

SWAPO

JANUARY — MARCH 87

NEWS AND VIEWS



Fighting for Freedom and Justice
IN SOLIDARITY

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EDITORIAL

UDI FOR NAMIBIA IS A DEAD-END STREET

The South African appointed "interim government" in Namibia announced on February 13, 1987 that it intends to move towards a greater degree of formal autonomy from South Africa by creating two additional "ministries," one for internal security and the other for international co-operation, and by adopting a range of sovereign state paraphernalia. The announcement is part of the musical chairs which have been going on in Namibia for years. Since 1978 Pretoria has been experimenting with a host of weird schemes to cobble together some kind of "internal" political alternative to SWAPO. The announcement, which comes more close to UDI than anything we have heard of before, is the latest variation in this recurring theme. By it, Pretoria has, once again, shown that it remains bent on trying to buy itself enough time to exhaust the liberation struggle, led by SWAPO, into a compromise settlement outside UN Security Council Resolution 435.

It is, of course, an absurd pretention that the puppet "interim government" can take charge of "internal security" in Namibia which the South African military power is finding difficult to keep with more than 100 000 troops and expenditure of millions of Rands every day.

The local conscripts, called the South West Africa Territory Force, can never be anything else other than an operational wing of the South African army. It is impossible that Pretoria will actually abandon the prosecution of its colonial war, which it has failed to win for two decades, to a clique of opportunists who neither have a political power base, nor knowledge of military matters.

Thus, the only thing that the puppets will succeed to achieve by this absurd pretention is to assume even more the burden of sharing with Pretoria the unenviable responsibility for the countless atrocities which the South African army of occupation is daily committing in its desperate effort to cow the Namibian people into submission.

The bogus constitution being drafted by Botha's appointees in Windhoek will also never be worth the paper on which it is being written because its authors have absolutely no support from the Namibian people. Besides, it is a sheer illusion of hope for the "interim government" to think that there are countries that are prepared to enter into development co-operation with it at a time when the world is moving inexorably towards the isolation of South Africa because of its apartheid repression at home and its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Except for the lunatic fringe of the far right in places like Bonn, FRG, there are actually no countries or organizations that are ready to extend development co-operation to Namibia under racist South Africa's illegal occupation.

The musical chairs concerning the February 13 announcement are primarily intended to attenuate the abject failure of the "interim government" to achieve anything of consequence over the last 19 months of its existence. The puppets could not even succeed to desegregate a single white school or hospital in the country, something on which puppets Andreas Shipanga and Moses Katjiuongua have staked all their hopes to gain at least a thin veneer of credibility before the Namibian

people. They could not achieve this because their white racist allies in the Windhoek puppet show have refused to give up even an iota of their entrenched socio-economic privileges.

The fundamental point which Pretoria and its puppets in Namibia must grasp is that the path of "interim solution" is actually a dead-end street. No amount of musical chairs and prevarications on the implementation of Resolution 435 will stop the war of liberation being waged by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). Whatever they may say and do,

the puppets will most certainly find themselves in the same position as did Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia — unable to stop the war and to gain international support. In the meantime, the strains of the war will continue to exacerbate the economic and social problems the country is facing. It is thus an indispensable responsibility of every Namibian to demand and work for an immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 as the only peaceful option for an acceptable solution.

1987: Year of rededication to Liberation:
The Struggle Continues!!

New Year Message to the Namibian People

Swapo President, Cde. Sam Nujoma's New Year message to the Namibian people

THE YEAR 1986 has drawn to a close. Like many other years before it, 1986 is ending without the attainment of Namibia's long overdue independence. Instead, South Africa's colonial repression has reached tragic proportions. There is a veritable reign of terror going on in Namibia. The South African army of occupation is daily brutalising the Namibian people and hundreds of workers and peasants are being detained, tortured, raped and their houses, crops and livestock destroyed by the racist troops.

The campaign of terror has also found its sordid expression in the political assassination of Comrade Emmanuel Shifidi at a SWAPO mass rally in Windhoek on 30th November last year. Comrade Shifidi was a veteran SWAPO freedom fighter who spent 18 years behind the bars of fascist South Africa's notorious political prison on Robben Island. After his release from Robben Island in 1985,



The President of SWAPO Cde Sam Nujoma

Shifidi, once again, became politically active. His continued active role in SWAPO made him a target for political assassination by the South African colonialists and their local agents.

Comrade Shifidi was thus murdered because he was a symbol of our people's undying faith and confidence in the inevitable victory of our just cause for self-determination and national independence. In honouring the Namibian victims of colonial brutality, like Comrade Emmanuel Shifidi, we must resolve for the new year to rededicate ourselves ever more to the struggle for liberation.

Apartheid's Bogus Schemes

Dear Comrades and Compatriots, we are entering the new year of 1987 at a time when the South African racists are continuing with their colonial schemes to deny the Namibian people their inalienable right to determine their own future and to freely and democratically elect their own leaders.

Throughout the closing year, Pretoria and its Multi Party Conference (MPC) puppets have been busy working on a bogus constitution with a view to proclaiming a unilateral declaration of independence during the coming year. The racists and their puppets have been working on this bogus constitution without mandate from the Namibian people. They are planning to confront the Namibian people in 1987 with a **fait accompli**, which they will then try to legitimize through an equally bogus referendum. The farce of a so-called referendum will most certainly be conducted under the shadows of the menacing bayonets of the South African occupation army.

Through the imposition of a bogus constitution, the racist South African regime is seeking to protect and entrench its economic, geo-political, ideological and strategic interests in our country, as it denies the Namibian people of their right to genuine independence.

South Africa's economic interest in Namibia is defined by Pretoria's exploitation of Namibia's mineral resources, such

as, uranium, diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, tin and many others. Today, South African companies hold controlling shares in our diamond industry at Oranjemund and copper mining at Tsumeb. They also dominate our fishing industry at Walvis and Luderitz Bays. They, moreover, have important shares in every other sector of our economy, including the uranium industry. This is, therefore, one of the reasons why Pretoria is trying so desperately to hold on to its unpopular and expensive colonial occupation of Namibia.

The geo-political interest of South Africa in Namibia lies in Pretoria's wish to keep our country as a buffer zone against external pressures. More specifically, the apartheid regime wants to keep our country under its colonial domination so that Namibia can become a base of South Africa's sanction busting operations. In the face of the intensifying international pressure for sanctions against the white minority state, Pretoria thinks that a neo-colonial Namibia would serve as a vital relay station for South Africa's troubled foreign trade.

Ideologically, South Africa wants to impose on the Namibian people the regime's local stooges who would be prepared to safeguard the exploitative interests of their masters in Pretoria. These stooges will certainly not be interested or able to improve the living standards of the masses of our oppressed people. They are prepared to allow the perpetuation of class privileges for the whites, and to maintain unemployment and poverty among the black majority of the Namibian people.

Pretoria also has, an important strategic interest in Namibia. She wants to continue to use our country as a launching pad for its destabilisation campaign against neighbouring independent states, especially the People's Republic of Angola. These are some of the main reasons why South Africa is refusing to allow the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the in-

dependence of Namibia, as endorsed in the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Namibian Masses Reject Puppets

The regime and its MPC puppets are afraid of free, fair and democratic elections, under the supervision and control of the UN because they know very well that under such conditions, the Namibian people will elect their own true representatives who would be ready to put an end to white colonial privileges and exploitation; to end unemployment and poverty and open doors for the oppressed black majority to all schools, hospitals, residential areas and other facilities and amenities to which they have been excluded for so long by racist laws and practices.

Dear comrades and compatriots, although 1986 did not bring the long-awaited day of liberation for our country, we can say with pride that the year has been a year in which the Namibian people have made some giant strides in the struggle for liberation.

In the first instance, it can be rightly stated that the broad majority of the masses of our people have remained firm in their rejection of Botha's puppet arrangement in Windhoek. The MPC puppet regime has remained rejected and, indeed, isolated from the people. Tens of thousands of Namibians have come out into the streets of Windhoek, Okahandja, Tsumeb, Arandis, Gobabis, Keetmanshoop, Karasburg, etc, in protests and demonstrations to demand for immediate independence elections under the supervision and control of the UN. They came out into the streets to register their firm objection to Pretoria's continued colonial manoeuvres and intrigues aimed at giving a semblance of credibility to its isolated puppet show in Windhoek.

The Central Committee of SWAPO, therefore, salutes all those Namibian patriots who have so bravely participated in these historic mass political rallies and

demonstrations in response to our clarion call to make the year 1986 a Year of General Mobilisation and Decisive Action for Final Victory. In the light of a long chain of anti-colonial events which took place in Namibia in the course of 1986, it is fitting to characterise the closing year as one that has, indeed, been marked by a renewed general mobilisation in many years and by actions that have been truly decisive in bringing us ever more closer to our final victory.

Combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) have carried out a concentrated stream of military actions against the enemy during the year than ever before. Hundreds of armed clashes and sabotage actions were carried out by PLAN combatants and altogether, a total of 12 South African bases in Namibia were attacked with artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire. Most of these bases were severely damaged and high casualties inflicted on the occupation army. Four South African military transport planes and two helicopters were brought down by PLAN's anti-aircraft fire. Scores of South African military vehicles have been blown up by PLAN combatants, either through direct attacks or landmine explosions.

Through relentless attacks on enemy bases, ambushes and sabotage actions, PLAN succeeded during 1986 to significantly raise Pretoria's price for occupying Namibia, in both men and material. Its combatants have fought with impressive courage and a spirit of self-sacrifice in order to bring about a better future for our nation, thus contributing to the qualitative advance of our struggle.

In this regard, I extend revolutionary salutations and congratulations to the commanders and combatants, men and women of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia. I would like also to heartily applaud, in the name of SWAPO, all those Namibians who, in the face of very serious

danger to their lives, have demonstrated patriotic courage to render all-round support and assistance to PLAN combatants, thereby enabling our armed freedom fighters to accomplish such impressive military feats as they have done over the last twelve months.

In this regard, it is important to repeat the obvious fact that popular support for those patriotic sons and daughters of the Namibian people who are daily risking their lives for our people's freedom, human dignity and social justice, is a precondition for the final victory which we all yearn for.

I would also like to seize this opportunity to salute the Namibian youth for their vigorous response to SWAPO's 1986 clarion call. We have noted with appreciation and encouragement that our youth and students organised rallies, boycotts and protests at places, such as, Augustineum College, the Academy of Tertiary Education, the Welwitchia Secondary School, the Ongwediva Training College, the David Bezuidenhout High School, the Caprivi Senior Secondary School, the Khomasdal Teacher Training College and many others.

This patriotic militancy of the Namibian youth and students is a sign of a rising sun for the future of our country against the cruel shadows of a century of colonial oppression. All in all, our people have, in the course of 1986, come to recognise their own strength and to realise that their own sacrifices are the guarantee for final victory.

The workers, the women and the intellectuals have also been playing their active part in support of the struggle for national liberation. Labour organisations, such as the Namibian Mine Workers' Union, have come into existence in 1986 as part of the NUNW programme to fight for the interest and democratic rights of the workers. This is a new and important dimension that has been opened up in our people's struggle. We, therefore, salute all those trade union activists who have

faithfully implemented this vital initiative.

Women have, moreover, taken various steps in support of the struggle for Namibia's national independence in the course of 1986. Many have provided food, information and other assistance to PLAN combatants. Others have fought against the manoeuvres and intrigues by the Botha regime and its local puppets to divert the attention of the Namibian women from the real political struggle for liberation towards activities of colonial reform, as if Namibia's burning socio-economic problem of poverty, racially segregated education, lack of health care and housing could be resolved without the achievement of independence.

In this connection, I would like, on behalf of the Central Committee of SWAPO, to congratulate all those patriotic Namibian women who have refused to accept the false idea that there is a third way between continued South African colonial oppression and the struggle for liberation.

Call For Rededication

In saluting and congratulating all those Namibian patriots who have actively participated in the struggle and have made sacrifices in the course of 1986, I would like also to point out the fact that not all Namibians have made their full contribution to the struggle. Some have in fact, sat on the fence or opted to beat a cowardly retreat. A few others have lost the courage of their conviction to stay the course. They have compromised our people's just cause. Such incidents of retreat and betrayal are partly due to the fact that our struggle has been long and bitter.

SWAPO recognises the fact that it is the enemy's strategy to prolong the struggle with a view to undermine the Namibian people's century-old patriotic resolve to throw off the yoke of foreign domination. Those who have beaten a retreat or compromised our cause are victims of the enemy's machinations to perpetuate colonial oppression in Namibia.

Against this background, the Central Committee of SWAPO has decided to declare 1987 as the **YEAR OF REDEDICATION TO LIBERATION**.

This requires further sacrifices on the part of those patriots who have already made enormous sacrifices in the recent past by putting at risk, their lives at the different fronts of our struggle.

Further endurance is called for to withstand the agony and rigors of the armed struggle, imprisonment, torture, exile, and other forms of colonial repression.

In rededicating ourselves to liberation, we must remain fortified in our conviction that the primary source of our strength is the unity and iron resolve of our people to liberate themselves. We must guard against the temptations for us to become complacent with the victories scored and advances made in 1986 and other previous years.

In response to directives of 1986, various sections of our population carried out specific tasks to advance the struggle. Since the long-awaited day of liberation has not yet arrived, those specific directives still remain valid. Rededication to liberation calls for the deepening and broadening of the liberation activities initiated during the closing year. This entails combined actions by all the sections of our population — workers, peasants, women, youth and students, professionals and intellectuals, church and community organisations. Actions initiated or undertaken by one section of the population against the colonial order in Namibia, must be actively supported by all other sections of the Namibian society.

I call upon all fence — sitters to assume their full historical responsibilities and contribute their quota to the struggle.

I also urge the lost souls, who because of short term material gains have compromised the interests of the people, to redeem their betrayal and join the patriotic forces before it is too late.

The lost souls are those of you who are serving in the South African Army and its puppet units of the so-called South West Africa Territory Force; those in the Koevoet killer squad, in the colonial police, in the tribal or Bantustan administrations and armies; those working as enemy spies. You must all know that you will most certainly go down with the doomed South African occupationist regime. You must know that the regime's days are definitely numbered. Heavy clouds of ignominy and shame hang over your future. The time is now for you to join the side of Namibia's heroes and heroines whose memory and names will forever live on among the Namibian people, as they will be written on the golden page of our country's history.

I would like to point out the fact that in our **Rededication** for Liberation, we should draw inspiration and encouragement from the knowledge that as we enter 1987 the balance of power is already shifting in favour of our struggle. The heroic armed liberation struggle being waged by PLAN, which will be intensified in the coming year, is already sapping the fighting capacity of the racist troops. We are, furthermore, entering the new year at a time when the politico-military struggle in South Africa itself has created serious cracks in the ranks of the racist rulers.

Still more the force of international solidarity is continuing to lend increasing moral and material weight to our struggle. We should, therefore, not think ourselves as fighting alone. On its part, SWAPO will continue to mobilise world public opinion and to strengthen its ties with the worldwide anti-imperialist forces, above all the independent African, Non-Aligned, Socialist and Scandinavian countries and democratic forces in the West. In this regard, it is important to note that the international pressure for sanctions against the apartheid state is already undermining the South African economy. All these are encouraging developments for us to be ever

more optimistic and confident about the certainty of our final victory as we enter 1987.

Conscious of the fact that the armed liberation struggle is today the main form in which the confrontation between the oppressed Namibian people and apartheid colonialism is being expressed, I would like to call upon the combatants of PLAN to advance vigorously on the battle-field towards final victory. I also urge all Nami-

bians to continue rendering all-round assistance to these brave sons and daughters of our people in order to enable them to speed up the liberation of our country.

Let us all **Rededicate** ourselves to the **Liberation** of our motherland.

**THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES!
VICTORY IS CERTAIN!**

Tribute to Olof Palme, a Friend in Need and in Deed



The President of SWAPO Cde Sam Nujoma with the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme

28 February 1987 marked the first anniversary of the ferocious assassination of the Prime Minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, who was shot and killed by an unknown murderer as he and his wife, Lisbet,

peacefully walked along a Stockholm street on their way home from a movie. Olof Palme was a true internationalist and very close to the Namibian people's just struggle for national liberation and genuine in-

dependence. The heritage of social welfare, democracy and peace that has become regarded as traditionally Swedish was something he wanted others to share, particularly the struggling and developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

As the leader of his country and Party — the Social Democratic Party — over many years, Olof Palme was instrumental in initiating and elaboration of Sweden's development and humanitarian assistance to the National Liberation Movements (NLM) and to SWAPO of Namibia in particular.

The extensive Swedish development and humanitarian assistance to Southern Africa which is channelled through SIDA should be seen within the context of this great Scandinavian Nation's over-all foreign policy orientation. The present economic development cooperation with independent States in the region, notably Angola, Mocambique and Zimbabwe, which started as humanitarian support during the struggle for liberation and independence — forms an integral part of this policy alongside political initiatives to isolate the racist regime in South Africa as well as taking concrete actions in support of the just struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia, directly through ANC and SWAPO and through the United Nations and other international forums.

Sweden's stand against apartheid and racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia is well-known. The late Prime Minister Olof Palme's personal contribution to this principled and the staunch position taken by the Swedish Government, people and public organisations in extending political, diplomatic and humanitarian assistance to the National Liberation Movements in Southern Africa cannot be underestimated when the final chapter of a truly independent Africa is written — with Namibia and South Africa freed from apartheid and colonialism.

The late Swedish leader was totally committed to and participated in the struggle against apartheid and colonialism throughout his adult and political life; which started when he, as a student, collected money through blood donations from fellow students, which was sent to victims of colonialism, apartheid and imperialist exploitation world-over. His very last speech on international affairs also dealt extensively with South Africa and Namibia. Addressing the "Swedish people's Parliament against Apartheid" in Stockholm on 21 February 1987, a week before he was cowardly murdered, Olof Palme, once again, underlined the responsibility of the international community in putting an end to the oppressive, inhuman and evil system of apartheid. He said: "The rest of the world is directly implicated in the continuance of this system. If the rest of the world decides, if people all over the world decide that apartheid is to be abolished, the system will disappear. This is a simple way of expressing this responsibility, and it also shows the classical truth that among those with vested economic interests in the survival of this system there is resistance. There is also hesitation and resistance on the part of the establishment. From those who regard people's longing for liberty as a potential cause of global contest between different superpowers, there is resistance. And all this, in my opinion, is another example of a threat to peace which people must jointly abolish."

Olof Palme lived and died a tireless fighter for Namibia's genuine freedom and independence. His words at the 1984 Arusha Conference on Southern Africa of the Socialist International, the Frontline States, SWAPO and ANC, are and will forever be a source of inspiration for the struggling people of our country. Among other things, he pointed out: "The UN Council has repeatedly and unanimously told South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. These efforts should be supported, as long as they stick to United Na-

tions Resolution 435. But, we should reject the so-called Cuban link, which has no part in the process of Namibian independence and all other links of new conditions for the implementation of Resolution 435. It is an international scandal that the independence of Namibia has not yet been achieved. And we should be prepared to continue and increase our support to the Namibian people, when the day of freedom finally comes."

The late Prime Minister Palme meant a lot to the oppressed, but struggling patriots of our country, as he stood firmly in genuine feelings and expression of solidarity and deep sense of commitment with the struggle for our freedom and human dignity. Indeed, Prime Minister Olof Palme was not only a friend among friends, but a

friend in need and in deed.

Contrary to the sinister intentions of the enemies of social progress, Prime Minister Olof Palme's cold-blooded murder has not, cannot and will never help to recon-
dition the vain cause of dying imperialism. Instead, it has and will continue to inspire our oppressed and exploited masses with the confidence and determination to continue the just struggle of which victory is certain. Olof Palme's internationalist legacy will live on and his great, heroic spirit will continue to cement the fraternal relationship and solidarity between the Swedish and Namibian people. This is even much so in the year (1987) of the Namibian People's REDEDICATION TO LIBERATION and beyond.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES!

Comrade Enerst Kadungure calls for Solidarity in fight against apartheid



Cde Enerst Kadungure

In his opening speech to a Women's Conference in Harare the then acting Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Cde. Enerst Kadungure commented on the efforts being made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in advancing the cause of women in Africa.

Among the areas he highlighted as being of paramount importance to the ECA efforts are the following:-

1. "Training, particularly at sub-regional level, or Inter-country level".
2. "Exchange of information, experiences and skills."
3. "Establishment and strengthening of national sub-regional or regional

machineries for the integration of women in development."

4. "Research Studies and advisory services on Women in development issues."

According to Cde. Kadungure, "The role of women and their integration in the development process in this sub-region and the entire African continent should be conceptualised from the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions existing in the region. The form in which the role and integration of women are manifested may be peculiar to an individual state but the essence of it cuts across boundaries".

"Admittedly during the UN decade for women, developing countries made a very important step forward in the general understanding of the role of women in development as it is presented in documents". While "recent studies report that women in developing countries are doubly disadvantaged," Cde. Kadungure saw women's daily work had in areas such as "food growing, food processing, water carrying, fuel gathering, cooking, cleaning and caring for children" as not being only undervalued, it is neglected.

Cde. Kadungure went further to say that "Women must participate as planners and implementers of the projects that are intended to affect their lives," which he saw as the only way women could "appreciate the benefits accruing from the projects and will be well on their way to becoming self-determining and self reliant."

"The perception of female work as not "productive" that is for not contributing to the gross national product (GNP) often leads to a failure to plan for women's needs. Thus women's activities are excluded from the planning process, hence the contention that the official statistics on the situation of women are deceptive because they refer to only a fraction of the work women actually do. Omitted from the ledgers are ordous and time consuming domestic tasks, which constitute the women's daily workload. Other work not

recorded as far as women are concerned include unpaid labour on the farm or in other family enterprises. An example from this region; usually the wife working in the field is not counted by her husband as one of the workers that help him with the field work. This is the usual answer that most husbands give when asked by the data collector about his piece of information."

"Women have, therefore, not been fairly and equitably integrated into formal sector of industry. They have tended to be economically invisible. Their valuable contribution to development and industrial activities for example, tend to be overlooked. Most of their income is at the micro-level, whether in the earning activities, cottage industry or in the formal sector. Consignentially official statistics on the performance and nature of the market economy or industrial sectors frequently undervalue women's contribution."

"The SADCC report of October, 1986 reports that the position of women in Africa today can best be understood in the context of the implications of varied changes, that arise from the transition from subsistence to market economy.

Practically in all African societies, it was the man who took advantage of the monetary economy as it suited the traditional place of males whose domain lay in the external affairs of the household, for example administration, hunting, fishing, and so on. Thus women whose main concern were in the domestic domain were left out of the economy right from the start. This has had far reaching implications on the role and integration of women in the development process."

On traditions and cultures that tend to sustain the disadvantaged position of women, the Minister said that: "While we accept the need for a sound cultural base to our societies, let us rid ourselves of the belief that whatever is found in our cultures

is either automatically good or permanent. Culture is dynamic and it is this dynamism that enables all cultures to rid themselves of obsolete institutions while allowing them to accommodate and assimilate new trends, and thus enabling them to progress."

The Minister reiterated the difficult position that the countries in the region have found themselves, due to the destabilisation activities of the apartheid regime in

South Africa. He urged women of Eastern and Southern Africa to take the lead in organising activities in solidarity with our sisters in South Africa and Namibia, who are the main victims of South Africa's ruthless and racial policies, particularly those who have become refugees." He urged all the countries in the region to contribute all available, technical, financial and human resources to help those struggling for liberation in Southern Africa.

Liberation Struggle will Continue in Namibia

The Politburo Member and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Theo Ben Gurirab said in the Angolan capital Luanda that racist South Africa and the Reagan Administration have blocked all the avenues leading to a negotiated settlement of Namibia's independence.

In an interview with the Voice of Namibia, Comrade Gurirab said that SWAPO stands ready for a negotiated settlement, but presently the choice has been blocked and, therefore, the armed liberation struggle must continue.

"What we need to do now while keeping the option of a negotiated settlement open, is to continue to fight. And when talks are held, to talk to the enemy. We are fighting," he stated.

Comrade Gurirab further said that at this stage, having spoken about 20 years of armed liberation struggle, having spoken about efforts being made by the racist Pretoria and by Washington to prevent Namibia's independence, it would be a sheer waste of time to continue to dream about a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

He noted, "We want peace in Namibia, we are opposed to war, we are opposed to violence and destruction, but we do not have a choice in the matter." The Namibian people, he said, have no choice, but to continue with the armed struggle and to continue to rely on their means of resisting the occupation.

"We believe, that we are entitled to ask for and receive any support and assistance from the international community," Comrade Gurirab added.

Comrade Gurirab pointed out that Security Council Resolution 435 adopted in 1978 provides a basis for a negotiated settlement. It enjoined South Africa and SWAPO, the two principal warring parties in Namibia to agree to sign a ceasefire, to allow personnel to the UN forces to monitor the transition and elections and eventually the proclamation of independence.

He pointed out that SWAPO has indicated and continues to repeat its readiness and willingness to fulfil these conditions. South Africa on the other hand

continues to refuse to uphold these conditions. Therefore, although a negotiated settlement would be desirable, SWAPO is forced to continue with the war of liberation due to the intransigence of the Pretoria regime to resolve the problem peacefully.

On the question of sanctions, the SWAPO Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that, SWAPO would like to see the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions decided upon by the UN Security Council, because such actions would be legally binding for all the member states of the United Nations.

Comrade Gurirab said that measures adopted by the EEC, The Commonwealth, the Nordic countries and the Non-Aligned Movement members are welcome, but are still limited, because they do not have the backing of the Security Council.

"We certainly would like to keep the tempo going, that is to continue to demand for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. As we advocate sanctions, we should also take due care in reminding the international community that it has also a responsibility to see to it that the Frontline States do not suffer the consequences."

Comrade Gurirab called on the international community to work out a comprehensive programme of assistance with a view to supporting the Frontline States. Such measures should help them not only to withstand the negative consequences of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, but it would help these countries to continue serving as reliable rear base for the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

The Lutherans Re-affirm Commitment to the Namibians



SWAPO President Cde Sam Nujoma with LWF General Secretary Gunnar Staalsett

On the 16th of February this year, a meeting between the Lutheran World Federation, (LWF), SWAPO and Church leaders in Namibia was held in Geneva, Switzerland. The participants present at the meeting were the General Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, Dr. Gunnar Staalsett, the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma. The churches in Namibia were presented by Bishop Kleopas Dumeni of ELOC, Bishop Bonifatius Haushiku of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Windhoek and Dr. Abisai Shejavali, General Secretary of the Namibian Council of Churches.

In his opening address, the General Secretary of the LWF took note of the previous decision of the LWF Seventh Assembly at Budapest in 1984, and those of the LWF Executive Committee, affirming the LWF's commitment on the basis of



Bishop Bonifatius Haushiku

tion with SWAPO of Namibia as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. All the participants reaffirmed UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the basis for independence, peace and freedom in Namibia.



Bishop Kleopas Dumeni

the Christian faith to the struggle for Namibia's freedom. The LWF reiterated its commitment to continue its services to the Namibian people inside and in exile and to the search for a peaceful process toward a free and independent Namibia in coopera-



Bishop James Kauluma

The LWF pledged that also in a free and independent Namibia it would continue to give spiritual and material support through the Churches as they continue to be Christ's church in a free and independent Namibia. As part of its services, the LWF confirmed that it stood ready to facilitate communications which might speed up the independence process. Meanwhile, Comrade Sam Nujoma reminded the meeting of his offer at the January, 1981 UN meeting for a ceasefire, and reiterated SWAPO's readiness to negotiate with South Africa on the basis of UNSCR 435. It was also agreed that peace, justice and respect for human rights were objectives shared by the churches, LWF and SWAPO.

Regarding the concerns of the white minority about their future in Namibia it was stated that UNSCR 435 called for free elections under the supervision and control of the UN leading to an independent Namibia. It is the position of SWAPO that all Namibians will be treated equally as Namibians without regard to colour, race or creed and will enjoy equal rights.

The participants strongly affirmed the



Secretary General of the Council of Churches in Namibia Dr. Abisai Shejavali

role of the Churches in calling on the international community to make every effort to speed up the deliverance of the people of Namibia from the oppression which they had suffered for so many years. The participants at the meeting expressed their firm conviction that the day of freedom for the Namibian people would soon come.

International Women's Day

Remarks by the permanent secretary for Community Development and Women's Affairs at the official opening of the Symposium on "Women and Shelter" to Commemorate the International Women's Day: March 6 1987 in Harare, Zimbabwe.

This day is celebrated by all forces throughout the world under the general theme of equality, justice and human rights. As 1987 has been declared the "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless". The Ministry adopted the theme "Women and Shelter" in line with that declaration to commemorate International Women's Day.

The problem of housing in Zimbabwe is a matter which we feel must not only become the focus of our commitment but

also of our immediate and continuing action.

Women constitute a greater proportion of our population and are directly affected by any housing programmes being implemented. Thus it is important to effectively integrate expressed needs of women in all housing programmes in progress and those planned for the future. May I urge you to devise ways to facilitate women's full integration in all processes of formulating housing policy and in their

designing, planning and implementation.

However we must not ignore the fact that most women are employed in the informal sector and in low income domestic jobs. It is also a fact that women headed households are increasing substantially every year. The central statistics office has revealed the following figures of female headed households in the communal areas, Mashonaland West 28 269, Mashonaland East 54 239, Midlands 59 831, Masvingo 71 047, Manicaland 30 996. Although these figures include de facto heads of households they dispel the myth that men alone are heads of households. There is therefore need to seriously consider the involvement of women in all developmental programmes and in particular, housing.

Your deliberations should also examine the present resources and the credit schemes available for housing schemes for it is important that financial institutions

review their policies and repayment schedules in an effort to meet the needs of the income people. The Ministry is convinced that adequate shelter at an affordable price would be a major step towards breaking the cycle of poverty and marginalisation which is rampant among women.

It is also important for all agencies involved in the provision of housing to publicise the services that they offer so that women who, as already mentioned are directly affected by any housing programme, are in a position to utilise these services. It is also essential for any information on housing projects to be verbally communicated to women who may not be able to read and write in the rural and urban areas. This will enable women to fully understand housing programmes being implemented for them and thus be in a position to make recommendations that suit their needs.

SWAPO Denounces S.A. Killer Squad in Namibia



Cde Helao LaNdadi

Recently the SWAPO Central Committee Member described Etango as a dangerous and Destructive phenomenon: Saying that

... For quite a long time (infact since the formation of SWAPO as a liberation movement), the pretoria fascist regime, has been trying to discourage the people of Namibia not to give their support to the liberation struggle. Either through arrestations of its leaders, or by way of general police intimidation and harassment of the masses.

However, SWAPO being a People's Organisation continued to enjoy the popular support from the oppressed and exploited Namibian people of all strata, that is to say workers, peasants and progressive intellectual groups, such as lawyers, teachers, as well as Church leaders.

This popular support given to SWAPO

by the masses of our people, frightened the fascist Pretoria Apartheid ruling clique. The creation of Etango, a so-called Cultural Organisation, was for nothing else, but for countering SWAPO's political as well as its military activities and operations in the war zones of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi. It was reported that the so-called organizers of "Etango" activities, move around in Koevoet Caspir military vehicles — why? Because actually, "Etango" is a branch of Koevoet. Those who were recruited, or lured with money to work for this fictitious organisation, go from kraal to kraal, with Bibles in their hands. They tell our young people to fight for what they call "true liberation". True liberation to them, means to remain under the jack-boot of South Africa's fascistic rule of terror.

The co-ordinator of the "Etango" activities in Namibia, is a racist boer called André van der Kolf from Transvaal (South Africa). He is not even one of Namibia's settler boers.

Namibians as far as we know, have been with the Church for more than a hundred years. Thus they know what the Bible is. They actually did not need anybody to tell them anything about the Bible — especially if such a person happens to be a racist boer who believes in apartheid.

In northern Namibia, there is one vicious collaborator called Emmanuel Hixulifwa.

He works hand-in gloves with Koevoet and "Etango". He needs to be punished by the Namibian Patriots, for his criminal and collaboratory activities with the enemy of our people — namely André van der Kolf who must pack and go back to apartheid Transvaal. Our people know their culture and do not need his hypocritical advice.

We would also like to warn our young people to be careful and extra-ordinarily vigilant, in order not to allow themselves to be used by the boer enemies against their own people — and more so, against the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Our people must know that "Etango" is nothing it is not really a cultural organisation, as it is claimed a part of Koevoet, that murderous bandit gang, responsible for the killing and disappearances of thousands of Namibian patriots. Thus, whoever joins "Etango" automatically joins Koevoet. Our young people are therefore urged to refrain from having anything to do with that fictitious organisation called Etango". It is Koevoet, it kills you! Join the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, which is fighting to liberate our country Namibia from Botha's illegal occupation.

Let us join hands together to destroy the so called Etango and other reactionary enemy instruments of oppression and intimidation.

Swapo Studies White Namibians' Proposals to break Impasse

Representatives of the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Suidwester (IG) (The Organisation of German speaking Namibians) held talks with the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia on March 12 to 13, 1987.

The talks centred around the future of Namibia, particularly how to break the stalemate over the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

Founded in August 1977. The IG represents the political and economic in-

terests of a significant section of the white community in Namibia.

At the talks the IG representatives explained their position to SWAPO. The group expressed its concern about the lack of progress towards Namibia's independence and about the deteriorating Namibia economy. They attributed this serious situation to the continued colonial presence of South Africa in Namibia which has brought about a prolonged war, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property, as well as uncertainty and insecurity in the country.

They also submitted proposals with a view to breaking the impasse and moving forward to the implementation of Resolution 435.

SWAPO agreed to study the proposals submitted by the IG and provide substantive response in due course.

While the representatives of SWAPO could not pronounce their views on the proposals of the IG, extensive discussions took place on a wide range of issues about the means and ways of breaking the present impasse and about the future of an independent Namibia.

However, SWAPO noted with satisfac-

tion that an important section of the white community had decided to campaign for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435 and to reject extraneous issues, such as the linking of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which has held the independence of Namibia.

SWAPO welcomed this opportunity to meet with the IG, who represent a significant section of the white Namibian community, in a free atmosphere, kindly provided by the Republic of Zambia. SWAPO regretted that these type of meetings could not be held in a free and independent Namibia, due to South Africa's intransigence, which was blocking Namibia's independence.

In this connection, SWAPO reiterated its well known position that it is not fighting against the whites but against apartheid colonialism. Under SWAPO government, Namibia will have enough room to accommodate all those who live in it, regardless of race, colour, sex, creed or religion and will guarantee the equal rights and protection of all its citizens under law.

The Struggle Continues!
Victory is Certain!

Workers must Demand May Day to be a Public Holiday

The SWAPO Secretary for Labour, Comrade John ya Otto, has called on Namibian workers to demand through united action, that this year's May Day be declared a Public Holiday, especially since it marks the 101st anniversary of the internationally recognised workers day. Comrade ya Otto said all activities throughout the year must be aimed at building the forces which will compel the colonial regime to bow down to the wishes of the people.

Comrade John ya Otto, who is also the General Secretary of the National Union

of Namibian Workers (NUNW), noted that the effectiveness of the National Union of Namibian Workers in rallying the workers behind the Liberation struggle can be seen from the growing unity in action of the Namibian workers. In 1986 alone, the Namibian Food and Allied Union (NFAU) with 6 000 members and the Mine Workers Union of Namibia (MUN) with 10 000 members were formed and they have all thrown their weight behind the National Union Namibian Workers.

He added that the formation of the

government can be pressurised by international sanctions.

In this regard, in its aim to isolate apartheid South Africa completely, the People's Assembly resolved to "break off all economic and diplomatic relations, all cultural and sports relations, between Finland and South Africa." To expedite such a move, the People's Assembly proposed to keep a complete list of all multinational enterprises functioning both in

Namibia and South Africa, and Finland.

It further urged that the information on the situation in Southern Africa must be strongly emphasised and proposed the allocation of development cooperation funds to SWAPO and ANC to enable them to open information offices in Finland. Further allocation of funds should be channelled to the Pan African News Agency it proposed.

Book Donation to SWAPO

The British government has donated to SWAPO several boxes of books on education, English language, mathematics and practical manuals.

Handing the books over to SWAPO in Luanda on January 21, Mr. Jonathan Brewer, first secretary in the British Embassy in Angola said the donation was part of British government's "Whole effort to help train Namibian people so that when independence comes, they will be equipped to run the country."

The consignment of books, which are mainly Teachers' Manuals, are worth 5 000 pounds sterling, and are part of the 12 000 pounds sterling books which the British government plans to donate to SWAPO's four educational centres in Angola and Zambia during the course of this year.

Mr. Brewer who also oversees British aid to Namibians and Angolans, added that similar donations of books were made to SWAPO in 1985 and 1986. In another development, SWAPO has commended Nigeria for its invaluable support to the liberation of Namibia.

Speaking in Luanda, Angola, at a ceremony to launch the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia (UNVTCN) at Cuacra-Sumbe and a medical clinic and water improvement pro-

ject to which the Nigerian Southern African Relief fund donated 100 000 US dollars, President Comrade Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO always considered Nigeria as part of the Frontline States. Though situated thousands of kilometres away, Nigeria and its people were always on the side of the oppressed people of Namibia.

He noted that SWAPO enjoyed enormous support in terms of war material, and humanitarian aid from the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The SWAPO President further said that SWAPO has been able to confront the racist regime at all fronts, because of the active support of Nigeria which supplements what the other Frontline States are practically doing on the spot in Southern Africa.

In a related development, President Comrade Nujoma stated that the contribution made by Nigeria and other countries towards the liberation struggle in Namibia enables Namibians who are daily confronting the racist army of occupation to feel strengthened, and that they are not alone in their struggle for independence.

He assured Nigeria, the Frontline States and all progressive forces supporting the Namibian struggle that their support was not wasted as SWAPO will soon seize the

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reigns of power in Namibia.

Presenting a cheque of 100 000 US dollars, on behalf of the Southern African Relief Fund of Nigeria, Nigerian Ambassador to Angola, Chief Victor Chimbudu said the donation was just one other aspect of Nigeria's efforts in supporting

SWAPO's tremendous efforts on behalf of Africa to free the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa.

The Southern Africa Relief Fund of Nigeria is a creation of the Nigerian People in partnership with the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Racist South Africa Koevoet Police harass SWAPO President's mother



The mother of SWAPO President Cde Sam Nujoma, Meekulu Helvi Kondombolo

Information from church members in Northern Namibia has revealed that Meekulu Helvi Kondombo Nujoma, mother of SWAPO President Comrade Sam Nujoma, has been threatened repeatedly by racist South African forces in occupied Namibia.

Meekulu Helvi, a Lutheran who is in her eighties, has been questioned at her kraal in the village of Etunda, near Okahao northern Namibia by the racist constables from Koevoet, the counter-insurgency police, and members of Battalion 101 of

the South African territorial force.

During the days before Christmas, the fascist Koevoet members surrounded Meekulu Helvi's home, "swearing at her and asking about her son. The racist Koevoet pushed and pulled at her badly, although she is old and not in good health." The report indicated that Koevoet constables "went around the neighbourhood shooting their guns, beating people and demanding the names of members of SWAPO."

On December 30, members of Battalion 101 invaded Meekulu Nujoma's kraal. The report says that the soldiers "took hand grenades and told Meekulu Nujoma that they would kill her, and pointed their guns at her, shouting that they would shoot her. They continued to use all kinds of swear words against her, saying she is the mother of SWAPO".

The report said that the people "believe the aim of these enemies is to make this old lady psychologically sick and to kill her because of this pressure." The report ends with a plea: "South Africa should be stopped from such atrocities. The racist Koevoet should be stopped from coming to this old lady's kraal". Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, leader of the Lutheran Church in northern Namibia, has stated that the church will take special care of Meekulu Helvi Nujoma in the future.

Racists take over Catholic Hospital

The South African racist authority in Namibia seized a Roman Catholic hospital last January in a move condemned by the church as "an arbitrary exercise of executive power."

Within a period of one week, St. Antonius Hospital in Namibia's sea-coast town of Swakopmund was deprived through, an arbitrary regimes degree, of qualified doctors and nurses, forcing the church to announce the hospital's closure, at which point the regime condemned the church and took over the institution. One priest has called the situation a "classic confrontation between church and state."

On 23 January the regime announced that it was refusing to renew the work permits of key medical staff at the hospital, all volunteers from the Netherlands. The doctors and nurses were ordered to leave Namibia by 31 January. The church pleaded with the puppet "interim government" to rescind the order or, at least, give reasons for deporting the medical workers.

When no response was forthcoming, and no replacement staff available, the church was forced on 26 January to announce the

closing of the 75 year old hospital.

The "interim government" added insult to injury the next day when its puppet minister of national health and welfare Moses Katjuongua, declared that the church's decision to close St. Antonius was "callous and irresponsible in the extreme." Puppet Katjuongua announced that the government would take over the hospital.

Vicar General Bernard Nordkamp called Katjuongua's statements "contemptuous". They were, he said, "an attempt by Mr. Katjuongua to blame this church for a situation which arose solely as a result of the authorities' action." The Council of Churches in Namibia, supporting its member body, stated that the expelling of workers and the hospital takeover was consistent with the regime's "harassment and persecution of the church." The Catholic and Protestant churches have called for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops and for UN supervised elections in Namibia.

St. Antonius has been run in the past by the church as an inter-racial hospital, including separate wards for white and black patients.

Escalation of Detention in Namibia

Rev. Gabriel Amupolo, 63 a pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, was killed on November 25 near his home at Othika, northern Namibia by "unknown armed men". Lutheran church sources contradicted South African claims that the Freedom fighters of SWAPO killed Amupolo. The Assistant Bishop Matti Amadhila said that the Amupolo family did not believe that SWAPO murdered

Amupolo. Amadhila, who conducted the funeral with 4 000 mourners, said the mood of the people was that the South African radio reports were wrong. They don't believe SWAPO killed him. Amupolo was called from his kraal (Hut) by an armed man about 8.00 p.m. on that evening. It had been raining, and the summer evening was quite dark. According to Mrs Amupolo, her husband went outside

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Racist South African police beating and arresting innocent Namibian people

to talk to the man and did not return. He was found the next morning, shot to death. Bicycle tracks and South African rifle shells were discovered near the body. The police were called, to confirm the identity of the shells, but did not carry out intensive investigations knowing very well that they were the ones who killed the pastor. Having realised that the people had discovered the culprit, it was then that the racist regime issued radio announcements that the death had been caused by SWAPO. According to church sources, people in northern Namibia are skeptical about the South African reports because, during 20 years of fighting, SWAPO has never attacked church personnel or buildings. The source reported that South Africa's counterinsurgency unit, "Koevoet" is active in the Othika area, with a well-documented history of attacks on church people in Namibia. To point a finger to SWAPO is ridiculous for there is a clear indication that Koevoet is to blame.

Andreas Namweya, an evangelist in the

Lutheran church in Namibia has been detained again by the South African occupation forces in the territory. According to a church source, Namweya, 61, was arrested during the week of November 9, but his family do not know where he is being held. Andreas Namweya is an evangelist for the large Lutheran parish at Endola, situated within the area designed as the "Operation Zone". In recent years he has been detained twice by the authorities from January to May 1985 and from August 1985, until January last year. He has never been charged for any criminal activities.

Church sources in Namibia report a new wave of detentions by the racist South African authorities, including the arrest of a number of women, in the north of the country during January 1987. Several members of staff at a secondary school at Onghilla near Tsandi were detained by security forces on 15th January. These include two teachers, Mrs Eva Shaningi and Mr. Martin Abukus, the school matron, Mrs Julia Nulimba Jason, and the school cook, Mr. Thomas Shetwadha. A third

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teacher, Mr. Frans Nangombe, was arrested at the same time but later released. The headmistress, Mrs Iita, has reported that the removal of the staff is causing considerable difficulties and it is proving impossible to run the school properly.

On the same day two men were also arrested in Oghiila, Mr. Abner Lukas Iyambo, a businessman, and Mr. Absalom David Nuugulu. Further detentions were made on the 15th and 16th January in the area of Ombalantu and Nakayale, a few kilometres to the north of Taimi. Those detained include two more teachers, Mr. Abraham Shivute and Mrs Taimi Endjala and two women, Mrs Elizabeth Amukwaya and Mrs Mirjam Filippus. Church sources say that a Mr Ruben Vilho Endjala was arrested by the special police unit, Koevoet, while he was attempting to cross the border from Namibia to Angola. There is a military base at Tsandi, the area is heavily

patrolled by armoured cars and soldiers.

Lawyers in Namibia report that on 28th January Mr Joseph Katofa, who was previously held for 16 months in detention without being brought to trial, had again been arrested together with his father, Mr Kunongonna Katofa. It is understood that the Katofas are being under the proclamation known as AG9 while the other detainees are being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The Rev. Junius Kaapanda, a member of the Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELOC) was detained on February 5 by the racist South African occupation force. Kaapanda has been imprisoned at the South African Military Base at Oshahati, Northern Namibia. Kaapanda, 54, is senior pastor at Tsandi in Western Ovamboland.

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Racist South African plane gunned down by PLAN Airforce Defence Unit

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Despite their persistent wild claims that they have broken SWAPO's backbone the apartheid colonial army acknowledges day after day that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) represents a well-disciplined, people's army which cannot be crushed. One such admission is the hasty recall of racist Major-General George Meiring, the officer commanding the apartheid colonial army in Namibia at the end of 1986 because of his apparent inability to counter PLAN's effective offensives. It is an objective fact that today a massive South African colonial force of more than 100 000 armed men is being pinned down in Namibia, unable to check the advance of PLAN's combat actions.

Following are the war communiques issued by SWAPO from October 1986 to January 1987 in which PLAN's combat actions clearly indicate the Namibian people's resolve to significantly increase the military pressure on the enemy until it agrees to grant independence and national self-determination to Namibia:

OCTOBER 1986:

SWAPO combatants killed fourteen (14) South African soldiers and wounded more than twenty-five (25) others, following an attack with mortar shells and machine-gun fire on an enemy base at Okahao, Ongandjera area, in northern Namibia, on October 27. An armoury and several military trucks in the base were destroyed.

The Okahao attack once again demonstrates SWAPO's ability and determination to intensify the war of liberation in view of racist South Africa's continued intransigence over the termination of its mandate 20 years ago.

Eight (8) racist soldiers were killed and fifteen (15) others wounded when a South African military base at Elundu, northern Namibia, was attacked with mortars and machine-gun fire by the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed force, on Oc-

tober 30. The base was severely hit.

The racist regime in Pretoria confirmed the attack through a Radio South Africa broadcast on November 2. It characterized the attack as "heavy stand-off bombardment". The regime, however, did not reveal its casualties.

NOVEMBER 1986:

Forty-five (45) racist South African soldiers perished in a number of clashes with the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) in November.

The gallant combatants of PLAN continued to successfully press the racist army of occupation in daily battles as the year drew to a close. They scored victories in a number of engagements, in which many enemy soldiers were injured and a lot of war material destroyed.



Captured war material, mostly of NATO origin

On November 15, PLAN attacked a South African military base at Eenhana, with artillery mortar and machine-gun fire during which eighteen (18) South African soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

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Eleven (11) South African soldiers perished in two separate landmine incidents, on November 17. Seven (7) of them were killed when their Buffel combat vehicle detonated a landmine at Omafo, some 8 km south of Oshikango, in northern Namibia. Two (2) others were wounded in that incident. The other four (4) enemy soldiers died when they tripped off a mine while on patrol at Etomba, some 45 km northeast of Ondangwa, in northern Namibia.

On November 24, nine (9) South African soldiers were killed and many others seriously injured when their Casspir combat vehicle hit a landmine, some 14 km south of Ogongo, in northern Namibia. That same day, a large section of telephone poles between Tshandi and Okahao, in northern Namibia, was destroyed by a PLAN sabotage squad.

Five (5) enemy soldiers were killed and many others wounded, when the gallant combatants of PLAN, once again, successfully attacked, with artillery, a South African military base at Okahao, northern Namibia, on November 28. Extensive damage was inflicted on the enemy war material. The Okahao base was the target of a similar attack by PLAN on October 27, 1986.

On the same day (November 28), two (2) enemy soldiers were killed and three others wounded when they tripped off a mine while conducting a so-called hot-pursuit against PLAN combatants in northern Namibia.

A PLAN sabotage squad destroyed a 1 000m long telephone line at Omahenge, 8 km west of Oshakati affecting communication to the occupationist army's command headquarters at Oshakati, on November 30.

DECEMBER 1986:

The People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) closed 1986 on a memorable note with resounding victories against the racist

army of occupation in the month of December.

Among the many combat actions carried out in December was the shooting down of two enemy helicopter gun-ships.

According to the latest war dispatches from the battlefield:

An enemy helicopter gun-ship was gunned down by a PLAN Air Defence unit at Ogongo, on December 3.

On December 5, all occupants of an enemy combat Buffel truck perished when their vehicle hit a PLAN landmine 12 km east of Okongo, while on a so-called hot pursuit against PLAN combatants.

On December 9, the racist army's camp at Ohaingu, 10 km west of Engela was partially destroyed in an attack by PLAN combatants using mortars and heavy machine-gun fire. Eight (8) racist soldiers died in the attack.

One enemy combat vehicle was destroyed in a landmine explosion at Oshikuku, 15 km west of Oshakati, on December 21.

A racist South African military helicopter was gunned down on December 29, by the Air Defence Squad of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) at Ondangwa military air base in northern Namibia. All occupants on board the French-made Allouette helicopter were killed.

The helicopter came under anti-aircraft gunfire of PLAN combatants as it was taking off from one of the most heavily fortified South African air bases in Namibia. Ondangwa serves as the occupationist army's main air base in northern Namibia.

The helicopter burst into flames, disintegrated and plummeted to the ground killing all troops on board and all war material in it was destroyed.

This brings to seven (7) the number of racist South African military aircraft

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downed by PLAN in 1986. Earlier in the year, PLAN shot down four (4) transport planes and two (2) helicopters.

The downing of military aircraft, which the racist army of occupation now heavily relies upon to perpetuate its war of colonial domination in Namibia, highlights PLAN's ever increasing combat skill and daring as it successfully executes the war of liberation.



Captured war material of the Pretoria regime

The attack on one of the most heavily fortified military complexes like Ondangwa also demonstrates that PLAN is carrying the offensive right into the enemy's citadels of occupation.

The battle victories scored by the gallant combatants of PLAN in the last month of 1986 bear testimony to the intensification of the liberation war in Namibia.

The downing of two military helicopters in the last month of 1986 should serve as a clear signal to the army of occupation that 1987 would witness more daring advances on the battlefield by the combatants of PLAN. In 1986 alone, PLAN shot down four (4) military transport planes and four (4) helicopter gun-ships.

JANUARY 1987:

The first month of 1987 saw the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) step-

ping up its combat actions and inflicting considerable casualties on the South African occupationist forces in Namibia.

Altogether, PLAN killed 40 South African soldiers and wounded 138 others in a concentrated stream of battles totalling 66 combat actions. Two (2) South African military helicopters were shot down on the 3rd and 15th January 1987. Two (2) major South African military bases at Ruacana and Ohangwena came under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire resulting in some of the above casualties. Also, 30 South African military vehicles were either completely or partially destroyed as a result of PLAN landmine explosions and ambushes. In addition, a PLAN bomb blast destroyed a petrol station which was used to serve the occupationist forces in Namibia's eastern town of Gobabis. Another PLAN bomb blast ripped through the walls of Barclays Bank in the town of Oshakati. Barclays Bank is one of the banks, mines and firms which are funding Pretoria's war of colonial repression in Namibia.

In the course of carrying out the 66 combat actions, 14 PLAN combatants sacrificed their lives during the month of January.

The claim by South Africa, which has been widely reported in the Western media, that the South African occupationist troops killed some 60 PLAN combatants inside Angola on January 26 is utterly false. The truth is that there was no military engagement between PLAN combatants and South African troops on or about that date inside Angola. The claim is, therefore, one of those numerous fabrications by Pretoria to try to justify its repeated armed aggression against Angola.

1987: THE YEAR OF REDEDICATION TO LIBERATION.

Special Dedication to a Comrade

Yes, its true, so young, so handsome
Born a Namibian, a strong and healthy
man
But now, oh dear, so weary and
withering
So wretched and dark in complexion
Its war, my comrades, never retreat!

Yes, the Boers exercised their
ruthlessness
Comrades! Namibia is yours, fight and
fight
Till victory, because years have gone by
Months and weeks have collapsed
Now its few days comrades, and
Namibia will be free!

Through your sweat and blood
Through your bravery and
determination
Shall Namibia be back in your arms
And you will be a free man for ever
Never get tired, my comrades!

Comrade in arms, Never be threatened
You are the vanguard of the struggle
Its your duty to teach the masses
In their capacity they also speed up the
struggle
All the trully Namibians say, Long
Live!

Comrade, give them (boers) each a
bullet everyday for luck
Destroy the enemy wherever possible
The enemy should never pack
But run out naked
This is your country Botha deprives you
of, my Comrades, Long Live PLAN!

By Jason Hamunyela

SWAPO NATIONAL ANTHEM

ALERT NAMIBIA

I. Alert Namibia to win freedom
In unity and solidarity
You will be born a new Namibia
Free from oppression
Free from exploitation

II. Sons and daughters of Namibia
For too long a time we were
oppressed
Solid we must stand in unity
Fighting for freedom
Freedom and justice

Chorus:

We shall liberate
Namibia
We shall liberate
Namibia
Our country
Namibia our motherland
Namibia we love thee

III. Honour to the heroes of Namibia
Glory to their blood and bravery
We give our love and loyalty
For their blood sustains us
To fight till victory!

IV. You will be free for ever our
nation
Glory is to you our Namibia
Alert Namibia march to freedom
With your sons and daughters
With your sons and daughters

Chorus:

Namibia, our country
Namibia, our country
Namibia, Namibia our
motherland
Namibia, we love thee!

THE VOICE OF NAMIBIA RADIO SERVICES

For current information about the liberation struggle in Namibia and SWAPO's policies, views and stand-points on the various issues pertaining to the struggle, we invite you to tune to the Voice of Namibia Radio Programmes transmitted from the following stations.

STATION	FREQUENCY	DAY AND TRANSMITTING TIME
Radio Nacional de Angola (Luanda)	11955 khz: SW 25 mb SW 60 mb 4820 khz	Mon—Fri(16.30 hrs — 17.30 hrs GMT) Namibia (18.30 hrs — 19.30 hrs) Sat:(16.30 hrs — 17.00 hrs GMT) Namibia (18.30hrs — 19.00 hrs) Sun: (17.00 hrs — 18.00 hrs GMT) Namibia (19.00 hrs — 20.00 hrs)
External Service of Radio (Tanzania (Dar-es-Salaam)	9750 khz:SW 31 mb	Mon—Fri 18.30 hrs Namibia (16.30 hrs GMT) Sat:20.15 hrs Namibia (18.15 hrs GMT) Sun:6.15 hrs Namibia (4.15 hrs GMT)
Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia (Addis-Ababa)	9595 khz:SW 31 mb	Mon—Sun:21.00 hrs Namibia (19.00 hrs GMT)
The Voice of the Revolution (Congo-Brazzaville)	15190 khz:SW 19 mb 7105 khz:41 mb	Mon/Tues/Fri:19.45 hrs Namibia (17.45 hrs GMT) Wed/Thurs:20.00 hrs Namibia (18.00 hrs GMT)
External Service of Radio Zambia (Lusaka)	9505 khz:SW 31 mb	Mon/Tues/Thurs: 20.30 hrs Namibia (18.30 hrs GMT) Wed: 20.10 hrs Namibia (18.10 hrs GMT) Sat: 20.45 hrs Namibia (18.45 hrs GMT) Sun: 13.30 hrs Namibia (11.30 hrs GMT) 20.30 hrs Namibia (18.30 hrs GMT)
Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation—Radio One (Harare)	SW 90 mb 5025 khz MW	Mon/Wed/Fri 21.00 hrs Namibia (19.00 hrs GMT)

We cordially invite all our listeners to write in and inform us on the reception of our programmes. All comments, requests and inquiries are most welcome.

Address all correspondence to:

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