Each of the six people — three women and three men — whom I spoke to suffered experiences which varied in certain details from this theme. I will concentrate on Emma Kambangula, who is 28 years old. After some international pressure, Swapo released her and 152 others in April and May. On July 4 they arrived back in Namibia.

Ms Kambangula joined Swapo in 1979, having crossed the border from northern Namibia into Angola, where the Swapo bases were. Identified as a particularly bright young woman, she was sent on educational scholarships to Hungary and the Soviet Union.

In September 1986 she was picked up by Swapo security and taken on a plane south to Lubango, a military base and the most notorious Swapo prison and torture centre.

She denied she was a South African spy and refused to answer the three routine questions. Her guards, eight men, stripped her naked, laid her down on a bench, tied her, blindfolded her, put a cloth in her mouth to muffle her screams and beat her, relentlessly, for a week.

### Dragged

"I was stubborn. I wouldn't lie. They tied me naked to the back of a car and dragged me four times across a river. I still refused to confess to anything. Then they hung me upside down from a rope on the ceiling and beat me. Then the rope broke, I landed on my head and spent three days unconscious in hospital.

"When I woke up I couldn't move my legs — when I was 13 I'd had an operation on my spinal column. That was the problem. I spent seven months in a wheelchair. While I was beginning to recover I met Sam Nujoma's sister-in-law, Hilma Moshimba, who was also being held in Lubango and was badly beaten — her legs were terribly swollen, I remember. That was in May 1987.

"Nujoma's wife then came to visit her sister and I sent a letter through her to Nujoma telling him about the

torture. Mrs Nujoma went and, being able to walk again, they started beating me again. I was in too much pain by this stage, so I too decided to compromise myself. Until then I had been alone. Now they sent me down with the other women into one of the pits.

"But they took me out again, beat me again and forced me to confess, in December 1987, first that I had been spying on the KGB when I was in the Soviet Union, and then that I had been spying for the KGB on Swapo. I signed everything."

### Interrogated

Most startling of all, according to various detainees, Sam Nujoma's wife, Kowamba, was interrogated in Lubango — but not, reportedly, beaten — after she had taken too vocal an interest in the fate of those detained. She did not return to Namibia with Mr Nujoma last week.

Which leads to the main reason why those who talked to me did so, and quite willingly gave their names. They and the other survivors have accumulated a list of more than 400 names of people they say they know are still detained. But they believe the total number of those missing in Angola is well over 1 000.

The question is, what drove the Swapo leadership to such madness? There is a clear pattern in the selection of the so-called "agents" — they did not belong to the Kwanyama tribe, to which virtually the entire Swapo military high command belongs, and, in almost all cases, they were unusually well-educated.

Thus there was a Pol Pot-like strand of anti-intellectualism, compounded by a consistent fear that these brighter Swapo cadres would wrest power away from the ruling clique.

Members of this clique, besides often bordering on the illiterate, carry with them a residual resentment born of the fact that the Kwanyamas and the bigger ethnic group to which they belong, the Owambos, have traditionally been the poorest, worst-educated and consequently most socially disparaged of Namibia's blacks.



By JON QWELANE  
in Windhoek

# Beginning of the end in Namibia

sowetan 25/9/89

221

THIS week marked the end of the beginning for some, and the beginning of the end for others as Namibia continued along the path to independence.

The beginning of the end of a tradition - Curry Cup rugby - could well have been on Saturday when the South West squad, alias the Zebras, played Free State in Windhoek in the last game of the season.

The game could have been the last in another sense, depending on the

outcome of the November elections.

Swapo has repeatedly stated that if it wins, and becomes the next government, all sporting links with South Africa will be severed to comply with the international sports boycott of Namibia's neighbour.

Swapo spokesmen have said the door to international competition and the Olympic Games would open with the closing of the sporting door on South Africa.

The end of a new political era was at 9am on Friday when a cream coloured top-of-the-range

chauffeured Mercedes Benz deposited Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, at the foot of the stone steps of the imposing Tintenpalast - the Windhoek seat of Government - for a courtesy call on Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louise Pienaar.

The meeting was another "first" when the hunted met the hunter.

Armed forces under the two men had, up to the middle of April this year, fought a bitter and costly war the northern bush.

Up to only recently, Nujoma was *persona non grata* in the country, having been formally deported in 1966.

Many saw the visit as one being paid by the imminent head of state on the one whose tenure is coming to a close.

Pienaar, as governor of Namibia, is the official representative of South Africa's State President.

## Rally

The firsts continued when Nujoma addressed what had been billed as the biggest rally in Namibian history at the Windhoek Stadium yesterday.

This was the first time he spoke at a public meeting in the country in 30 years.

He last addressed meetings 1959, protesting against the forced removal of "Old Location" from the edge of Windhoek to present Katutura several kilometres away.

The protests culminated in the fatal shooting of 13 people and injuries to more than 50 others by the police.

Nujoma was arrested and held for a week before being released and ordered to appear in court.

Instead he fled the country and some years later committed Swapo to armed struggle.



# SA suspects charged after bomb attack

22) Jon Qwelane, The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two South Africans are among the suspects linked to the bombing of the United Nations regional office in Outjo, in which a security guard was killed.

Mr Arthur Archer (23) and Mr Craig Barken (21), both of Cape Town, have been charged with the attack together with German-speaking Mr Horst Klenz, believed to be a West German citizen.

Late on August 24, a number of people driving a white Opel Monza fired R-1 automatic rifles at the UN building and also threw explosives at it.

A Namibian citizen, Mr Michael Horaseb, who was employed by a security firm contracted by the UN to guard its premises, was killed.

At their first court appearance, the prosecutor asked for a 10-day restriction on the publication of the suspects' names, arguing that it could compromise proceedings at police identification parades.

The three men will appear in court again on Thursday.

# Nujoma appeals to whites



Swapo president Sam Nujoma (right) in the firing line here, is identified as the runner-up in the last two national elections. Nujoma's party, Swapo, won 58.5 per cent of the vote in the last two elections.

By JON QWELANE of Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

THE president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has appealed to white Namibians not to sit on the fence but to take advantage of their democratic right and participate in the country's independence process and make it work.

Promising Swapo would give Namibia a "government of the people by the people for the people", Mr Nujoma also told white farmers in the maize and rice-growing northern and eastern districts he would give them subsidies to encourage more production.

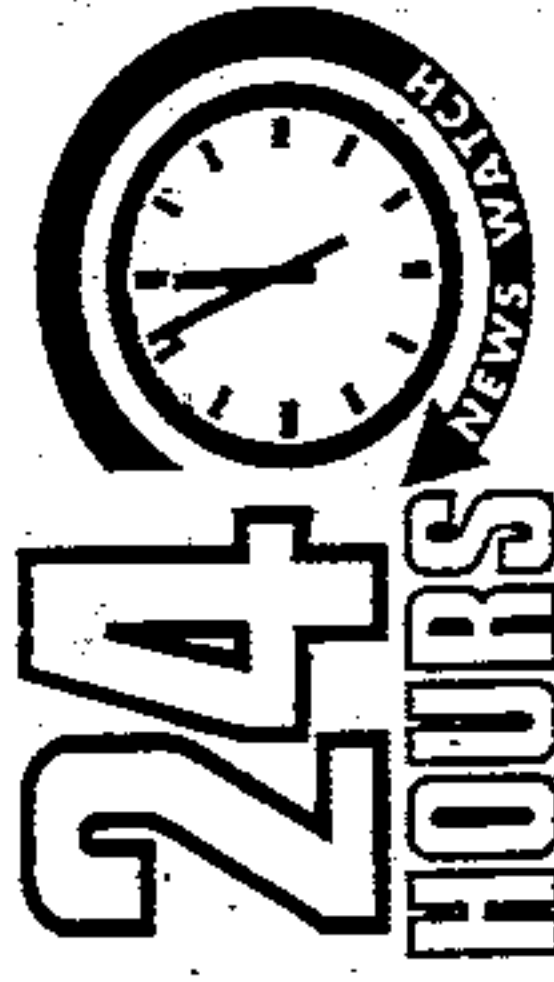
Addressing more than 60 000 people yesterday at his first public meeting in the country in 30 years — thousands more queued to be searched by security guards as he took the stage — Mr Nujoma pulled no punches when he spoke about South Africa.

He commended South Africa's State President, Mr F W de Klerk, on the "positive policy pronouncements he made in his inaugural speech when he promised his priority will be to dismantle apartheid. "We hope he will work hard and keep his promise."

Swapo was committed to contributing to the achievement of peace and stability in the subcontinent, but that goal would remain elusive for as long as there was apartheid.

Mr Nujoma then berated the South African government for allowing white South Africans to cross the border and register as voters in Namibia's elections in November.

He said: "I call upon you across the border, upon all South Africans including Mr



mixed economy and land reform," Mr Nujoma said.

A Swapo government would provide incentives for national and international investors and business concerns in order to generate employment.

"A Swapo government will bring about fundamental change in the dispensation of social services such as education, health and housing with priority being given to the poor rural population.

"The provision of new schools and clinics in those areas neglected by the South African colonialists will provide jobs for the tens of thousands of our unemployed youth.

"To achieve all this requires hard work from all Namibians in order that production and economic growth must take place," Mr Nujoma said to resounding applause.

It had not been an easy decision for Swapo to embark on a war against a powerful country like South Africa, or to bear its bitter consequences. But Swapo had no alternative and history had proved the party correct "now that the war is over I appeal to you all to march forward with Swapo through a peaceful and democratic process to freedom and independence.



De Klerk, to prevent further registration of your people as voters in Namibia.

"I lived for 10 years in Tanzania, eight years in Zambia and 10 years in Angola and have never voted in those countries. Prevent your people from entering our country illegally, prevent them from registering as voters."

The thrust of Mr Nujoma's speech was socio-economic reform. He promised that under a Swapo government there would be a mixed economy and said his party had no intention of imposing a one-party system of government against the wishes of the Namibian people.

"We will respect and protect the human and other democratic rights of all Namibians. But our policy of national reconciliation and the guaranteeing of those rights cannot be realised without socio-economic reform.

"That is why our policy is a

"We are committed to national reconciliation irrespective of one's race, colour, ethnic group, religion and so on," Mr Nujoma said.

The implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 was "concrete proof" of Swapo's diplomatic achievements, and the signing of a ceasefire in March this year between the party and South Africa was a "vindication of the legitimacy and correctness of the armed struggle we waged in the past 23 years for the independence of Namibia".

Mr Nujoma did not address the issue of detainees allegedly still being held by Swapo in camps outside the country, many of whom were allegedly tortured or even killed by his organisation.

But he said: "We will leave no stone unturned (in the search for) unity of purpose and mutual accommodation. We will work hard to heal the deep wounds inflicted by the war."

The Argus

25/09/1989

# Swapo rally a sea of banners, flags, turbans

**I**f the huge crowd — well over 60 000 people — which turned out to hear Swapo leader Sam Nujoma at his first public meeting in 30 years was any yardstick, it almost defies imagination pondering what it would be like if Nelson Mandela had the same opportunity in South Africa.

Yesterday's Swapo rally at the Windhoek athletics stadium lived up to its billing — it most certainly was the biggest political meeting in Namibia's history.

From early morning thousands of people made their way to the stadium where they formed long queues and waited patiently in rapidly rising temperatures while security officials carried out searches.

It was a sea of blue, red and green turbans, dresses, scarves, umbrellas, banners and flags, posters, shorts, t-shirts and blouses. Even two horse-and-trailer trucks parked next to the stage were painted in the Swapo colours.

Six Namibian bands, including Swapo's ndilimani, performed for the crowds from mid-morning until Mr Nujoma's speech several hours later. Three times his speech was interrupted as the bands took the stage.

But the tedium of four interpreters translating every word into Afrikaans, Nama, Oshivambo and Herero dragged out proceedings and midway through Mr Nujoma's speech supporters worried

## The Argus Africa News Service

about missing their trains back to the rural areas and coastal towns began to leave.

Rally chairman Mr Hage Geingob of Swapo's politburo read the signs and later assured the crowds that the trains' departure times had been rescheduled and everyone would leave for home.

Mr Geingob gloated in satisfaction when Mr Nujoma arrived.

He told the crowds: "It had been rumoured by the usual forces that he would not come back home, that Nujoma was afraid of his people."

"You stayed away from work in your thousands when he came back home, so that you could welcome him. Some of you were fired from

your jobs by recalcitrant employers, but they won't fire change and freedom."

"In two months Sam Nujoma will be president of Namibia."

Mr Geingob said Swapo and Mr Nujoma had been called "terrorists", but there was nothing new in that.

He said: "Mugabe was called a communist, Kaunda a black mamba and terrorist. Today the same people called Mugabe one of the most brilliant leaders in Africa, and call Kaunda a statesman. In two months they will be addressing Nujoma as 'your excellency Dr Nujoma'."

The look of pleasure on Mr

Nujoma's face — he turned out for the rally with all his

politburo members and central committee — was undeniable as he was loudly cheered for lambasting South Africa and promising socio-economic reform which would favour the masses.

There were a number of whites at the rally, which was observed and filmed from the air by a helicopter and several light planes.

Members of the diplomatic corps resident in Windhoek, as well as a large group of commonwealth observers, were present.

So were United Nations police monitors and a group of SWA police force members who kept mainly outside the stadium.



# 32 Battalion a boost for isolated area

Star 25/9/87

South Africa's most effective fighting unit since World War 2 — 32 Battalion — has completed its move from northern Namibia to the disused mining village of Pomfret in the northern Cape. Military Correspondent CRAIG KOTZE visited the base.

He says there have been no "formal" political repercussions in establishing the overwhelmingly black unit in a rural and conservative area, populated mostly by farmers and miners.

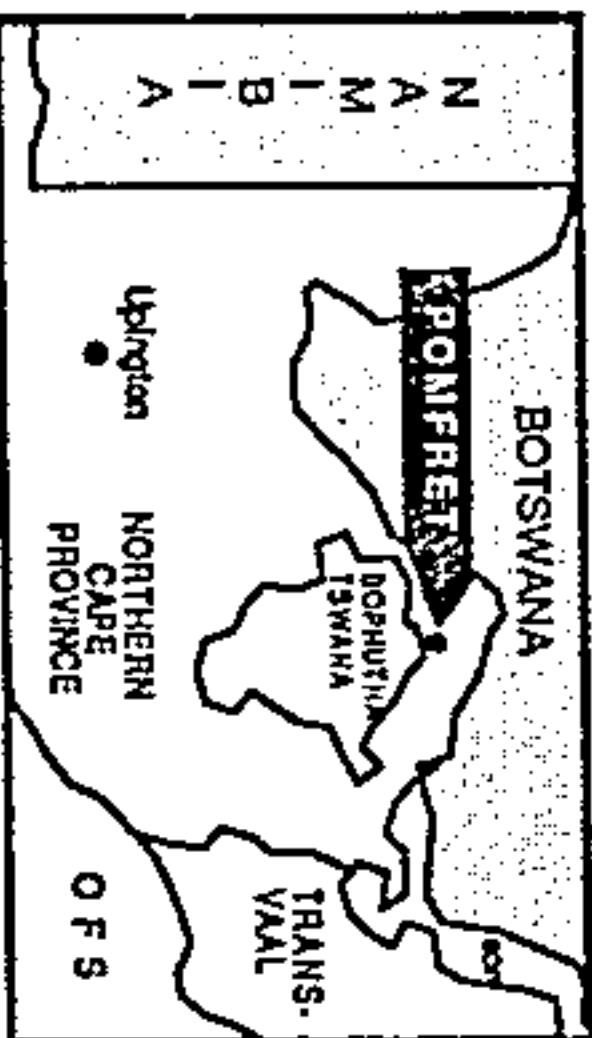
The buying power of 5 000 people and the economic requirements of a military base are also expected to greatly stimulate the region's economy, with towns such as Vryburg and Kimberley being the main beneficiaries. Farmers are already benefiting because of the fresh meat, milk and produce requirements of the unit.

General Goldenhuys says the facilities offered by Pomfret played the major role in choosing it as the battalion's new home. Strategic and tactical considerations, he says, played no role in the choice.

Although he did not say exactly how much the SADF spent to obtain Pomfret, it is believed that the village was bought for a paltry R3.5 million. The cost of establishing from scratch a battalion-size base with the facilities offered by Pomfret would probably have been as much as R800 million.

General Goldenhuys was greeted with cries of "Viva" by the troops this weekend. Two of his sons serve in the unit as officers.

Pomfret is set to be a model town, albeit a military one. Although 800 houses are being built to house the troops — all of them permanent — Force members and volunteers — and other alterations are being made. The social philosophy which will govern it



has already been defined. It dictates that the widow of a soldier is given a house and pension by the unit at the base, that its soldiers beyond active service age are either gainfully employed or accommodated at an old-age home on base and that its members maimed in action are retained as part of the community. Two schools are already teaching 1 200

pupils. Although based on a field military hierarchy, 32 Battalion is a non-racial society based on merit. Portuguese-speaking black officers and warrant officers, promoted on the basis of ability, mingle freely with white counterparts and are respected for military skills gained in campaigns fought since 1976. Founded in 1975 after the defeat of the FNLA during the Angolan civil war and first known as Bravo Group, 32 Battalion received its name in October 1976.

First shrouded in secrecy, the unit has fought in a number of operations. Its members have received 11 Honours Cross decorations — the highest South African award for military valour.

But where is the unit headed in the second stage of its history?

Says the present commander, Colonel "Wieg" Delport (36): "We must keep that fighting edge we have always had and maintain our traditions. This is the best fighting unit in the SADF since World War 2 — we must keep it that way."

The withdrawal of 32 Battalion from Namibia to the northern Cape is probably the biggest migration the area has seen since the Dorsetland Trekkers passed through last century.

It was a mammoth task involving 5 000 people and 1 500 tons of military equipment.

Soldiers, most of them with families, along with military equipment and personal possessions, had to be moved thousands of kilometres and settled in a new environment.

The move was made by road, rail and air. Ten trains and four planes were placed at the disposal of the unit during the move, which began in March this year.

By all accounts and by what can be seen at Pomfret, the move was a success.

In the short space of a few months, a large new military town has been established where before there was only a ghost village situated on top of a disused asbestos mine.

Defence Force chief General Janne Gel-denhuys says Pomfret is now a town which will contribute significantly to the local economy and pump millions of rands into the region annually in salaries alone.

# Crack battalion relocated to Cape

Stew  
25/9/89

By Craig Kotze,  
Military Correspondent

221

The relocation of 32 Battalion, regarded as the Defence Force's most effective fighting unit, to the northern Cape was proof that the peace process was still on track in Namibia, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said at the weekend.

Speaking at the inauguration of the unit's new base in Pomfret on Saturday, General Geldenhuys said the move was also significant in that it proved his and the Government's oft-repeated promises that 32 Battalion members would not be abandoned to their fate.

"This was something that worried the troops. They were not sure the Government was going to look after them. The fact that they are now in Pomfret is proof that we keep our word," he said.

The fate of the two Bushman battalions still in northern Namibia, 201 and 203 Battalions, would be decided by individual members themselves, he added.

Should they decide to leave Namibia after independence, they would be welcome in South Africa.

The general said 32 Battalion's presence in South Africa meant that a full-time unit was ready to do military service within the country.

Describing the battalion's move to the northern Cape as one of the most significant events in South African military history, General Geldenhuys said the Portuguese component had received South African citizenship. The unit's black soldiers had joined the Permanent Force.

He said the unit would be deployed inside South Africa in a counter-insurgency and semi-conventional role.

It would not necessarily serve in the northern Cape. Part of the battalion was already in the Transvaal.

General Geledenhuys unveiled a plaque commemorating the unit's 132 members killed in action since its foundation in 1976.

● See Page 11.



Star 25/9/89 (221)

'Mixed economy, no one-party state'

# Nujoma in plea to white Namibians

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, appealed yesterday to white Namibians not to sit on the fence but to take advantage of their democratic right and participate in the country's independence process and make it work.

Promising Swapo would give Namibia a "government of the people by the people for the people", Mr Nujoma also told white farmers in the maize and rice-growing districts he would give them subsidies to encourage production.

He addressed between 60 000 and 70 000 people at his first public meeting in Namibia in 30 years.

## Commended

He commended South Africa's State President, Mr F W de Klerk, on the "positive policy pronouncements he made in his inaugural speech when he promised his priority will be to dismantle apartheid".

"We hope he will work hard and keep his promise."

Swapo was committed to contributing to the achievement of peace and stability in the sub-continent, but that goal would remain elusive as long as there was apartheid.

Mr Nujoma then berated the South African Government for allowing white South Africans to cross the border and register as voters in Namibia's elections.

He said: "I call upon you



Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma addressing 70 000 people at his rally in Windhoek yesterday.

across the border, upon all South Africans including Mr de Klerk, to prevent further registration of your people as voters."

The thrust of Mr Nujoma's speech was socio-economic reform, and he promised that under a Swapo government there would be a mixed economy, and his party had no intention of imposing a one-party system of government against the wishes of the people.

"We will respect and protect the human and other democratic rights of all Namibians. But our policy of national reconciliation and the guaranteeing of those rights cannot be realised without socio-economic reform.

"That is why our policy is a mixed economy and land re-

form," Mr Nujoma said.

A Swapo government would provide incentives for investors and business concerns in order to generate employment.

"A Swapo government will bring about fundamental change in the dispensation of social services such as education, health and housing with priority being given to the poor rural population. The provision of new schools and clinics in those areas neglected by the South African colonialists will provide jobs for the tens of thousands of our unemployed youth."

It had not been an easy decision for Swapo to embark on a war against a powerful country like South Africa, or to bear its bitter consequences. But Swapo had no alternative and history had proved the party correct.

"Now that the war is over I appeal to you all to march forward with Swapo through a peaceful and democratic process to freedom and independence. "We are committed to national reconciliation irrespective of one's race, colour, ethnic group, religion and so on."

He did not address the issue of detainees allegedly still being held by Swapo in camps outside the country, many of whom were allegedly tortured or even killed, but said: "We will leave no stone unturned (in the search for) unity of purpose and mutual accommodation. We will work hard to heal the deep wounds inflicted by the war. We are prepared to forgive the wrongs of the past ... and open a new leaf."





Swapo power . . . part of the huge crowd estimated at 70 000 people, giving the Swapo clenched-fist salute as the party's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, addressed his first rally in Namibia in 30 years yesterday. The crowd, easily the biggest at any political rally so far, gathered at a Windhoek stadium to hear him speak.

Star 25/9/89

● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

## Huge crowd, bands salute their leader

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Yesterday's Swapo rally at the Windhoek athletics stadium lived up to its billing. It most certainly was the biggest political meeting in Namibia's history.

From early morning thousands of people made their way to the stadium where they formed long queues and waited patiently in rapidly rising temperatures while security officials carried out searches.

It was a sea of blue, red and green turbans, dresses, scarves, umbrellas, banners and flags,

posters, shorts, T-shirts and blouses.

Six Namibian bands performed for the crowds from mid-morning until Mr Nujoma's speech several hours later. Three times his speech was interrupted as bands took over.

But the tedium of four interpreters translating every word into Afrikaans, Nama, Oshivambo and Herero dragged out proceedings and midway through Mr Nujoma's speech supporters worried about missing their trains back to the rural areas began to leave.

Rally organiser Mr Hage

Geingob of Swapo's politburo read the signs and later assured the crowds that train departure times had been rescheduled and no one would be stranded.

Mr Geingob told the crowd: "In two months Sam Nujoma will be president of Namibia," adding that Swapo and Mr Nujoma had been called "terrorists", but there was nothing new in that description.

He said: "Mugabe was called a communist, Kaunda a black mamba and terrorist. Today the same people called Mugabe one of the most brilliant leaders in Africa and call Kaunda a states-

man. In two months they will be addressing Nujoma as 'your excellency Dr Nujoma.'"

The look of pleasure on Mr Nujoma's face — he turned out for the rally with all his politburo members and central committee — was undeniable as he was loudly cheered for lambasting South Africa and promising socio-economic reform which would favour the masses.

There were a number of whites as well as members of the diplomatic corps at the rally, which was observed and filmed from the air by a helicopter and several light planes.



# Nujoma's promise

Sowetan 25/9/84 (22)

WINDHOEK - Swapo In a conciliatory had no intention of speech, the Swapo leader imposing a one-party political system on the Namibian people against their will, Swapo's leader Mr Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing a crowd estimated by several journalists as 50 000 at the SWA Athletics Stadium, Nujoma said a Swapo government would respect the human and other rights of all the citizens of Namibia.

In a conciliatory speech, the Swapo leader called upon white compatriots "not to sit on the fence" but to participate actively in the country's independence process.

"This is the opportunity to exercise your democratic right now," he said.

It was Nujoma's first election rally in Namibia after he had returned last week from nearly 30 years in political exile. - Sapa.

B/Day 25/9/89



B/Day 25/9/89

### \$160 000 WCC grant for Swapo

IAN HOBBS (221A)

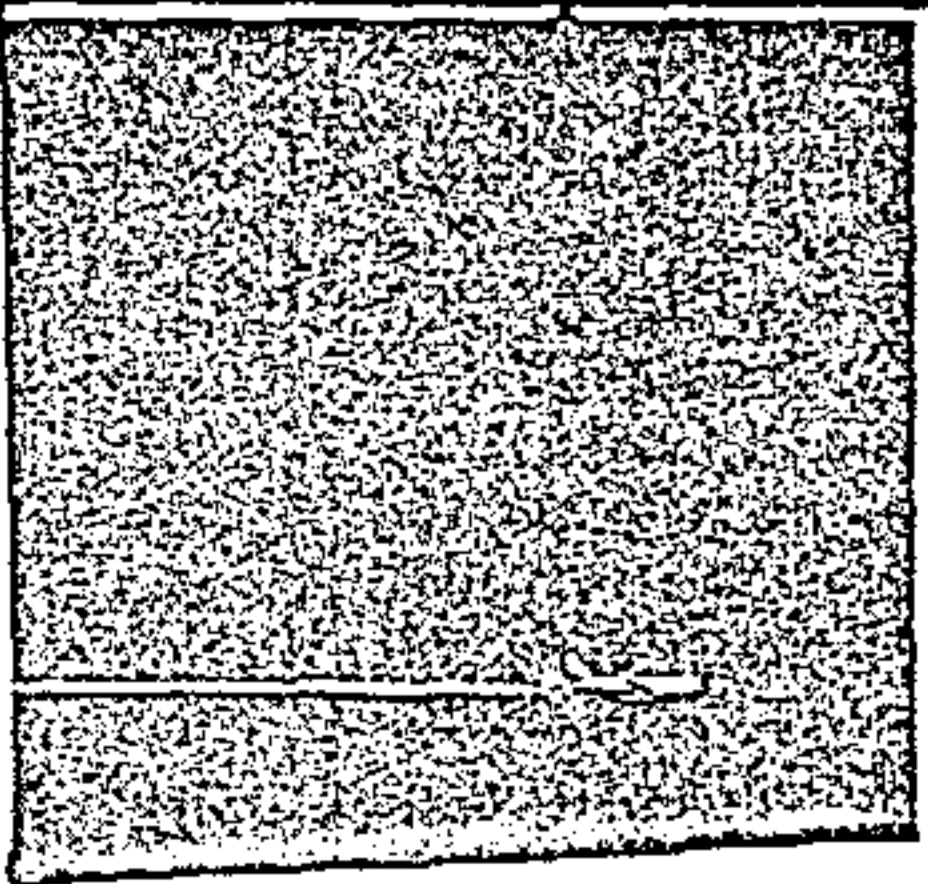
LONDON — In spite of growing controversy about brutality to its own prisoners, Swapo is to be the biggest single beneficiary of substantial new grants from the World Council of Churches' (WCC's) special fund to combat racism in southern Africa.

The WCC's Uruguayan general secretary, Emilio Castro, said he hoped a grant of nearly \$160 000 to Swapo would be the last it received from the WCC fund, since after independence it would become ineligible for "special fund grants".

Castro faced hostile questioning on the WCC's failure to act on reports of Swapo brutality to prisoners. He said the WCC had been saddened by the turn of events, and today demanded from Swapo a clear commitment to the upholding of all human rights.

The ANC was awarded a grant of \$100 000.

Castro said it was up to bodies seeking a WCC grant to apply for it. Asked why some leading US black rights campaigners or Tibetan groups fighting Chinese domination had not received grants, he said they simply had not applied.



## Oilmen reckon Zaire looks rich

KINSHASA — Zaire may never have the hydrocarbon prospects of neighbouring Angola and the Congo, but Western oilmen reckon this mineral-rich central African state still has considerable oil resources to uncover.

Current production, both on and offshore, is estimated at 27 000 bpd, a figure which should rise to about 34 000 bpd by 1991. Output of high grade crude is all exported.

Five small offshore fields operated by Zaire Gulf Oil, a subsidiary of Chevron of the US, are producing 18 000 bpd.

The country's entire 36km long offshore zone, covered by a single 1 000km<sup>2</sup> permit, is exploited by Zaire Gulf.

Company GM Richard Hamer says drilling extra wells would allow production to rise to 24 000 bpd in 1991, a level that could be sustained for three or four years.

No successful wildcats have been drilled in recent years. Two exploration wells are scheduled to be spudded by Zaire Gulf after a seismic survey next year.

Since operations began in 1971 it has drilled 22 exploratory wells offshore, with a 38% commercial success rate.

The possibility of extending the offshore zone is limited by an ill-defined maritime frontier with Angola. A joint commission has been set up, but little progress has been made towards a solution.

### Wildcats

Zairep, the local offshoot of Belgium's Petrofina, heads a consortium — including Royal/Dutch Shell — working five onshore fields producing at a rate of about 9 000 bpd.

Three dry wildcats were drilled last year. This year older seismic data are being reprocessed to locate new drilling sites. One field, Kinkasi, is described by Zairep sources as a "large but geologically difficult field". Advanced recovery techniques could be used to increase the low oil recuperation rate in this field.

Petrofina, in partnership with Petro-Zaire, is active on two concessions in the extreme east of this vast country. The zone is part of the Rift Valley, an area including Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda and Zambia, which oilmen say is highly promising but very difficult to operate in.

Petrofina sources said negotiations were continuing, in association with Esso, for two more blocks to the north, along Lake Mobutu, opposite Uganda, and Lake Edouard.

Prospects for discovering oil in the massive Cuvette basin, north-east of Kinshasa, were enhanced after a re-interpretation of geological data. — Financial Times.



B1Dany 25/9/89

# DTA open to prosecution after march in Namibia

221

WINDHOEK — The DTA, second favourite political group in Namibia's election run-up, apparently violated the law and an inter-party code of conduct by staging an allegedly provocative township march that touched off street violence.

No police charges had been laid late yesterday, but the DTA could face prosecution for holding a rally without obtaining official approval in advance.

Two people, one of them a child, were treated in hospital for injuries and a score of others were less seriously injured in fighting between DTA and Swapo supporters in Katutura township on Tuesday night.

Although each side blamed the other, witnesses accused the DTA of unnecessarily provocative actions in the politically volatile township. Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, an-

KEVIN JACOBS

gered by the "senseless violence" that could trip up the election process, made the incident a priority discussion yesterday at a meeting with Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

"He asked for a meeting with the Administrator-General to discuss the question of how law-enforcement authorities came to allow this situation to arise," Untag spokesman Fred Eckhard said.

"He is also looking into the facts of the case to establish whether one or more of the political parties have failed to observe the provisions of the code of conduct."

Disputing police versions of the incident, Administration spokesman Gerhardt Roux told reporters the DTA had not met legal requirements to notify authorities in advance of the march. Roux said Pienaar was adamant

that "no permission was granted for the rally."

"Police were not present when the rally started. They were called in once a situation of unrest had arisen."

Fighting erupted when chanting DTA marchers passed through the predominantly Swapo-supporting Owambo section of Katutura. Windows were smashed and cars were damaged in the melee.

Untag police monitors said shots were fired. Apparently no-one was hit. "If the police had been informed of the rally they would have been present, and would have taken preventative action," Roux said.

Under Proclamation AG-23, political parties are required to advise authorities three days in advance of plans to hold political meetings or rallies. Officials say the law was enacted to allow adequate policing and not to hinder free political activity.

## Unita leaders present five-point Angolan peace plan

JAMBA — Unita's leadership in Angola put forward a five-point plan for peace at a congress in Jamba yesterday. *B1Dany 25/9/89*

These points were: direct talks with the MPLA; an effective ceasefire which would have to be accompanied by the release of all political prisoners; a transitional government of national unity to which Unita would reserve the

right to nominate its own members; the rewriting of the Angolan constitution; and free and fair elections.

The ceasefire would be supervised by a force to be drawn from a number of African countries which would be invited to Angola three months after the ceasefire agreement.

Nine months after the ceasefire

monitoring force's arrival the transitional government would be formed to be followed by general elections supervised by organisations such as the OAU and the UN.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi vowed at the congress he would never leave the political scene in Angola and would never allow Unita to be amalgamated with other parties. — Sapa.

B1Dany 25/9/89

## Police suspect right-wing plan to attack Untag

221 KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Police investigators tying up leads between Namibia, Venda and Johannesburg might have cracked a suspected right-wing group planning attacks against Untag.

Threats have been made in Rundu against a senior Untag official and personal security has been tightened around its top members. Police have also said they were no closer to charging an Irish suspect held for the September 12 killing of Windhoek lawyer Anton Lubowski, a senior Swapo official.

Up to seven whites are expected to appear in Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court today on charges linked to a fatal attack on an Untag district office eight weeks ago. Some of the suspects will face murder charges, linked to the killing at Outjo of private security guard David Hoaseb by automatic rifle fire and hand-grenade blasts.

Acting on information from Venda police, Namibian investigators arrested three suspects — two South Africans and a German citizen — at Rietfontein in southern Namibia on September 8. They have been named as German national Horst Klentz, 52, from Duiwelskloof in Northern Transvaal, Arthur Archer, 28, and Craig Barker, 21. Leonard Veenendaal, 23, and Darryl Stopforth, 22, both said to be from Johannesburg, have also appeared.



# Namibians await word on killings

(22) b1 Day 26/9/87  
WINDHOEK — Government officials are awaiting police disclosure of breakthroughs in two apparently politically-linked killings in Namibia.

Police have pulled down the shutters on the investigations into the murder of white Swapo official Anton Lubowski and a fatal attack on an Untag district office.

Announcements on each probe were expected soon, administration spokesman Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

Officials are still holding an Irish national arrested as a suspect in the Lubowski shooting, but lack of evidence has forced them to detain the 50-year-old man under immigration laws.

KEVIN JACOBS

Legal restrictions prevent the identification of a suspect before a court appearance, but unofficially he has been named as Donald Acheson, a native of Belfast. Investigators said they were hunting for at least one accomplice.

Suspected rightwingers attacked the Outjo Untag centre with guns and grenades on August 10, killing a security guard. Police are holding three suspects — a German national and two white South Africans who were arrested at Rietfontein in southern Namibia on September 8.

A further court hearing has been set for September 28.

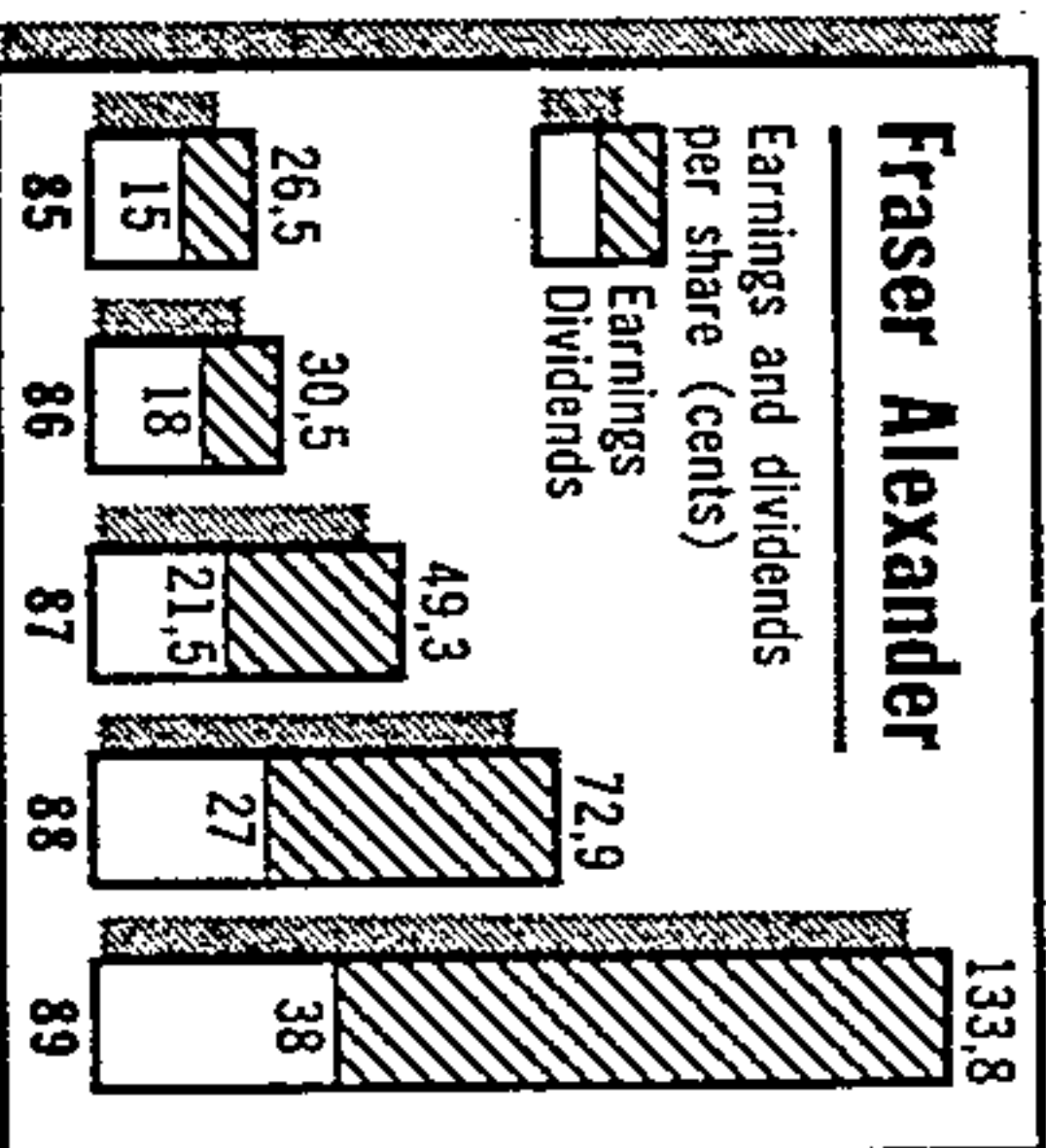




210

## COMPANIES

# Fraser Alexander posts exceptional results



**Shareholders give**  
**Acquire the no-ahood**

MINING services and construction group Fraser Alexander has shrugged off some problems in its concrete products and mine tailings divisions to post exceptional results for the year to end June.

Margins jumped to 14.5% (10%), enabling operating profit to leap an impressive 101.6% to R25.5m (R12.7m) on a 40.1% rise in turnover to R176.5m (R126m). Attributable income doubled to R16.4m (R8.2m), translating into earnings of 133.8c (72.9c) a share. The tax rate remained virtually unchanged at 36% — taking a R9.1m (R4.5m) bite.

A final dividend of 27c was declared, bringing the total for the year to 38c (27c) — covered a healthy 3.5 times — which places the share, currently trading at 700c,

on a dividend yield of 5.4%.

Holding company Fralex, with a 74.1% stake in Alexander as its sole investment, increased earnings an equally dramatic 99.5% to 75.2c (37.7c) and dividend by 40% to 21c (15c) increasing cover to 3.6 (2.5) times.

On the bottom line, performance was boosted by 99.3% to R12.1m (R6.1m). The share, which is trading at 480c, shows a dividend yield of 4.4% and a P:E of 6.4 times — as against the sector's average P:E of 7.1.

The Mining and Mining Services Division contributed a significant but lowered

32% (49%) to operating profits though executive chairman Peter Flack expects the division to diversify into complementary services this year which should raise margins.

In addition the group has established an overseas office in the UK in order to capitalise on the comparative benefit the group will derive from pending price increases within the group's niche British coal market.

The Utility Services Division, involved in ash and coal handling, showed strong turnover growth though its contribution to profits was reduced to 9% (15.7%).

The star of the stable though was the construction division which contributed R44m (25%) to turnover and R8.7m (34%)

to operating profit. The concrete division, for its part, accounted for 28% of turnover and 25% to profit.

Flack said that while the downturn in the economy was already having some effect on the construction and concrete divisions, the businesses remained soundly based in essential industries.

The group also showed a healthier balance sheet. Gearing dropped to 49% (67%) with the return on average shareholder funds increasing to 36% (24%).

Directors have forecast that operating profit for the year to end June 1990 will hit R31m, translating into a 22% rise and earnings of 155c, or a 16% hike. At its current share price it would put Alexander on a P:E of 4.5 (5.2).

# Namibia poll law rush

221

b1 Day 26/9/89

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Namibian administration officials and UN lawyers are racing the clock to round off discussions on draft laws for a pre-independence election six weeks away.

Planners hope two proclamations will become law by the end of this week, to keep up the momentum of a voter-registration campaign that Untag officials have said was a runaway success.

One law will regulate voting over five days in November and the other will structure the assembly charged with writing the first national constitution prior to formal independence.

Registration closed at the weekend with almost 700 000 of the territory's estimated 1.3-million people recorded on a voters roll for the UN-supervised "free and fair elections" under Security Council Resolution 435.

Despite party-political rhetoric knocking some aspects of the registration campaign, Untag officials are

happy with the results.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma on Sunday publicly criticised a provision allowing qualifying white South Africans to vote and demanded President F W de Klerk step in — one day after registration ended territory-wide.

Untag officials dismiss the criticism, emphasising instead that in the absence of recognised Namibian citizenship anyone who meets legislated qualifications — including repatriated Swapo-supporting exiles — is quite acceptable.

Some 10 000 people, white and black, from SA registered at two stations in southern Namibia. Before he returned from exile, Nujoma claimed in a number of African and Third World forums that SA planned to undermine Swapo by packing up to 150 000 white South Africans into the territory.

Voters older than 18 had to qualify by Namibian birth, Namibian parent-

age, or four years continuous residence at the time of registration.

The tentative official tally of almost 700 000 voters overshoot the estimated national voting strength of 677 000 people.

"It seems to me that the registration process has gone extremely well," John Truman, Untag's deputy head of the registration programme, said yesterday.

"When we looked ahead to it, we could not have predicted this success. The co-operation on all sides was very encouraging and augers well for the election process to come."

In remarks last week, Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said the election would be held from November 7 to 11, and that results could be known three days later.

It suggested he and Untag boss Martti Ahtisaari have agreed to drop cumbersome identification procedures which critics said could add weeks to the count-time.



# Race to finish Namibian laws

CAH T-113 26/07/89  
Winnipeg Correspondent

221

WINDHOEK — Namibian administration officials and United Nations lawyers are racing the clock to round off discussions on draft laws for a pre-independence election six weeks away. Planners hope two proclamations will become law by the end of this week. The laws will regulate voting over five days in November and structure the assembly charged with writing the first national constitution prior to formal independence.

**Bushmen  
'need the  
most help'**

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's Bushman would be in most need of assistance to ensure their survival after the country had gained its independence, Untag said in a radio broadcast through the SWABC yesterday.

"The Bushman community is at a crossroad at the moment," said Un-

tag's regional director at Tsumkwe, Mr Claude Echard of France.

"They are going through difficult times because they have not yet developed a tradition of agriculture that would enable them to face new challenges and even survival.

"They will be among the groups that need the most assistance after independence."

Mr Echard said politics and electioneering were not among the high priorities of the Bushmen.



# Namibia under spotlight

Argus Africa News Service  
MOUNT ETJO (Namibia). —  
A high number of black Namibians and nearly as many of their white countrymen believe that violence and bloodshed can never be justified no matter how important the political goals.

And an even higher number of blacks in the country believe there must be freedom of religion in the country.

These are among several findings made by the authoritative Arnauld Berchstresser Institute of Freiburg, West Germany, during a nationwide survey conducted between April and June this year.

The leader of the research group and eminent academic at the German institute, Mr Heribert Weiland, has been quick to point out that two factors have emerged since the survey was concluded, and might or might not have had a bearing on the results had they occurred at the time it was conducted.

## FIRST SURVEY

One is the outcry which has greeted allegations that Swapo abused those it held prisoner in Angola and Zambia during the war years and the other the increasing campaigning by other political parties in preparation for the November independence elections.

The survey, the first of its kind undertaken in Namibia and its results made public, revealed that of the blacks canvassed, 87 percent — of whom 90 percent were supporters of Swapo — believed violence and bloodshed could

Argus 26/9/89

221

**Many believe bloodshed not the answer**

never be justified no matter how important the political goals.

The corresponding percentage for whites in Namibia was 80.

Eighty percent of the blacks, against 85 percent of the whites, believed that no matter the Namibian government of the future, newspapers should always be free to criticise the government.

However, 91 percent of black Namibians against 34 percent of their white counterparts felt that "under a future government in independent Namibia criticism of government should be controlled for the sake of (national) unity".

Black Namibians sounded a note of optimism when 91 percent of them said they thought race relations would be better in the future, against 68 percent of the whites.

The findings also suggest that a problem of many African nations — tribalism — may not be a principal political feature in the future state: 82 percent of the blacks, against 67 percent of whites,

believe that "tribes will be loyal to the nation".

However, white Namibians, according to the results, remain largely convinced there would be trouble among blacks in the future state — 78 percent of the whites, against 21 percent of the blacks, said yes to the question: "Do you expect problems between black groups after independence?"

Even if uncertainty reigns about the future state's economic programme, 67 percent of whites felt business would run "satisfactorily" while 82 percent of the blacks also thought the same.

A large number of blacks (82 percent) thought there must be no special opportunity for whites and there had to be a system of one-man, one-vote.

The results of the survey indicated that more whites were hopeful about the future than generally assumed.

They said it was clear that if an election were to be held right away, Swapo would get between 50 and 60 percent of the votes and it was difficult to say if the party could get the required two-thirds majority for it to form a constituent assembly.

## 1 400 CANVASSED

Altogether 1 400 people — 850 blacks and 550 whites — were canvassed.

The survey was privately financed and, say the researchers, had nothing to do with the West German government or its South African counterpart.

221  
C/10/16/1985 26/19/85

# Bank fire due to SA links'

ROME. — An unknown anti-apartheid group calling itself the "Huey P Newton-A Lubowsky cell" said it set fire to a branch here of Italy's largest bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), yesterday.

After an anonymous tip-off, police found a note from the "Huey P Newton-A Lubowsky cell" which said the attack was a protest against Italian

economic links with South Africa. Police are studying the claim.

Police said arsonists smashed windows, poured in an inflammable liquid and set it alight, burning documents and files at the bank.

Mr Anton Lubowsky, a leading white member of Swapo, was shot dead this month in Windhoek. — Sapa-Reuter



# San will be vulnerable Untag

WINDHOEK — Namibia's San people will be in most need of assistance to ensure their survival after independence, Untag said in its latest radio broadcast through the SWABC yesterday.

Untag regional director, Claude Echard of France said: "The Bushman community is at a crossroads at the moment. They are going through difficult times in some parts of the (Tsumkwe) district because they have not yet developed a tradition of agriculture that would enable them to face up to new challenges and even survival.

"It is to be hoped that the government will realise that this is a minority group that could easily be wiped out if no particular attention is paid to them."

Echard said politics and electioneering in the present Namibian

phase are not high among the priorities of the San.

"I asked a Bushman what his main worries were and whether he had been intimidated, and he told me his main concern at that moment was that lions were killing his cattle."

Echard said former San soldiers of the South African Defence Force had different concerns from others. "The former-SADF soldiers ask what will happen to them after the elections."

"Others mainly want to know what are the main differences between the political parties and Untag, which they sometimes perceive as one of the contenders in the elections." Echard said Of 1 800 estimated San voters, 2 400 have registered, meaning the original estimate was too low. — Sapa.

# Pre-election scene is peaceful — UN

WINDHOEK — The general situation in Namibia was calm and peaceful, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

He told a media briefing in Windhoek that on Sunday, for the first time since they were deployed, UN police monitors had received no complaints.

Eckhard said it would be unrealistic to expect there would be no incidents of intimidation among political parties during the election campaign.

These were being dealt with by the parties who had signed a code of conduct pledging to keep the campaign free and fair and without violence.

There were isolated cases of violence and intimidation reported by UN police from certain areas "but, by and large, it is calm and peaceful in the territory", he said.

Just under 700 000 eligible voters had registered by Saturday. — Sapa.

# Bushmen 'will need most aid after self-rule'

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's Bushman people would be in most need of assistance to ensure their survival after the country had gained its independence, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) said in its latest radio broadcast through the SWABC.

"The Bushman community is at a crossroad at the moment," said Untag's regional director at Tsumkwe, Mr Claude Echard of France.

"They are going through difficult times in some parts of the district because they have not yet developed a tradition of agriculture that would enable them to face up to new challenges and even survival.

"They will be among the groups that need the most assistance after independence.

"It is to be hoped that the government will realise that this is a minority group that could easily be wiped out if no particular attention was paid to them."

Mr Echard said politics and electioneering in the present Namibian phase were not among the high priorities of the Bushmen.

"I was asking one day a Bushman what his main worries were and

whether he had been intimidated, and he told me no, that the main concern he had at that moment was that lions were killing his cattle and he was wondering how to protect them."

Mr Echard said former Bushman soldiers of the South African Defence Force had different concerns from others.

"The SADF soldiers will ask what will happen to them after the elections. This is their main theme.

"Other Bushmen mainly wanted to know what were the main differences between the political parties and Untag, which was sometimes perceived by Bushmen as one of the contenders in the Namibian elections," Mr Echard said.

The nomadic Bushmen had attracted the interest of the international community long before Untag arrived on the scene.

Anthropologists, non-governmental organisations and journalists continued to visit the Tsumkwe area of Bushmanland where 2 400 of the estimated 1 800 qualified voters have registered for the elections.

The more than 100 per cent registration figure meant that the original estimate of the number of Bushmen had been too low. — Sapa.



ASUS 27/9/89 (221)



AFRICA

# Lock up Koevoet, MPs' group urges

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Former Koevoet members now serving in the South West African Police should be locked up until after the independence elections, a group of Canadian members of parliament have urged.

The four MPs, representing three parties in the Canadian parliament, make the suggestion in a report they drew up after a recent week-long visit to Namibia.

They said in their report they were deeply disturbed to find Koevoet members were free to go home at night. They were also concerned by suggestions that the force be disbanded and sent home before the elections.

"The total release into Namibian society of these highly trained and

widely feared paramilitary troops could have a powerfully destabilising effect," they said.

The MPs were also critical of Swapo for not telling the truth about mistreatment of political detainees in its Angola bases.

● More than 1,000 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have volunteered to spend up to six months in Namibia, where they would help UN forces maintain law order before and after the elections.

The Canadian government had requested the Mounties to recruit 100 of their members for Namibian duty.

According to Canadian media reports, the Mounties high command had been opposed to the idea. Senior officers are apparently embarrassed at the overwhelming response from the rank and file.

## 'Canada going softly on SA due to Namibia independence'

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Canada is deliberately soft-peddling its policy on South Africa so as not to endanger the Namibian independence process.

This is the view of three senior members of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, who recently briefed Canadian media.

The officials, who did not want to be named, have been quoted in the Canadian press as saying there was "a desire not to upset the final stages" of Namibia's road to independence.

### "WEANING MOTHER"

One spokesman said: "People who really care about southern Africa don't want Namibia to come off the rails. It's not an ideal time to disturb the weaning mother (a reference to South Africa)."

Another official said South Africa

was going to remain an important Canadian foreign policy focus. He suggested any new initiative on the issue, however, was likely to come from next month's meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in Kuala Lumpur.

Meanwhile, External Affairs Minister Mr Joe Clark has said in a letter to a Canadian newspaper his government would maintain pressure on South Africa until there was concrete evidence of change.

"We hope change is on the way. But it would be folly to reward talk about reform," he said.

Mr Clark said Canada was unequivocal in its opposition to the use of violence, whether on the part of the government of South Africa or its opponents, and whether aimed at maintaining or opposing the system of apartheid.



AFRICA

# MP has message of hope for Namibia

Argus Africa  
News Service

HARARE. — A white Zimbabwean MP and former staunch Ian Smith supporter, Mr Andre Holland, is to visit Namibia this week with a message of hope for whites there.

Mr Holland, once a deputy minister in the Rhodesian government, broke away from Mr Smith's party soon after independence and is now an active member of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

He said: "My advice to whites in Namibia is to join hands with the new rulers. Walk with them and you will find a tremendous friendship and warmth.

"Do not sit back and sneer as too many whites did in Zimbabwe or try to manipulate the political scene.

"It will take time to reach understanding but by joining hands from the start, it should be possible to avoid the economic mistakes which Zimbabwe is now seeking to rectify."

Mr Holland expects to spend about a week in Namibia where he will join a group of European parliamentarians to observe developments.



## 10 parties in election

By Jon Qwelane and Sapa 221

WINDHOEK — Namibian voters will make their crosses next to the name of one of 10 political parties on the ballot in November. *Star 27/11/89*

The Judge-President of Namibia, Mr Justice H Berker, yesterday granted the applications of 10 parties to contest the UN-supervised election.

The parties are Action Christian National (ACN), Christian Democratic Action, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), Namibia National Democratic Party, Namibia National Front, National Patriotic Front, SWA People's Organisation, Swapo-Democrats and the United Democratic Front (not linked to the South African UDF).

Mr Justice Berker rejected the application of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party which failed to produce a list of 2 000 supporters who are registered voters, as required by law.

Political observers believe the DTA and Swapo will be the main contenders for election to the proposed 72-member Constituent Assembly, which has to draft a constitution.

## UN Not Funding Swapo - Ahtisaari

221

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, yesterday responded angrily to a local newspaper which has consistently alleged the UN still supported Swapo financially.

Mr Ahtisaari said it was not his policy to respond to newspaper reports even if they were "misleading, inaccurate and even politically motivated".

But he made the exception in reacting to articles in *The Times of Namibia* which, he

said, had the "obvious risk of confusion" they could sow at this stage of the implementation of the UN peace plan.

The newspaper has twice claimed the UN General Assembly had allocated approximately R4 million "to Swapo's election campaign". Mr Ahtisaari stated categorically that no payment had been made to Swapo by the UN after April 1.

*The Times*, owned by Swapo's main rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said Namibian parties opposing Swapo intended raising the matter of alleged financial support

for Swapo with both Mr Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

At issue are monies the UN General Assembly has allocated to its Council for Namibia which, before Resolution 435 was implemented, was run by Swapo in Lusaka to train future civil servants and other administrative personnel for an independent Namibia.

Said Mr Ahtisaari: "It is difficult to see how this newspaper (*The Times*), acting in good faith, could have so confused the nature of this budgetary report.



# Namibian poll legislation ready

WINDHOEK — UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Louis Pienaar yesterday finalised legislation for the Namibian elections planned for November.

The legislation will be promulgated later this week.

It was understood laborious verification procedures had been dropped from the initial drafts proposed by Pienaar.

The UN and various interested parties have expressed concern that the vote will not be secret if the registration numbers of voters appear on envelopes in which the ballot papers have to be placed. The envelopes were to be destroyed upon removal of the unmarked ballot papers but sources said

it had now been decided to dispense altogether with this method.

In terms of the final legislation, voters will be required to countersign and hand in their registration cards before being issued with ballot papers.

A chemical substance detectable by ultraviolet light will be placed on the hands of voters to prevent them from voting twice.

A spokesman for Pienaar said the chief electoral official, Gert Visser, would go to Cape Town today to finalise the format of ballot papers which had to be handed to printers in the UK not later than the end of this week.

A total of 698 953 voters registered at the close of registration on Saturday.

Ten Namibian political parties and fronts have been accepted to contest

Namibia's independence election and election officials are checking the requirements of an 11th party.

The fronts and parties accepted to contest the election are:

- Action Christian National (ACN);
- Christian Democratic Action (CDA)
- Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA);
- Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN);
- Namibia National Democratic Party (NNDP);
- Namibia National Front (NNF);
- National Patriotic Front (NPF);
- SWA People's Organisation (Swapo);
- Swapo-Democrats (Swapo-D); and,
- United Democratic Front (UDF). — Sapa.

## Churchmen deplore pre-election violence

LONDON — Violence within the groups fighting for Namibia's independence was deplorable but understandable, an Anglican church group that visited the country said yesterday. *Day 27/9/89*

"We are aware that there have been incidents of denial of human rights and the use of torture among and within groups struggling for liberation," said a statement from the group, headed by Archbishop Edward Scott — former primate of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Scott's group was in Namibia from September 10-22 at the request of the archbishops and bishops heading the national churches of the 70-million member Anglican communion worldwide.

"Swapo terror is a substantial problem and it needs to be addressed," said Scott, adding: "War is a dirty business."

He said Swapo had reasons for its suspicion as it had undoubtedly been penetrated by SA spies.

However, Scott said he was "cautiously optimistic" that the elections in Namibia would be free and fair and that a stable government would be established, in spite of 40% illiteracy in a population estimated at 1.5-million to 1.8-million. — Sapa-AP.

## Business Day

### INDEX

1 Family Announcements  
101 - 112 Family Announcements.

2 Announcements  
117 - 122 Announcements.

3 Sales & Services  
125 - 138 Sales and Services

4 Business  
142 - 148 Business

5 Motoring  
158 - 161 Motoring

6 Property  
168 - 174 Property

7 Employment  
180 - 181 Employment

8 ...

### 138. COMPUTERS

#### USED COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

AT type XT personal computers and a large range of demo model printers on sale. All at very good prices.

Phone IAH 836-4741  
Office hours.

### 142. BUSINESS SERVICES

### 1 BUS OPPOR

EXTRA NO 9  
There are n  
ments and  
ONE Ph. (01  
all hours. Re

GENUINE  
Seventy me  
Incl. of s/ste  
350 litre pe  
elec. R550.  
Tel. (024)

Two accuse<sup>221</sup>  
Nujoma

WINDHOEK. — Two former Swapo prisoners have accused Mr Sam Nujoma of inciting them to attack white Namibians after the UN-managed independence programme was underway in April.

The former prisoners, both women, challenged Mr Nujoma to prove in court his claim that they were spies and have sent their accusations to UN officials and diplomats.

The women's challenge was bolstered by the Parents' Committee, an activist group seeking to force Mr Nujoma into court to answer claims that hundreds of dissidents are still missing or have been killed — accusations that have badly tarnished Swapo's image

At 11:45 27/9/89

## Ten parties fight Namibian election

WINDHOEK. — Namibian voters going to the polls in November will have to draw their crosses behind the names of any one of 10 political parties appearing on the ballot papers.

The judge-president of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, yesterday granted the applications of 10 parties to contest the United Nations-supervised elections.

The parties are: Action Christian National, Christian Democratic Action, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Federal Convention of Namibia, Namibia National Democratic Party, Namibia National Front, National Patriotic Front, SWA Peoples' Organisation, Swapo-Democrats and the United Democratic Front.

In spite of the wide array of parties, political observers believe the DTA and Swapo will be the main contenders for election to the proposed 72-member Constituent Assembly, which has to draft a constitution for an independent Namibia.

Representatives in the assembly must adopt the constitution by a two-thirds majority, but it is unclear at this stage whether any one party commands enough support to give it that majority in the elections.



**ON PARADE**

Willem Steenkamp

9774-76175 27/9/89  
221  
**Swapo  
filtering  
may be  
serious  
setback**

THERE is still no clarification on disquieting reports that Swapo insurgents are filtering into the "shallow area" north of the Ovamboland border. This is extremely serious, if true; it not only bodes ill for the independence process but also constitutes a clear contravention of last year's Geneva Protocol.

Local military analyst H R Heitman, writing in the Australian journal *Defence 2000*, quotes intelligence officers as saying that Swapo has turned its conventional-warfare element into an "intervention force" and is giving it refresher training.

Other insurgents, he says, are being prepared to "return to the bush" if Swapo regards the outcome of the election as less than fair.

Heitman quotes his intelligence sources as saying that the "intervention force" may move if Swapo fails to take power in the election, hoping to install a government by force, with international pressure preventing South Africa from interfering. Alternatively, the intervention force might be used if Swapo gains a majority but fails to form a coalition giving it the desired two-thirds majority it needs to dominate.

39  
SKW 28/9/84 (221)

SKW 28/9/84 (221)

## 2 more held over Outjo attack

WINDHOEK — SWA Police have arrested two more men in connection with the hand grenade and machine gun attack on the United Nations regional office at Outjo last month, an official spokesman said yesterday.

Three men, a West German citizen, Mr Horst Klenz (52) and two South Africans, Mr Arthur Archer (28) and Mr Craig Barker (21), are being held in connection with the incident.

A private security firm guard, Mr David Hoaseb (22), was killed in a phosphorous grenade and machine gun attack on the UN office in the northern Namibian town on August 10.

The West German and two South Africans were arrested at Rietfontein in Namibia.

At their first court appearance in the Otjiwarongo Magistrates Court on September 11, SWA Police were granted a court order preventing the publication of their names for 10 days so as not to hamper the investigation.

The three, as well as those recently arrested, apparently in Johannesburg, are due to appear in court at Otjiwarongo today. — Sapa.

# DTA mob runs riot in Katutura township

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A charge was being investigated late yesterday against Swapo's main political rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), that it had not obtained permission to stage a march as required by law.

The investigation follows a bloody attack on Tuesday night on at least 20 homes belonging to supporters of Swapo in the "Owambo section" of Katutura township.

Guns, pangas, stones and bottles were used when supporters of the DTA went on the rampage and attacked houses on which the Swapo flag flew, or on whose doors were stuck posters of the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Yesterday morning many broken window panes, shards of glass and broken car wind-screens and rocks strewn across the roads told of a night of savagery.

According to residents in the area a white man

who happened to be driving through the area at the time narrowly escaped serious injury when he was also attacked by the DTA supporters.

United Nations policemen, who were on the scene shortly after the mob went riot, helped the motorist to safety.

Yesterday afternoon the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, were locked in discussion over the matter.

Mr Pienaar's office said he had ordered a thorough investigation into the rampage.

No permission had been granted the DTA to hold a march.

Swapo and the DTA are signatories to a code of conduct which expressly forbids violence, intimidation and the carrying of weapons of any kind by their members during political gatherings.

The code also requires the signatories to notify both SWA police and UN Police of any gatherings they intend holding.



Katutura violence . . . one of the injured outside his home where he was allegedly stoned by DTA supporters.



# Swapo area <sup>221</sup> under *Sowetan 28/9/89* attack

By Jon Qwelane  
Sowetan Africa News  
Service

WINDHOEK. - A predominantly Swapo-supporting section of Katutura township where almost every house flies the party's flag was attacked on Tuesday night by a group of people chanting the slogans and songs of Swapo's main rival in the coming elections.

Guns were fired, stones and bottles thrown and about 20 houses and several cars were damaged in the rampage which residents said was carried out by members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

## 'Peaceful'

DTA supporters, on the other hand, claim they were attacked by Swapo supporters during a "peaceful" march through the Swapo-supporting section, known in the township as the "Owambo section."

Residents of the damaged section of Katutura said they had seen DTA supporters carrying sticks, pangas and other weapons. During the fighting, they said, guns had also gone off.

## Conduct

Swapo and the DTA are signatories to the code of conduct which was the brainchild of UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and expressly forbids the carrying of weapons or the use of violence and intimidation by political parties during the run-up to the elections.

# Attack on UN building: two more SA men held

Star 28/9/89

221

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two more South Africans have been arrested, bringing their number to four, in connection with the bomb and machine-gun attack on a regional headquarters of the United Nations last month.

Mr Darrel Stopforth (22) of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Mr Leonard Veenendal (23) of Southdale, Johannesburg, have joined Mr Arthur Archer (28) and Mr Craig Bakker (21), both of no fixed addresses, in the cells.

Police in Windhoek said the arrest of Mr Stopforth and Mr Veenendal followed intensive investigations. They were assisted by the South African Po-

lice in Johannesburg.

A fifth man, Mr Horst Klenz (52), believed to be West German, has also been held.

The arrests are a sequel to a hand-grenade and automatic rifle attack on the Outjo regional headquarters of the UN last month.

A Namibian national, Mr Manuel Hoaseb, a security guard guarding the building, was killed in the attack.

Within days police had released identikits of three of the suspects. Identity parades were held and witnesses pointed out the men they believed were involved in the attack.

The men are expected to appear in court tomorrow.



black "namu" as in... their... and the  
Case Tint's 28/9/89 (22)

# Anti-Untag group foiled by police?

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — Police investigators tying up leads between Namibia, Venda and Johannesburg may have cracked a suspected right-wing group planning attacks against the United Nations overseeing force.

Threats have been made in Rundu against a senior official of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and personal security has been tightened around top members of the independence management force.

In an apparently unrelated probe, police said they were no closer to charging an Irish suspect held for the September 12 killing of Windhoek lawyer and Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

Up to seven whites are expected to appear in Otjiwarongo Mag-

istrate's Court today on charges linked to a fatal attack on an Untag district office in August.

At least four of the suspects are known to be South Africans and one is a West German national.

It was not clear yesterday from administration and police what the total number of suspects awaiting arraignment was. Five are known to have made preliminary court appearances — two of them yesterday.

Some of the suspects will face murder charges, linked to the killing at Outjo of security guard Mr David Hoaseb by automatic rifle fire and hand-grenade blasts.

Acting on information from Venda police, Namibian investigators arrested three suspects — two South Africans and a German citizen — at Rietfontein in southern Namibia on September 8. Police at the time said it was suspected they were returning to

the territory to carry out further attacks against Untag.

Last week the three were named as German national Mr Horst Klenz, 52, of Duiwelskloof in Northern Transvaal, and South Africans Mr Arthur Archer, 28, and Mr Craig Barker, 21.

Yesterday two more suspects were brought briefly before an Otjiwarongo magistrate. Suspects Mr Leonard Veenendal, 23, and Mr Darryl Stopforth, 22, were both said to be from Johannesburg's southern suburbs.

Police investigating Mr Lubowski's killing are still holding a 50-year-old Irish citizen unofficially identified as Mr Donald Acheson. With too little evidence to press a murder charge, police are detaining the suspect under immigration law while hunting at least one other man.

Mr Lubowski, 37, was killed by automatic fire from an AK-47 rifle outside his Windhoek home.

CAPL TINTS 28/9/89 (221)

# Anti-Untag group foiled by police?

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Police investigators tying up leads between Namibia, Venda and Johannesburg may have cracked a suspected right-wing group planning attacks against the United Nations overseeing force.

Threats have been made in Rundu against a senior official of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and personal security has been tightened around top members of the independence management force.

In an apparently unrelated probe, police said they were no closer to charging an Irish suspect held for the September 12 killing of Windhoek lawyer and Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

Up to seven whites are expected to appear in Otjiwarongo Mag-

istrate's Court today on charges linked to a fatal attack on an Untag district office in August.

At least four of the suspects are known to be South Africans and one is a West German national.

It was not clear yesterday from administration and police what the total number of suspects awaiting arraignment was. Five are known to have made preliminary court appearances — two of them yesterday.

Some of the suspects will face murder charges, linked to the killing at Outjo of security guard Mr David Hoaseb by automatic rifle fire and hand-grenade blasts.

Acting on information from Venda police, Namibian investigators arrested three suspects — two South Africans and a German citizen — at Rietfontein in southern Namibia on September 8. Police at the time said it was suspected they were returning to

the territory to carry out further attacks against Untag.

Last week the three were named as German national Mr Horst Klenz, 52, of Duiwelskloof in Northern Transvaal, and South Africans Mr Arthur Archer, 28, and Mr Craig Barker, 21.

Yesterday two more suspects were brought briefly before an Otjiwarongo magistrate. Suspects Mr Leonard Veenendal, 23, and Mr Darryl Stopforth, 22, were both said to be from Johannesburg's southern suburbs.

Police investigating Mr Lubowski's killing are still holding a 50-year-old Irish citizen unofficially identified as Mr Donald Acheson. With too little evidence to press a murder charge, police are detaining the suspect under immigration law while hunting at least one other man.

Mr Lubowski, 37, was killed by automatic fire from an AK-47 rifle outside his Windhoek home.

Mr. Link 20 Feb 89



986 717 B 28/7/89  
221

# Violent DTA march violated law'

WINDHOEK. — The DTA, second favourite political group in Namibia's election run-up, apparently violated the law and an inter-party code of conduct by staging a provocative township march that touched off street violence in Katutura on Tuesday.

No police charges had been laid late yesterday, but the DTA could face prosecution for holding a rally without obtaining official approval in advance.

Two people, one of them a child, were treated in hospital for injuries and a score of others were less seriously injured in fighting between DTA and Swapo supporters in Katutura township.

Shots were reportedly fired and rocks and bottles hurled as DTA and Swapo supporters clashed during a DTA march through a predominantly Swapo-supporting section of Katutura about 8pm.

Although each side blamed the other, witnesses accused the DTA of unnecessarily provocative ac-

tions in the politically volatile township.

Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari, angered by the "senseless violence", made the incident a priority discussion yesterday at a meeting with Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said Mr Ahtisaari was "also looking into the facts of the case to establish whether one or more of the political parties have failed to observe the provisions of the code of conduct".

Administration spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux told reporters the DTA had not met legal requirements to notify authorities in advance of the march.

Mr Roux said Mr Pienaar was adamant that "no permission was granted for the rally. Police were not present when the rally started. They were called in once a situation of unrest had arisen", he said.

— Own Correspondent and Sapa



# DTA, Swapo clash as tensions rise

WINDHOEK. — Supporters of the Democratic Turnhall Alliance (DTA), Swapo's major opponents in the forthcoming Namibian elections, went on the rampage through Windhoek's Katutura township this week, further heightening tension in the territory.

Rocks were hurled at Swapo supporters and their houses as a crowd of 2 000 men, all dressed in DTA T-shirts and carrying kieries, pangas and sticks, marched through predominantly Swapo-supporting areas of the township.

Katutura Hospital casualty unit was packed with those injured in the onslaught, with a two-year-old boy and a 36-year-old man in critical condition after having been hit on the head.

The violence came in the wake of growing unrest in Namibia.

## Intimidation

Last week Swapo's Windhoek office was shot at with live rounds twice within as many days, while Untag reports an increase of party political intimidation for September, the majority of incidents being reported in the north of the country.

Throughout Tuesday, groups of DTA supporters marched around Katutura. As dusk fell they congregated near their party's district office and marched on the so-called "Ovambo location", a stronghold of Swapo supporters, flanked by police and Untag monitors.

As the marchers approached, residents of the location came out of their houses to watch, shouting counter slogans in response to the crowd's anti-Swapo heckling.

Then, as darkness fell, the first stones were sent crashing through the windows of houses flying the Swapo colours. Bottles were hurled at bystanders, while others were attacked with kieries and pangas.

Shots were also reported to have been fired, but no-one suffered bullet wounds.

South  
28/9 - 4/10/89



# Swapo rally turnout points to sure victory

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's massive rally at the Windhoek athletics stadium on Sunday was by far the biggest political meeting this sparsely-populated country-in-waiting has ever seen.

The 50 000 Swapo supporters — clad in the movement's striking red, blue and green colours — represented about four percent of Namibia's entire population of 1,2-million people.

It was a massive display of public support for Swapo and a reminder to forecasters that the emotion factor in liberation politics should never be underestimated.

## Damaging allegations

Swapo is favoured to win the November 7-11 independence ballot but analysts are less confident in predicting whether Swapo will win the crucial two-thirds majority which will enable it to formulate an independence constitution alone.

Damaging allegations by some 200 refugees — who claim they were wrongly condemned of being South African spies, detained and tortured in prison camps in Angola — appear to have eroded Swapo's support among groups such as the Namas and Damaras.

Nevertheless, the first nationwide opinion survey of political attitudes in Namibia — conducted by Dr Heribert Weiland of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute — found in a report published this week that 80 percent of blacks support Swapo, 60 percent of them strongly.

Weiland said this would mean that had the election been held in June, Swapo would have achieved a two-thirds majority. No follow-up research has been done since Swapo leaders and the political detainees returned in June and July respectively.

Another interesting finding was that more whites (73 percent) are hopeful about the future than blacks (57 percent). However, a large proportion of whites who are hopeful about the future believe that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance can defeat Swapo in the ballot.

But the survey shows that a maximum of 74 percent of whites and less than 20 percent of blacks support the DTA.

At Sunday's rally Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, wearing a brightly-coloured beret and matching scarf in the Swapo colours, gave the fullest exposition yet of the movement's concept of "national reconciliation" which has emerged as the main theme for the independence election.

It was a day for a rededication to the goals of the liberation struggle; a pause to reflect on its achievements; to salute its heroes; and to reflect on the correctness of the path that had been chosen, said Nujoma.

There was a sense of history when Swapo's director of elections, Hage Geingob, introduced the leaders of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) for the first time since their return.

## National unity

They included Defence secretary Peter Muesihange, Plan commander Dimo Aamambo and Plan chief of Security Solomon "Jesus" Hauala.

Nujoma's central theme, however, was that of reconciliation and the need for economic reconstruction, a redistribution of social services and land reform in the context of a mixed economy.

He made it clear that a Swapo programme to redress the balance between white haves and black have-nots would stop short of wholesale nationalisation and would set as a priority incentives for foreign investors.

He assured Namibians that Swapo would not impose a one-party system on them against their will. Swapo would seek to assemble a government of national unity.

221

28/9 - 4/10/89.

SOUTH



# DTA cancels proposed march 221

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turn-halle Alliance cancelled a proposed march through Katutura township last night at the request of the Acting Commissioner of Swa Police, General Piet Fouche, the spokesman for the administrator-general, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

According to the provisions of a proclamation, political parties must give the police three days' notice of proposed political gatherings.

Mr Roux said the required notice had only been given yesterday morning

and the procession would therefore have been illegal.

On Tuesday night the DTA held a march through a section of Katutura that ended in violence with Swapo supporters.

Mr Roux said police were investigating this incident and it would be up to the Attorney-General to decide if anyone was to be prosecuted.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, appealed to all political parties to behave responsibly. — Sapa.



# UN may take up 'AWB link' with SA

By Jon Qwelane  
The Star's Africa News Service

STAR

WINDHOEK — United Nations officials in Namibia have been surprised by the revelation of an AWB link to the attack on the UN office at Outjo, and may make representations to the South African authorities about it.

Officials of the UN monitoring force, Untag, were today studying news reports before deciding whether to take the matter up with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Police confirmed here today that a sixth man has been arrested in connection with last month's grenade and machinegun attack on the UN regional headquarters, in which a guard was killed.

The identity of the man was not disclosed, and police said he was still being held in South Africa and would probably be handed over to them next week.

The arrest has heightened speculation that the "AWB connection" in the attack on UN offices may be greater than at first imagined.

AWB LEADER

221

29/9/89  
One of the four men already in police custody is Mr Leonard Veenendal of Southdale, Johannesburg, who is AWB leader in Johannesburg. He has been "missing" from his job as a swimming pool supervisor since last week.

Last July he led AWB members in a demonstration to stop a multiracial "swim-in" at the Hillbrow pool, where he worked. He was subsequently transferred to a southern suburbs pool.

The Administrator-General's office confirmed the arrest of a sixth man, but refused to speculate or confirm any political links of any of the

men already in custody.

Mr Craig Barker (21) of Cape Town was released yesterday after he appeared in the Outjo Magistrate's Court with fellow Capetonian Mr Arthur Archer (28), West German Mr Horst Klenz (52), Mr Darrel Stopforth (22) of Rosettenville in Johannesburg, and Mr Veenendal. Mr Stopforth is also thought to be a member of the AWB, but this could not be confirmed. All charges against Mr Barker were dropped.

The arrests are a sequel to one of the most intensive manhunts yet carried out by the Namibian police.

The men will appear in court again on October 11.

## Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.

BEA WINNER WITH THE SUNDAY STAR'S MONTH OF MAGIC

Report by Staff

# Untag 'falls short on wildlife'

AKKUS  
29/9/87 221

By JOHN YELD, Environment Reporter

THE United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) is ignoring environmental concerns that will be vital to Namibia after independence, a leading conservationist has alleged.

The accusation, by Mr Nick Carter, who serves on numerous international conservation bodies, follows deep concern about the administration of nature conservation.

The Department of Nature Conservation was among the hardest hit when South Africa sliced more than R200 million from its support, leading to huge budget cuts in all Namibian government departments.

Mr Carter, from London and visiting Cape Town after a trip to Namibia, noted that there were liaison officers from various United Nations agencies — including the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organisation — at Untag's headquarters.

These agencies had carried out surveys of Namibian water resources, agriculture, health, mining, education and fisheries with the object of assisting the government after independence, he said.

"Although wildlife and environment-based tourism are reportedly second only to mining in economic value, according to the UNDP liaison office no surveys have been done of Namibia's wildlife and environment."

## Unique species

He was also concerned that there was no UN Environment Programme (UNEP) liaison office at Untag. This was a serious omission, he said, particularly because:

- The grandeur of some areas of Namibia compared with that of the Grand Canyon and other wonders of the world;

- The territory was home to such unique species as the desert rhino and the desert elephant of Kaokoveld — both of which had been designated "high priority" for conservation by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) — as well as the ancient Welwitschia plants; and

- The Department of Nature Conservation and non-government organisations had initiated developments of international significance in securing communal participation in anti-poaching and wildlife conservation in rural areas.

"The apparent neglect by UNEP to survey Namibia's natural assets and the great efforts made to conserve them is a serious deficiency."

New Waldorf restaurant



UN asks  
for aid  
to run  
Namibia  
services

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — United Nations officials are calling for international aid to ensure post-independence running of essential services weakened by South Africa's military withdrawal from Namibia.

Officials have also appealed for foreign donors to bolster Namibia's budget, filling a deficit caused by South Africa withdrawing financial aid.

Aid co-ordinators have put a priority on educational and health services — especially in northern tribal regions — largely propped up by SADF professionals.

Some military officials operating as civilians with Untag's approval are still keeping services going in the north of the territory, especially as teachers, doctors, air traffic controllers and communications experts.

In addition, UN officials believe some skilled and experienced South Africans employed in the territory's administration are likely to leave Namibia after independence.

Diplomats said the repatriation programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) needed \$22 million (R59 m) to run a rehabilitation programme for many of the 41 000 former refugees who have come home.

Telegr

# AWB man in court over Namib attack

*Capt. Horst 29/9/87 221*

THE AWB's reputed leader in Johannesburg has been arrested in Namibia in connection with a grenade and machine-gun attack on the United Nations offices at Outjo, northern Namibia.

Five of six men arrested in connection with the attack appeared in court at the town yesterday.

Among them was Mr Leonard Veenendal, 23, a Johannesburg municipal swimming pool supervisor, of 2A Webb Street, Southdale, Johannesburg, who has been identified as the "AWB leader in Johannesburg".

The men were not asked to plead and the case was postponed till October 11.

One of the suspects, Mr Craig Bark-

er, 21, a South African citizen whose address was not known, was released.

The other three are Mr Horst Klenz, 52, a West German citizen, and South Africans Mr Arthur Archer, 28, and Mr Darryl Stopforth, 22.

A private security firm guard, Mr David Hoaseb, 22, died in a phosphorous grenade and machine-gun attack at Outjo on August 10.

Police arrested Mr Klenz, Mr Archer and Mr Barker at Rietfontein in southern Namibia.

The head of the Windhoek Criminal Investigation Department, Brigadier Tommie Thomasse, told Sapa yesterday that a sixth man had been arrested and that the investigation was continuing. — Sapa



(22)

# Swapo shows its strength ... and its vulnerability

SAM Nujoma turned up at Sunday's rally in scarf and hat more befitting a European winter than the Windhoek sun, to speak to a crowd gaily dressed up and marching to Africa's last but one *Uhurru*.

In his speech, he appeared to embrace Western concepts of justice and democracy. But a few statements jarred. In a phrase that was meant to reassure, but had the opposite effect for some, Nujoma said: "Swapo has no intention of imposing a one-party system on the people of Namibia against their will."

He told the crowd Swapo respected the democratic and human rights of all, but said nothing of the lingering detainee scandal in its own ranks.

Perhaps the only comment on that was the presence on stage of the head of intelligence and counter-intelligence of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), Solomon "Jesus" Haulala, dubbed by those who claim they suffered at his hands "the Butcher of Lubango".

A few months back — when the detainee revelations were still fresh — Swapo leaders promised that those guilty of torture would be punished. If that pledge still exists, it is on hold until after the election. In recent weeks, Swapo's response to the allegations has reverted to the "this was

The huge turnout for the Swapo rally indicates the organisation still has massive support — but the taint of the detainees scandal lingers. By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

war" line and bland allegations that the detainees were spies.

At a Khomasdal rally a week before Nujoma's appearance, maimed former guerrillas were wheeled out as evidence of the havoc wrought by spies. Videos of "confessions" of detainees are circulating in Katutura.

Swapo's position is likely to be bolstered by the fact that the United Nations team which investigated claims that Swapo is still holding detainees in southern Angola has returned without finding any.

The UN report, which has been delayed until next week, is unlikely to close the book on the detainee saga. The Parents' Committee of former detainees and their relatives is not surprised Swapo did not leave detainees in underground dungeons waiting to be discovered by the UN.

This week two women accused of being spies challenged Nujoma to prove the charges in a court of law. Ilona Amakutwa and Leeefa Martin-Hardley, who say they were dedicat-

ed Swapo members before being tortured and thrown into dungeons, wrote an open letter to Nujoma.

In their letter the two say that after "languishing for years in those god-forsaken dungeons", they tried their level best on their release to find a solution to the problem.

They sought a meeting with respected Swapo leader Andimbo Toivo ya Toivo, one of those the torturers had attempted to get people to implicate. They got to meet Nujoma's wife, Kowambo, who was also detained earlier this year. They said they were ready to forgive Swapo and reconcile with those who tortured them "but only after you (Nujoma) have told the people of Namibia the truth".

They said they had spoken to Nujoma three times while in jail, telling him of their innocence, the torture and conditions but "every time you turned your back and left us where we were brutalized".

Some Swapo members are privately very unhappy with the detention saga, but no-one is willing to come forward to publicly express dissent.

The only visible sign on Sunday that something was amiss was when the Plan commanders were introduced in a surprisingly cursory way.

The massive turnout for Sunday's rally — up to 50 000 — indicates there has been no big fall in support for Swapo as a result of the scandal.

On the other hand, in the south of the country, where a large number of detainees are from, there has been a noticeable waning of support for Swapo — in a country with such a small electorate, every 5 per cent a percent



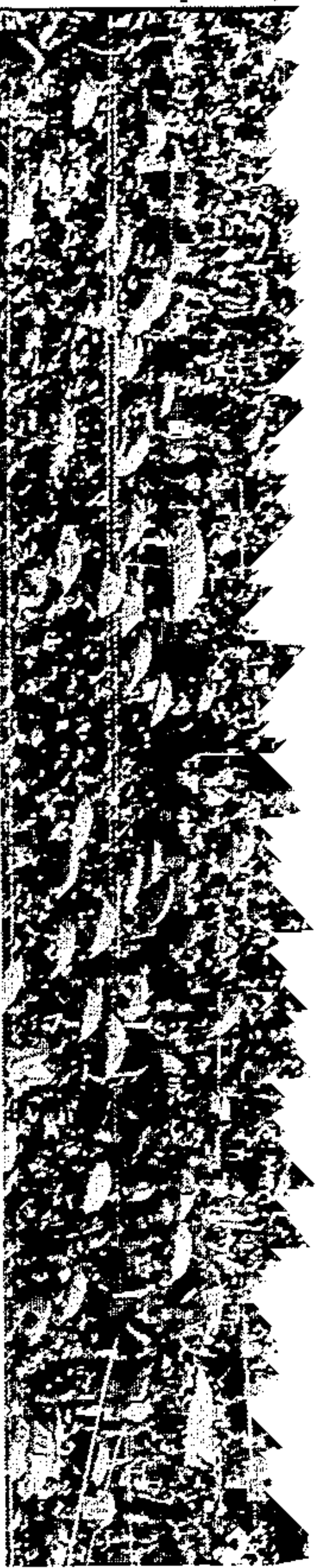
Swapo leader Sam Nujoma





...the support of...  
**Sunday's meeting at Winhoek stadium was one of the biggest rallies (right) ever held by the organisation — indicating there has been no big fall in support for Swapo as a result of the detainees scandal**

Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG



...the possibility of a two-thirds majority fades with every passing day. Perhaps it was in anticipation of this eventuality that Nujoma said on Sunday Swapo did not intend to rule alone in Namibia. He said they would seek "popular support" in formulating policy — a curious admission if one remembers Swapo still publicly says it will win 90 percent of the vote.

# 'Weeds amidst the true corn': Inside Swapo's prisons

MY combat name, Mistake, started as a school nickname: because I was Swapo, I was seen as a rebel. I am 27 now, was born in Omaruru. I started high school in 1976, but in 1979 left Namibia for Angola after the commemoration first anniversary of the Cassinga massacre.

After artillery training, and a battle in which I was a crew commander of nine men, in April 1980 I was called to Plan Command Headquarters. There I met the late army commander, whose combat name was Pondo. He promoted me to secretary of the Special Task Force — what was later called Volcano, then Typhoon Unit. That made me fourth in command.

One of my first missions was to Damaraland. We set out in March 1981, 35 men, all heavily loaded with weapons, ammunition and mines which we were supposed to cache.

Soon the SADF was on our track. The problem with guerrilla war is that you have to walk, and if you walk, you leave a spoor. We split our group in two, I led the one and later learned the group was all captured.

We were now trapped in the desert, and the SADF kept us from water for a week. We had to abandon people as they collapsed. All but four of us died of thirst.

I decided we must return to Angola. There we were kept isolated for some months while we recovered, and told that we must not tell what had happened to us. One of us went mad.

Later I was recalled and sent to a leadership course in East Germany where they taught philosophy and political economy at the Rostok Academy. They made me an honorary lieutenant, with stars to wear on my shoulders.

Katamula, organised the First Scientific Seminar at Cuanza Sul (Swapo's main refugee camp in the Lubango area) in August 1982. He was recognised as the only strong Marxist in the Swapo leadership. He is an alcoholic now. Members of the Central Committee and Politburo were present.

The main aim was to table and rectify problems in Swapo outside Namibia. These included the inactivity of the Youth League outside the country; abuses of girls and so on by the leadership; the practice of sending illiterate people on scholarships (the Bulgarians and Hungarians had several times written "Unteachable" on such people's papers and sent them back).

At the seminar there was deep dislike and distrust of non-Ovambos, among the old guard and the rural peasants from northern Ovamboland. They called Nama- and Herero-speaking Namibians *Kwangala*, which means somebody with nothing. They were suspicious of all outsiders.

Back with the unit, it began to seem to me that from 1982, something strange was taking place. We listened a lot to radio. One day in late September, when listening to Radio RSA, I heard on the news that the name of Swapo's Volcano unit will be changed to Typhoon. Next day at 11 am we received a radio message from the Military Council saying that the name would be changed to Typhoon.

I was beginning to be uneasy about the General Staff. At that time the Military Council had recently had its members increased to 64. It included Swapo's President, Sam Nujoma, who was also Plan Commander in Chief, and Peter Nanyemba, the Secretary of Defence. The Plan staff and line commanders were on

Johannes "Mistake" Gaomab was a commander of Typhoon, the elite task force of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan). Like many others, he was accused of being a South African spy, tortured and kept prisoner for five years. He returned to Namibia in July. This is a shortened version of his account

and the top commissars.

The Military Council met only once a year, so there was a 14-member General Staff to execute its policies. Nanyemba was on it, but his deputy Richard Kapel was chairman. Also on it were Dimo Amaambo the new army commander (Pondo had died in a mysterious landmine explosion), and the deputy army commander, Solomon Hauuala, combat name Jesus. Jesus was also head of Security, and so Jesus commanded both the intelligence and counter-intelligence operations. The intelligence chief under Jesus, James Auala, was on the General Staff though not the Military Council, until he was detained in 1986.

While busy preparing for a mission to the Kaokoveld, I heard over Radio RSA a report which said Typhoon was on the northwestern front, giving our exact location and listing the weapons we had.

I phoned Jesus, and said, the enemy knows all the details of our position and had been decided that they should go, and they must go. The entire unit was taken.

At this time Nanyemba, was busy replacing members of the old guard in the

military hierarchy. He was trying to replace illiterates with literates. Illiterate people can be blown about by any opinion and rumour, which are often their main sources of information.

Jesus Hauuala depicted what Nanyemba was doing as a policy which favoured only southern Namibians. In fact Nanyemba's choices were usually young, urban and educated. That there were many Ovambo's among them did not count with the old guard: educated Ovambos were considered deculturated — *Mbutidis* or weeds between the true corn.

Nanyemba's reshuffle offended many Kwanamas (the largest Ovambo subgroup). So Jesus aligned himself with the Kwanamas, and encouraged them to perceive Nanyemba and the educated young as a threat. Nanyemba was killed in a car crash at Lubango on April 1, 1983. Without his protection, the educated officials in party and army were purged as Jesus pleased.

In 1983 the Cubans gave me an honorary majorship. I was on my way from Plan to Typhoon HQ on March 26 1984 when we were intercepted by four Swapo security men who took me straight to Kilimanjaro prison. I said who told you to arrest me? They replied, the acting commander Jesus. They took my AK-47 and the leader said, take that dog to a cell.

Next day, they told me to recount my biography. I did. Then they said, but you have forgotten something very important. What, I asked. When you were recruited by the South Africans. They made me strip off, and when I was naked, they began to beat me.

My interrogation continued on and off for about six months. The tortures varied: early on I was slung horizontally between two branches of a tree by my wrists and

ankles to be beaten.

At one point they sat me on live embers and I was badly burnt on the left buttock. This became infested with the worms that come from those blue flies and several times medics sliced the infested flesh off before it started up again. I did not incriminate myself, but at the end of it I was sick and could not walk.

The interrogators were considering whether to put me away. One Foreman said, let us just knock him off. But another Makuba said, this man has made a contribution, and he has not confessed. Let him die on his own if he is going to.

My torture started again in 1986. By then many of the prisoners had advised me to confess, saying I would not survive otherwise. So I told them that the boers had sent me on a reconnaissance mission, I had been trained by them at Kamangab in September 1979.

This year we were released and returned to Namibia. That story has been told. We used what media we could to make people know that there were fellow captives from Angola who were not back.

We did not create ourselves as enemies of Swapo or as an opposition to Swapo. We do not aim to destroy Swapo. It is an aim for justice, and human dignity, and to save the lives of those who are still being held.

One of my deputies, who was also in the pit, is now most bitter and utterly opposed to Swapo. But for me and others like me, it is only that security clique which is guilty of these crimes. Swapo has great support in this country, people who are innocent and knew nothing about what was happening. It is not a question of destroying Swapo, it is a question of ridding ourselves of pollution.



# DTA calls off march through township

CAP- Tm's  
29/9/89 (221)

WINDHOEK — DTA leaders caved in under United Nations anger and a threat of prosecution yesterday and called off a planned township march after an earlier procession triggered street fighting.

Untag supervisor Mr Martti Ahtisaari urged administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar to intervene when DTA organisers said they planned a march through Katutura township at dusk yesterday.

An earlier march on Tuesday evening — conducted illegally and described by Mr Ahtisaari as provocative — touched off clashes between rival DTA and Swapo followers in a heavily Swapo-supporting section of the township.

Two people, one of them a child, required hospital treatment for injuries and about 15 others were also hurt in fighting that spilled into houses and left cars damaged.

Mr Pienaar said organisers of Tuesday's march had not met legal requirements to alert authorities three days in advance. Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux yesterday said police may prosecute the DTA under proclamation AG23, which requires advance notice of political parties.

During a four-hour meeting on Wednesday with Mr Pienaar, Mr Ahtisaari provided photographs and testimony by Untag police monitors on the fighting and asked that the evidence "be sent to the prosecuting authorities". — Own Correspondent





Sam Nujoma



Dirk Mudge

# NAMIBIA STRIDES TO INDEPENDENCE

By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service ■ Windhoek

**N**AMIBIA took another stride forward to independence with the agreement this week between the United Nations and South Africa on the final draft of the electoral law.

The law will be gazetted in a few days' time.

By the end of the period set aside for the registration of voters, 698 953 Namibians almost 22 000 above the projected total — had entered their names on the common voters' roll.

But problems remain.

On Tuesday night, the bloodiest fighting in a long time took place between supporters of the two main rival parties competing for political supremacy in the country, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

At least 20 houses in the predominantly Swapo-supporting "Owambo section" of Katutura Township, Windhoek, were extensively damaged. A number of people were seriously injured, among them a two-year-old boy whose skull was cracked by a rock which hit him as he sat in the lounge of his parents' home.

**T**HE irony of the clash was that it took place a few hours after the United Nations mission reported that, for the first time since its arrival in the country, no complaints of violence and intimidation had been received.

Both the United Nations and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, strongly criticised the DTA for staging an illegal march, and the party in turn replied by asking for permission to hold another march in the same part of the township a night later. The request was refused.

SA and the UN agree on the final draft of the electoral law

*W/E Argus 30/9/89 221*



*cont ↓*



The return to Windhoek this week of a delegation sent to Angola and Zambia by the United Nations to search for the "hundreds and hundreds" of people allegedly still being held prisoner by Swapo at its camps sent expectations soaring, and the findings which United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was to announce have been delayed because the delegation is "still sifting through data".

Mr Ahtisaari will reveal the findings personally next week, but various quarters have already questioned the delegation's credibility, saying it had no independent members.

**T**ODAY, 18 days after Swapo leader and prominent Windhoek advocate, Mr Anton Lubowski, was shot dead with an AK-47 assault rifle outside his home, there has still been no indication when a killer or killers will be brought to court.

Police are "hopeful" the murder will be solved, but all has been relatively quiet since 50-year-old Irish passport holder, Mr Donald Acheson, was arrested a day after the killing.

The possibility of Mr Acheson being deported as a prohibited immigrant — police say he entered Namibia illegally — has not been ruled out.

The surprise of the week was the revelation that the ultra-rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbewiging (AWB) may have been involved in the machine-gun and grenade attack on the regional headquarters of the United Nations in Outjo, in which a security guard was killed.

Two Capetonians — Mr Arthur Archer, 28, and Mr Craig Barker, 21, — were among five men originally arrested in connection with the attack. Charges against Mr Barker were dropped on Thursday and he was released.

Among the accused is Mr Leonard Veenendal, 23, of Southdale in Johannesburg. He is known to have strong AWB ties and was recently involved in attempts to stop "apartheid-busting" at swimming pools owned by the Johannesburg City Council.

**T**HE United Nations in Windhoek was yesterday studying reports about Mr Veenendal's connections in South Africa, and there was a strong possibility it would protest to the South African government.

Most Namibians, including many in rightwing circles, continue to be concerned about the existence of the "Koevoet" paramilitary unit, which has been linked to many acts of alleged intimidation.

A far-reaching statement concerning the unit, which has since been confined to base, is expected from the authorities shortly. The founder and commander of Koevoet, General Hans "Sterk Hans" Dreyer, is on leave and speculation is rife that he will not come back.

One of the more visible political parties in the country, the United Democratic Front — it has no connections with its South African

namesake — gained a stronger hand on Thursday with the decision by the Caprivi African National Union, a former affiliate of Swapo in exile, to join it.

Perhaps the most welcome news for Namibia was brought by the United Nations deputy special representative, Mr Joseph Legwaila, when he returned from Oslo where he attended a meeting of donor countries and agencies to the Third World. While stressing that the meeting did not take decisions for a future independent Namibia, and that he had attended as an invited guest, Mr Legwaila said the outcome of the discussions was that "Namibia will drown in aid and investments" after independence.

**T**HERE was a lot of interest in the new country abroad, and donors had indicated their willingness to help with resources during the transition and after independence.

With agreement reached on the electoral law, the final and perhaps toughest obstacle is about to be tackled by Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari when they draft the legislation providing for a Constituent Assembly.

In theory it is Mr Pienaar's job to write the law, but for it to pass, Mr Ahtisaari must give his approval.

In the meantime the country is praying for an end to the extensive heatwave which has plagued it for the past week — the last rains fell in April.

According to legend the first rains always coincide with the opening of the annual Windhoek show.

The show opens today.

# Controversial Koevoet unit disbanded today

WINDHOEK — The controversial Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, formed 11 years ago to fight Swapo in the bush using more or less the same tactics employed in guerilla warfare, disbands today.

The announcement was made late yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria, and Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Windhoek.

## UN Resolution

Though Mr Botha and Mr Pienaar did not refer to it in their statements, it is widely believed that United Nations Resolution 640 calling for the "dismantling of Koevoet and its command structures" may have influenced their decision to do away with the feared unit.

Mr Botha said Mr Pienaar had informed UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, that "ex-Koevoet members will be demobilised with effect from Saturday, September 30".

The decision was taken after assurances by both Mr Ahtisaari and the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that Swapo members in Angola and those who had returned to Namibia did not pose a threat to the country's security.

Said Mr Botha: "Should the maintenance of law and order in Namibia be threatened, the Administrator-General will take such measures as he may deem appropriate within the framework of the settlement plan, in order to effectively discharge his responsibilities."

30/9/89 JON QWELANE

221

Mr Pienaar said a heavy responsibility rested on Dr de Cuellar and Mr Ahtisaari, and the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) was responsible for monitoring the restriction of Swapo members to their bases in Angola.

"Untag is also responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the ceasefire are observed by all parties, and supervised by its military component.

"The ceasefire provides that there should be no tactical troop movements or cross-border movements," Mr Pienaar said.

In the southern African context the initiatives of South Africa, Cuba and Angola had also furthered efforts to obtain a peaceful resolution of conflicts in the sub-continent, he added.

"Given the commitment of the entire international community to this process, I am confident that our joint efforts will ensure that it will be successfully and peacefully completed in accordance with the settlement plan," Mr Pienaar said.

## Storm of criticism

He did not give the number of the Koevoet men who would be demobilised, but said it would be those in Oshakati.

Koevoet has been at the centre of a countrywide storm of criticism recently, with protests coming in thick and fast, both locally and from many quarters abroad as well.



221  
**Last of  
camps  
to close**

Star 30/9/89

THE Döbra reception centre 17 km north of Windhoek was the first of a number of similar "camps" set up by the United Nations to receive thousands of refugees returning home to Namibia.

It is also the last still housing a few remaining former exiles — yesterday there were 240 still resident — but workers have already begun to pull it down.

By yesterday 41 748 refugees had returned to Namibia, of whom 39 126 had already been reunited with their families. Many others had come back by road across the Oshikango border post in northern Namibia and did not use the transit facilities provided by the UN.

Döbra was a "quickie" home — each of the 400 tents was big enough to accommodate comfortably a family of four, and there were adequate water and ablution facilities for its daily population which at its peak, was more than 1 500.

A well-stocked kitchen prepared balanced meals for the thousands who went through the centre, and refuse was collected regularly.

Most of the UN mission's budget of \$38 million (R104 million) was spent on repatriating the exiles and making them as comfortable as possible at centres such as Döbra.

● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.



CMA Times

30/9/89

## UN closes reception centre 221

WINDHOEK. — The Dobra reception centre outside Windhoek used to accommodate returning Namibian exiles and refugees was being dismantled and officially closed yesterday, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said here.

Dobra is the last of five such centres where returning Namibians from 44 countries were housed temporarily under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

To date, 41 748 returnees have come home to participate in the country's November independence elections.

Mr Eckhard said that while the official repatriation had ended, an "on and off trickle" of returnees was still expected.

Provision had been made for these people at secondary centres around the country, he said. — Sapa



CAA Tint 30/9/89 221

# Koevoet to be disbanded today

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's police paramilitary unit, Koevoet, is to be disbanded from today after months of allegations and counter-allegations concerning its conduct in Namibia's United Nations-supervised transition to independence.

In Pretoria the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar had informed the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, that former Koevoet members at Oshakati would be demobilised from today.

The decision was taken after assurances had been given by Mr Ahtisaari and UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar that armed Swapo personnel in Angola and those who had returned unarmed to Namibia did not pose a threat to the security of the country and its people.

Mr Botha said in a statement that Mr Pienaar remained pri-

marily responsible for maintaining law and order and would take appropriate measures if security was threatened.

In Windhoek, Mr Pienaar said in a statement that the UN settlement plan stipulated he would be responsible for law and order but similar responsibilities rested on the UN Transition Assistance Group.

"Untag is responsible for monitoring Swapo troop restrictions to bases in Angola."

Other functions of Untag's military component included surveillance of the border between Angola and Namibia, the prevention of infiltration and ensuring that the provisions of the ceasefire were observed by all parties.

"I also draw comfort from the continued commitment of the international community to the successful conclusion of the settlement plan," Mr Pienaar said.

"In the Southern African context, the initiatives of South Africa, Cuba and Angola have also furthered efforts to obtain a peaceful resolution of conflicts in

the sub-continent.

"Given the commitment of the entire international community to this process, I am confident that our joint efforts will ensure that it will be successfully and peacefully completed in accordance with the (Namibian) settlement plan."

At the end of last month, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution expressing concern "at reports of widespread intimidation and harassment of the civilian population, in particular by Koevoet".

It demanded the disbandment of Koevoet and requested Mr Perez de Cuellar to submit a report by the end of this month on the implementation of the resolution.

UN personnel reported that Koevoet members had been harassing civilians since the implementation of the UN process on April 1, but spokesmen for Mr Pienaar countered that only four percent of the allegations were verifiable. — Sapa

221

# Churches tell DTA: Go to hell with cash

By JON QWELANE  
Weekend Argus  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance could take its money and "go to hell" and not expect the church to betray its conscience, the Council of Churches of Namibia told the political party yesterday.

The reason the church body was sending the politicians to the hot place was an advertisement in Namibian rightwing newspapers, placed by the DTA, offering a reward of R10 000 to any one who could provide information leading to the unearthing of alleged Swapo camps in neighbouring countries, where detainees were allegedly still being held.

### In confidence

The DTA promised to deal with all informants in confidence and included among those from whom it wished to solicit information the Council of Churches of Namibia as well as members of Swapo's military wing.

Council secretary-general, Dr Abisai Shejvali, reacted

very strongly to the advertisement and accused the DTA of not being serious with the cause of the Namibian people.

Dr Shejvali said: "When the DTA was in power (as the transitional government) they were fully responsible for killings, detentions and torture of our people.

"Even with the implementation of resolution 435 they did not stop some of these things. They continue to intimidate people, try to break resolution 435.

### "We know them"

"They are here to look after the interests of the South African government, and we will not be fooled by them. We know them."

The council said it remained fully committed to the struggle for justice and had never compromised in the struggle for human rights and against the violation of human dignity.

"We were never bought with money to betray our just cause. So, the DTA can go to hell with its money. No amount of money can buy our conscience," he said.