

STAR 2/6/80 (221)

Swapo may be urged to make some concessions

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — After preliminary talks last night between Zambia and Angola, Southern Africa's Frontline states were expected to urge Swapo today to accept participation of SWA/Namibian "internal" political parties in future settlement initiatives

Last night the full de-

legations from Zambia and Angola met for preparatory talks in Lusaka's State House. Indications that they would pressure Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma into accepting the participation of "internal" parties came after the talks.

Western diplomatic sources said the Frontline leaders would seek to support Swapo while at the same time encouraging them to work towards a constitutional end to the 18-year-old conflict.

The Frontline leaders appear anxious to take advantage of the momentum in the region created by the Zimbabwean settlement.

The SWA/Namibian issue is particularly vital

for Zambia and Angola which have Swapo bases on their territory and which have both complained of frequent South African military incursions.

Much of today's discussion will centre on the demilitarized zone (DMZ) which, in terms of a United Nations proposal, would stretch along SWA/Namibia's northern border keeping Swapo and South African forces apart prior to an internationally supervised election.

South Africa has agreed to reduce its number of bases in the proposed DMZ area to 20 providing the United Nations agrees to put more of its own forces into the region.

221 RDM 2/6/80
**Nigeria
calls for
sanctions
over SWA**

LONDON — Nigeria, black Africa's most powerful state, declared this weekend that international sanctions should be imposed against South Africa if the Republic did not accept the immediate implementation of the United Nations settlement plan for South West Africa

"We cannot allow South Africa to continue delaying the rights of the people of Namibia any longer," Mr Akporode Clark, Nigeria's Ambassador to the United Nations, told an anti-apartheid movement rally in London

Mr Clark said he hoped this would be the message that would go out to the world from Tuesday's planned Frontline States' summit in Lusaka, called to discuss the SWA situation

"I hope they will ensure that South Africa's intentions of continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia are fully exposed," said Mr Clark.

"I hope they will not allow more time for South Africa to try for a Muzorewa-type arrangement in order to put more obstacles in the way of Swapo coming to power

"The UN Security Council must call South Africa's bluff and demand the implementation of the UN plan without further delay.

"If South Africa remains obstinate in defiance of the United Nations, sanctions must be applied immediately"

On South Africa, Mr Clark said "We cannot rest until we have got rid of the evil apartheid system"

He said the "overwhelming defeat" of Bishop Abel Muzorewa in the Zimbabwe independence elections showed that "South Africa will impose puppets on the people of Namibia and South Africa at its peril" — Sapa

221 RDM 2/6/80
**Swapo forecasts
victory in 1981**

LONDON — Swapo will win power in South West Africa before the end of next year

This was forecast in London yesterday by Swapo's representative in Western Europe, Mr Shapua Kaukungua

Addressing a rally organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, he said "South Africa might try, but it cannot stop what is inevitable

"We shall be inviting you to our independence celebrations in Windhoek before the end of next year"

Mr Kaukungua accused South Africa of stalling on the United Nations settlement plan for SWA and said Pretoria was de-

termined to "impose its own solution" on the territory

"I forecast that by the end of the year we will see South Africa try for a Muzorewa-style puppet set-up in Windhoek," he said

Mr Kaukungua claimed Swapo was winning the war against South Africa for control of SWA and said Zimbabwe had shown that armed struggle would triumph in the territory

"South Africa has failed to learn the lesson of Zimbabwe — that the wishes of the people cannot be ignored," he said

Mr Kaukungua was speaking in place of Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma — Sapa

Conscription a must for SWA says Viljoen

STAR 3/6/80

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By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A system of compulsory national service was essential for SWA/Namibia and he hoped it would be introduced at the start of next year, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He announced at a Press conference that a proclamation would probably be issued on July 1 making it a punishable offence to discriminate on racial grounds in SWA/Namibia's public facilities.

Dr Viljoen said compulsory military service for all races in the territory was necessary as soon as possible.

"In principle I sincerely trust that by the beginning of next year compulsory military service will in effect be introduced for as many as the defence force can cope with from all population groups."

He considered it a "high priority" and said there was a need on the part of all members of the population to involve

themselves in the territory's defence effort.

Dr Viljoen said he did not think it would at first be possible for all people qualifying for national service to be trained, and there would have to be a type of draft system as there was in South Africa in the earlier days of national service.

He emphasised that the system would not be another move towards UDI — it did not mean sovereignty. External affairs and the overall control of security matters remained South Africa's responsibility.

When SWA/Namibia's indigenous forces were placed under the control of the Administrator-General, the roles of the South African Police and Defence Force would still be large ones in ensuring the safety of the territory.

Referring to the Act abolishing racial discrimi-

nation in urban residential areas and public amenities, Dr Viljoen said what many people overlooked was that most facilities in the territory were already open to all race groups.

Of the 16 resorts controlled by the Department of Nature Conservation, four were not open to all races. Dr Viljoen announced that nature conservation had fallen under central Government control from Sunday, and that it had been decided with immediate effect to open the remaining resorts to all.

Of the 67 hotels in the territory, only seven were totally closed to all races, and 29 partly closed to all. Dr Viljoen noted that "tremendous progress" had been made in opening facilities, and called on those who had not done so to act immediately.

It was clear to him that a great deal of bitterness

surrounded the issue. But it was in the interests of all to open the facilities to all races.

While there would still be a fine (R300) for those who contravened the law, the proposed jail term (a maximum of three months) would be changed by the National Assembly to a possible withdrawal of the guilty party's business licence.

Neither a fine nor a jail term was enough to stop the practice of discrimination, Dr Viljoen said. "The only way one can effectively put an end to discrimination is by withdrawing the culprit's licence."

SWA (221)
summit
3/6/80
begins

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, and Frontline heads of state are in Lusaka for the crucial summit on the independence of South West Africa which began at State House yesterday.

Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos had private talks beforehand with President Kaunda of Zambia.

The other frontline leaders attending are Mozambican President Samora Machel, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is chairman of the Frontline states, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

SWA blacks encouraged by Frontline approach

STAR 3/6/80 (221)

WINDHOEK — Black nationalist movements in Windhoek today welcomed the decision of the Frontline States at their Lusaka summit yesterday to opt for a peaceful, UN-negotiated settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute.

But they warned that the expected reply by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's response to the UN proposals was the last chance for such a solution.

"We can forget about a peaceful solution if South Africa is not satisfied with Dr Waldheim's reply," the publicity and information secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said.

He added, however, that the summit result was

"very encouraging."

He was pleased the frontline states were taking the initiative.

"We have always been inclined to take the words of these states rather than the sporadic statements by Sam Nujoma (the Swapo leader).

"The Administrator-General and the South African Government would be well advised not to react to Nujoma's statements," Mr Rukoro said.

It was the frontline states who had the final say, not Mr Nujoma.

Mr Rukoro said it was in the best interests of these states and SWA/Namibia to achieve a negotiated settlement in the territory.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, called the summit decision a "prudent move" and "very good statesmanship."

"We must now hope for a time of sane goodwill from South Africa so that a peaceful solution can be found, if there is a will to find it," Mr Shipanga said.

He added, however, that there was no alternative to UN Resolution 435 except continued war, "and that is not what we wish for our country or our people" —

Sapa

● Page 21 — Botha, Swapo must talk, say Frontliners

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Botswana, Swapo

Munst talk, say Frontliners

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The leaders of the Frontline States meeting in Lusaka have come out strongly in favour of negotiation rather than conflict as a solution to the SWA/Namibia problem

The conciliatory stance followed talks with Swapo leaders at yesterday's conference on SWA/Namibia, at which the Frontline leaders are believed to

have put pressure on Swapo to adopt a more pragmatic attitude

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania told newsmen after the one-day summit "There are only two ways we can reach a solution. Either we continue fighting, or we stop fighting and talk"

And in Salisbury, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told newsmen unequivocally on his

return from the Zambian capital "I support direct talks between Pretoria and Swapo"

Yesterday's summit, called mainly to discuss the SWA/Namibia situation, was attended by the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana — and by the newly embraced frontline state, Zimbabwe represented by Mr. Mugabe

the situation in South Africa was also discussed

Despite the new hopes for a negotiated settlement which have been fuelled by the Lusaka summit, the Frontline leaders made it clear that South Africa's choice in the disputed territory was between total war with Swapo and accepting elections under the auspices of the United Nations

"The United Nations resolution is the alternative

to war", President Nyerere told newsmen "We are asking South Africa to talk"

The Tanzanian leader said Frontline resolve to see SWA/Namibia through to independence was "clear and unchanged" The Frontline states supported elections

The issues South Africa was raising in the negotiations were not important, said President Nyerere

"What is important is

that Namibians should be given an opportunity under supervision of the United Nations to elect a government of their own choice"

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma firmly rejected South African suggestions to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, that 20 South African bases be trained in a defined demilitarised zone and that Swapo forces be disbanded and their bases dismantled

seven days of an election

"The demilitarised zone should not be militarised at all Swapo will never be disarmed," Mr. Nujoma said after the conference

The leaders agreed to approach UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with a request to "speed up the decolonisation of Namibia," and to call upon the international community to join them in supporting UN moves towards a peaceful solution

from, Sapa reports

Asked whether South Africa's diplomatic presence was to be maintained in Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe said a decision would be announced quite soon

"You work for a peaceful settlement until you get it, isn't it? You don't have to tire in a situation where people are daily

Nyerere of Tanzania

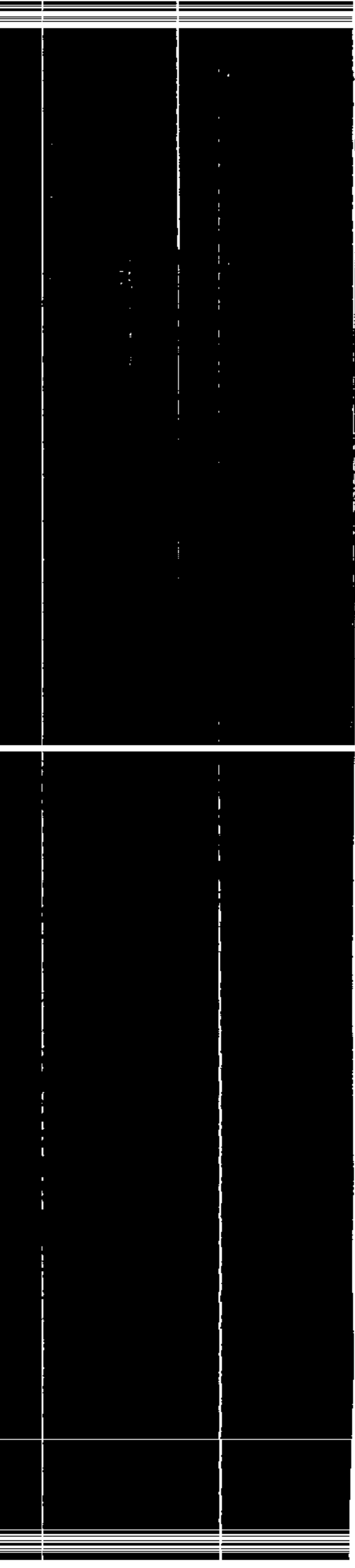
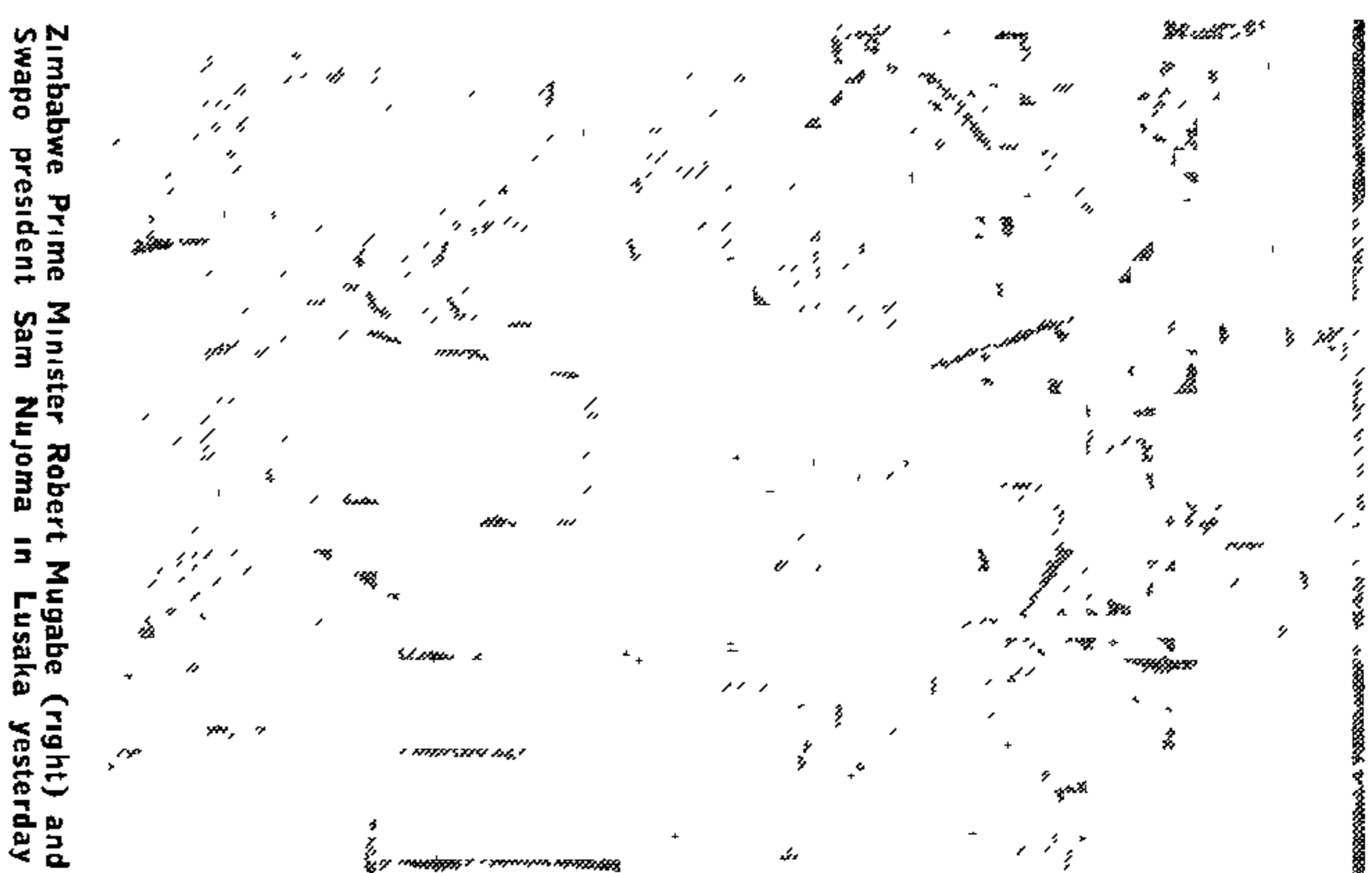
Machel of Mozambique

Dos Santos of Angola

Kaunda of Zambia

Khama of Botswana

Waldheim of UN



Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe (right) and Swapo president Sam Nujoma in Lusaka yesterday

Boycotts spread to 2 schools in SWA

5-7A 3/6/80

WINDHIOEK — Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured and the other Baster — in SWA/Namibia today.

A police spokesman said there had been no incidents up to late this morning.

The rector of the coloured teachers' training college here, Mr Deon de Jongh, said a large number of students stayed away from writing mid-year examinations. He was unable to give exact figures. The boycott at the college started last Thursday when students refused to write examinations.

Mr De Jongh said today he had had "the unpleasant task" to tell boycotting students to start writing examinations or vacate the hostels at the college by 10 am tomorrow.

SUPPORT

Mr De Jongh emphasised that the boycott at the college was not in sympathy with boycotts in South Africa. "It is, in fact, just the opposite," he said. "The students here are unhappy because some coloured staff members are making life difficult for white staff."

The other boycott in the territory is in progress at the Dr Lemmer High School at Rehoboth, south of here.

The boycott, by some 600 youths, was started yesterday to express sympathy with the two coloureds shot dead in South Africa during a spate of stone-throwing last Wednesday, and for several other reasons.

Police arrived at the school yesterday, but The Baster kaptein, Mr Hans Diegaardt, asked the police not to intervene unless called on — Sapa, The Star's Africa News Service.

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Boycotts and labour unrest flare up again

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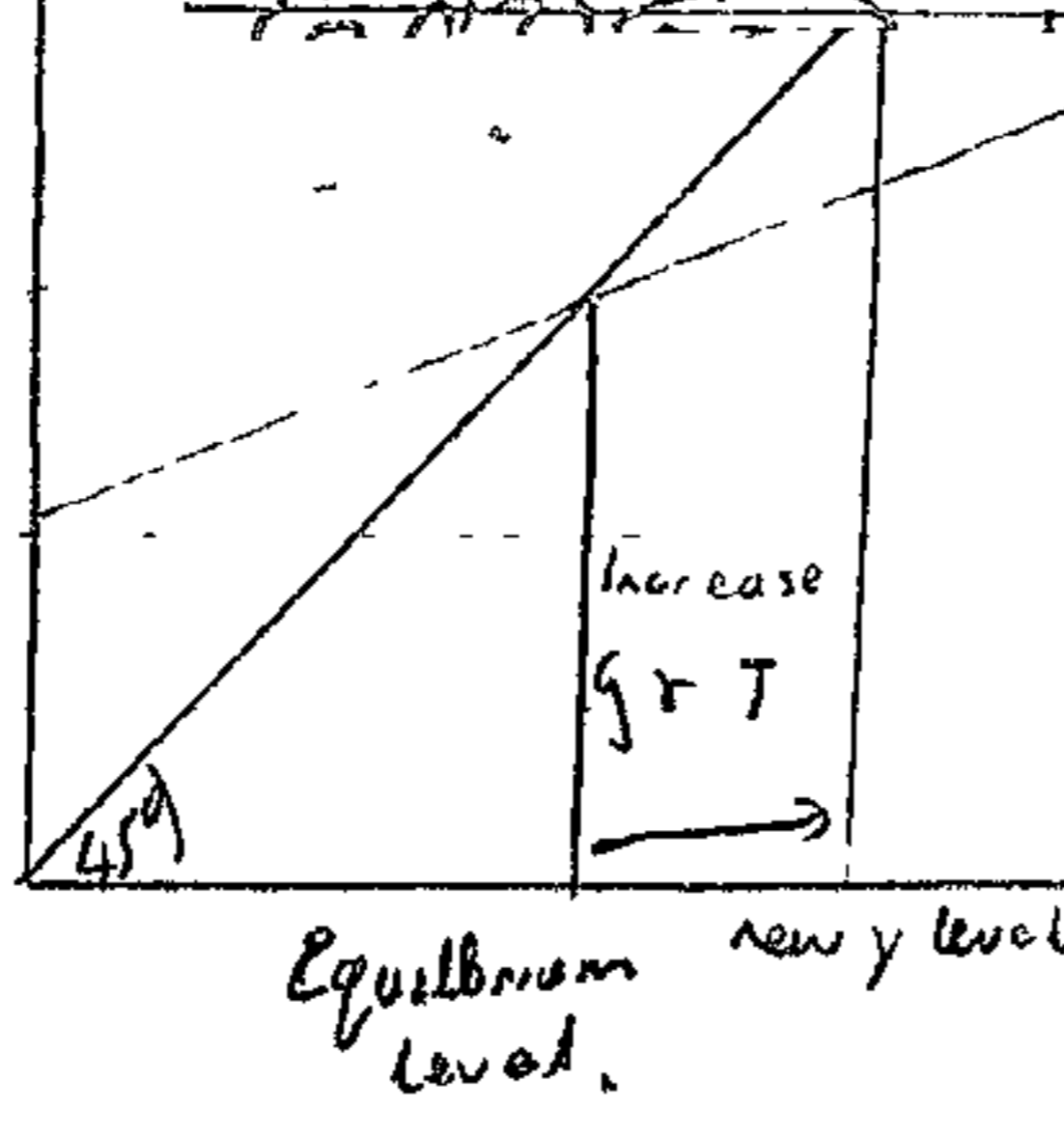
But at the must be done slowly.

Expenditure

Political Staff
THOUSANDS of Indian pupils were suspended and a black school in Natal was closed yesterday as education boycotts and labour unrest flared again in various parts of the country. Violence flared at the Stilfontein Gold Mine in the Western Transvaal, where 4500 black miners went on strike. In the Western Cape, the massive boycott of buses by coloureds and blacks over fare increases continued. In Durban and other parts of Natal at least 2000 pupils were suspended after circulars from the Department of Indian Education asking principals to suspend and order off school premises pupils absent from classes after June 2. A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee Association in Natal left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials, including the Minister of Indian Affairs Mr Marais Steyn. The St Francis High School at Mariannhill Monastery was closed after 400 black pupils boycotted classes. Pupils at schools in the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal and Johannesburg continued boycotting classes. About 100 pupils at William Hills High in Actonville, Benoni boycotted classes yesterday, but the principal Mr G Mohadeen denied it had anything to do with a pro-Govern-

ment Republic Day speech he made last week. The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, denied yesterday that the Government had decided to close coloured schools early for winter holidays because of the boycott. "Reports of an early closure are pure speculation. No such decision has been taken," he said. Mr Steyn was commenting on rumours that schools might be closed from Friday, nearly two weeks before the scheduled June 19 start of the holidays. In other developments yesterday: A fire at the Edenvale Primary School in Mannenberg, Cape, destroyed an office and three classrooms. More than 1500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand signed a petition calling for the postponement of examinations scheduled for June 16, anniversary of the 1976 Soweto unrest. The Black Students' Society, which organised the petition, said in a statement that it would present it to the vice-chancellor, Professor D I du Plessis, at a meeting today. Some 400 black construction workers at an LTA site in Cape Town struck for the second day in a wage dispute. The workers are demanding an increase, apparently in response to recent bus fare rises. This is the second Cape Town strike this week sparked by fare

rises. A vice-president of the black Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, of Durban's Daily News, was released after six days' detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions in South West Africa — one at the coloured teachers' training college in Windhoek and the other at a Baster school. The Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that an Azapo official in Bloemfontein, Mr Zacharia Sekoere, was detained at the weekend under security legislation. Meanwhile, Durban police said fires at the weekend at a garage and a house in Kwa-Mashu were not started by petrol bombs, as alleged in a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this week in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. Chief Buthelezi said one bomb was thrown at a garage belonging to Mr G E Bhengu, a member of the assembly, and another at the home of a Kwa-Mashu town councillor, Mr Johannes Moeli. Police said the nightwatchman at the garage saw three men running away. They had apparently started a fire with newspapers to keep themselves warm. The other fire started among planks at the back of Mr Moeli's house.



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NCO killed

STAR 4/6/80

on border

(721)

WINDHOEK — A spokes-
man for the SWA Com-
mand of the Defence
Force confirmed today
that Corporal Andrew
Jeremy Falkus (21) had
been killed in action in
the northern border area
of Ovambo.

The name was released
after his parents had been
notified in Britain. They
live at Great Quarry,
Guildford, Surrey. — Sapa

SWA ROM 4/6/80 blacks back (221) summit decision

WINDHOEK — Black nationalist movements in Windhoek yesterday welcomed the decision of the Frontline States at their Lusaka summit to opt for a peaceful United Nations negotiated settlement of the South West Africa dispute.

But they warned that the last chance for such a solution lay in the expected reply by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's response to the UN proposals.

"We can forget about a peaceful solution if South Africa is not satisfied with Dr Waldheim's reply," the publicity and information secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said in a statement.

Dr Waldheim should confine himself to the "more relevant" issues of the South African reply to the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) in SWA and leave issues such as UN partiality to Swapo and the Unita presence in the DMZ for later negotiations, he said.

Mr Rukoro said the South African Government's answer to the DMZ proposal was "an interesting diplomatic manoeuvre".

It limited the "area of disagreement" considerably. However, this was offset by the paragraphs dealing with Unita and the UN recognition of Swapo as the sole representative of the people of SWA.

These issues "are no doubt negotiable and Dr Waldheim is in a position to deal with them in a manner which will satisfy everybody concerned".

Mr Rukoro said he hoped the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, would take note of the positive attitude of the Frontline States rather "than reacting to unbridled" statements by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, "clearly meant for public consumption".

It was the Frontline States who had the final say, not Mr Nujoma and it was in the best interests of the Frontline States and SWA to achieve a negotiated settlement in the territory, he said.

Mr Rukoro said the Frontline States were guided by this principle and the fact Dr Waldheim's reply to South Africa could be the last chance for peace — "so they have thrown everything behind Dr Waldheim".

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, called the summit decision a "prudent move" and "very good statesmanship".

"We must now hope for a time of sane goodwill from South Africa so that a peaceful solution can be found if there is a will to find it," Mr Shipanga said.

He added, however, that there was no alternative to UN Resolution 435 except continued war "and that is not what we wish for our country or our people".

Mr Shipanga was also pleased at the "more realistic" view taken by the Frontline States.

"If it were left to Mr Nujoma he would have opted for war. But Sam Nujoma is under the leash of the Frontline States," Mr Shipanga said.

"It is in the interests of the neighbouring states to press for a peaceful solution and this is exactly what has happened."

The leader of the main opposition group, Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, said he was not prepared to comment until he had studied reports of the Frontline States' decision.

The vice-president of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Ben Africa, said the joint decision by the six Frontline States to support the UN Secretary-General in pursuit of a peaceful settlement was encouraging.

The decision, he said, indicated a complete shift of emphasis in the attitude of the Frontline States on the SWA issue.

In the past, these states had always rallied behind Swapo, supporting the organisation's armed struggle in northern SWA, he said.

They now clearly supported a peaceful, negotiated settlement for the territory, Dr Africa said — Sapa.

'Amenity men have themselves to blame'

WINDHOEK — If public amenity owners in South West Africa had responded more favourably to an appeal to open up their facilities to all races, it would not have been necessary to introduce punitive measures.

This was said by a member of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Appie Louw, in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Louw added that penalties had had to be imposed to protect the freedom and interests of the community at large.

Mr Louw, who is the DTA Chief Whip, was speaking in support of an amended motion calling for licences of public amenity owners who refused to open their doors to all races to be withdrawn.

"It would have been ideal if everyone had opened their doors voluntarily. It would then

not have been necessary to impose penalties.

"But there are people who have not responded favourably to our appeals and the State has a duty to protect the community at large," he said.

The community as a whole was being threatened by chaos, violence and political unrest in the wake of a Marxist onslaught, he added.

"And, in the case of SWA, racial discrimination is the enemy's greatest weapon."

Mr Louw reminded Assembly members that discrimination in the territory had also led to the founding of Swapo and the wide external support which the organisation now enjoyed.

"Measures must therefore be imposed in order to stamp out discrimination," he said.

Another DTA speaker, Mr Neels Afrikaner, added a bit of mirth during the anti-discrimi-

nation debate when he described how a former white employer had not allowed him, a black man, to eat off his plate but had allowed a dog to finish off the remains of his food and then given the plate to a black woman to wash.

"So even a dog sometimes has better life than some of us humans."

"Some whites refuse to sit next to a black man in a restaurant, but their plates are washed and dried by blacks and their chairs are often wiped and sometimes sat upon by black cleaners."

"So they're not concerned about us washing their plates or cleaning their chairs, but they're concerned about us sitting next to them in a restaurant in case we might pass germs or something on to them," he added.

Debate on the motion continues today — Sapa

Aktur man blames it on the butting-in

WINDHOEK — An Aktur executive, Mr Eben van Zijl, denied yesterday that the walkout by opposition Aktur members from the South West African National Assembly in Windhoek last week had been a 'political conspiracy'.

He said the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, had implied this during a speech in the House yesterday morning.

Mr Van Zijl walked out of the Assembly last Friday after complaining that he could not complete his speech because of constant interruption from members of the ruling DTA.

He was followed by other Aktur members.

At the time, he was speaking on an amended motion calling for the withdrawal of licences of owners of public amenities who refused to serve all races.

Aktur had opposed the motion.

A motion calling for greater protection for speakers and for stricter control concerning interjections was tabled in the Assembly yesterday by Mr Percy Niehaus of Aktur, on behalf of the party's leader, Mr A H du Plessis, who is ill.

The motion was rejected by a majority vote after a heated debate which took up the whole morning.

Speaking on the motion Mr Van Zijl stated he had walked out because he was unable to complete his speech because of repeated interjections by DTA members.

"It was not because of a political conspiracy or concerted action by Aktur members as implied by Mr Mudge," he said.

"It was purely on my own initiative that I walked out."

Mr Van Zijl said he had requested the Assembly President, Mr Johannes Skrywer, several times during his speech to stop interjections by the DTA members because my time was limited and I wanted to complete my speech.

"Surely a man must have a good reason for doing this."

He said he had had to deliver his speech under difficult circumstances "I had to contend with a number of interviews the night before and pitched up unprepared for the speech the following morning. So I was determined to try and make what I could of the speech," he said.

At this interval Mr Mudge interjected "How are we supposed to know about these 'special circumstances'?"

Mr Van Zijl said that under normal circumstances he would not have objected to interjec-

tions during a speech.

He requested that the motion be submitted to a select committee, comprising members of the Assembly for consideration.

During his speech yesterday morning Mr Mudge alleged that last week's walkout was an organised and concerted action by Aktur members and rejected allegations that "circumstances were such that they were forced to walk out of this House."

He added that Mr Van Zijl should have been the last person to walk out because of repeated interjections.

Mr Van Zijl had made more than 90 interjections during two speeches by opposition members in the white Legislative Assembly earlier this year while only about 10 interjections — "if that" — had been made during his speech on Friday Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge charged that Aktur's motion calling for stricter control of interjections was a poor reflection on the Assembly and insinuated that Assembly members were ill behaved.

"On the contrary this House has enjoyed particularly good behaviour by members and is quite tame compared to what goes on in the British House of Commons and other parliaments," he said — Sapa

Plague threat to SWA kudu

By ANDRE VILJOEN
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Rabies, now rampant among kudu in South West Africa, is reaching epidemic proportions.

This was confirmed by the deputy director of veterinary services in SWA, Dr John Shaw. He said the disease, which broke out in the Okavango district in central SWA about 2½ years ago, was killing thousands of kudu.

The rabies zone now covered 48 000km², stretching from Otjivarango in the north to about 40km south of Windhoek.

Dr Shaw said that without an effective vaccine the disease would rapidly spread.

He was confident that experimental vaccines being evaluated at Onderstepoort near Pretoria, would combat rabies. But the difficulty would be to find a way of administering them.

The decimation of SWA's kudu would deal a serious economic blow to the territory. Kudu are a major tourist attraction and an important money-spinner in the multi-million rand game meat industry.

Already, importers of SWA kudu meat have refused to accept any from the infected area. This is despite evidence that the meat is safe for human consumption because the virus has a very short life after the animal dies.

The handling of live and freshly killed affected animals was the biggest threat to human health.

The SWA hunting season started last week and Dr Shaw has urged anyone coming into contact with animals in the rabies zone to wear gloves.

They should avoid lethargic kudu and animals which were salivating profusely. But he warned that apparently normal buck could also have the virus in their saliva.

Rabies was normally transmitted by bites, but with kudu rabies was spread by the animals licking each other.

One of the worst hit by the epidemic is a Kalkveld game rancher, Mr Jan Oelofse, who in the past nine months has lost half his kudu — about 500 animals worth R150 000.

He said he found 10 to 12 dead animals on his land each day. A stench of death and decay hung over the 15 000ha ranch frequented by American hunters among whom the kudu is a prized trophy.

He said he and his staff had been innoculated against rabies.

Bill to register voters from SWA

227 RDM 6/6/80

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill providing for the registration as South African voters of people who retain homes in South West Africa but live in South Africa for educational purposes was published yesterday.

In terms of the Electoral Amendment Bill, any such person will not — for as long as he stays in South Africa and for 30 days thereafter — be obliged to apply for voters registration

But he will have the right to qualify for registration

The Bill affects South West Africans who receive training in South Africa at a university, university college, teachers' training college, technical college, industrial school, technical or commercial high school or any other college or high school.

It was introduced by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Pen Kotze, and also aims to regulate the registration of voters who retain their homes in BophuthaTswana

In terms of the Bill any person who retains his home on land which in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act becomes part of BophuthaTswana, will be qualified to be registered as a voter in South Africa

The electoral division in which he will be registered will be the one in which the magistrate's office in the Cape Province is the nearest to his home "as the crow flies" — Sapa.

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'Swapo
will not
surrender'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo would never surrender, a young guerilla held at Oshakati, Owamboland, said in an interview published in Windhoek yesterday

Mr Philipus Seko, told the political correspondent of the Windhoek Advertiser that he crossed the border with other guerillas because they were sent to take South West Africa and to fight the "illegal regime"

He was captured in October when he was a member of a group of 10 guerillas which clashed with security forces

Another guerrilla, Mr Johnny Mkoka who was captured in March, said he left SWA in 1974 after Swapo promised to help him further his studies. He had to undergo six months military training in Zambia and was told that he had to fight

He said guerrillas were aware of the SWA Administrator-General's amnesty offer to returning guerillas but added. "We are not interested"

Guerrillas were fighting for better schools and more work and money, he said He did not however wish to return to Swapo "I just want to go home I am sick of the war"

8/6/80 SUN
**Proposed
SWA ^{TIM}
morals
Bill ^{AD}
under fire**

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Windhoek

SOUTH West Africa's prostitutes are not the only ones who need fear a new "moral depravity" Bill which will be read for a second time in the SWA National Assembly tomorrow.

The draft legislation is so wide-ranging that if it was passed, even unmarried couples living together could be found guilty of "unlawful carnal intercourse".

The Bill was introduced by Mr Eben van Zijl of Aktur, the main Opposition group in the National Assembly

While there is much support for laws to combat prostitution — the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, says "our hands are tied behind our backs" — critics say the proposed legislation would lead to drastic incursions into private life and would cause more bitterness than Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, which have been scrapped in SWA

The Bill is seen by some as an Aktur ploy to win votes in the coming white second-tier ethnic elections.

It is seen as significant that the Bill was tabled ahead of recommendations on moral legislation by a long-standing committee headed by the SWA Director of Justice, Mr H J Taljaard.

The Taljaard Report is expected to be handed to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, within a month

Trouble

In terms of the Aktur Bill, anyone convicted of keeping a brothel may be fined up to R3 000 and three years imprisonment.

Mr Brunette said that except on licensed premises it was not against the law to keep a brothel in SWA.

If the Bill became law a number of massage parlours in Windhoek would be in trouble, he said.

In terms of the Bill, prostitutes could be fined up to R2 000 and two years' jail, while pimps could be jailed for five years

Anybody convicted of committing an indecent act with another or living off the earnings of prostitution, could be fined up to R3 000 or three years jail

People who permitted a house to be used as a brothel would be liable for a fine of up to R1 000 and two years imprisonment.

Publication or exhibition of anything which "tends to deprave the morals" or "outrages or shocks the senses of others", carries a fine of up to R3 000 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Provisions which particularly disturb critics include a definition of "unlawful carnal intercourse" as "carnal intercourse between persons who are not parties to a marriage or to any union not recognised and accepted by the customs and traditions of any population group of the territory"

Loitering

Another worrying clause is one which indicates that anyone found "loitering in a street or public place on any day during the period between an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise on any following day, shall be deemed to be a prostitute unless the contrary is proved"

Critics say the legislation misses the real problem of soliciting in the streets.

One estimate of Windhoek's streetwalker population which is said to be at its liveliest on Sunday nights, is 500

A dominee who has made a study of vice in Windhoek is reported to have said that if one put a roof over SWA one would have a giant brothel.

SA forces. kill five ^{Cape Times} 9/6/80 guerillas ⁽²²¹⁾

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South African and SWA/Namibian security forces have killed five Swapo guerillas in Ovambo

Journalists touring the operational area as guests of South West Africa Command were shown three of the dead insurgents little more than two hours after they were killed in a contact

The dead guerillas were wearing the pale coloured uniforms of Swapo and had carried AK-47 automatic rifles and RPG-7 rocket launchers

On the same day, security forces killed two more insurgents in another skirmish in Ovambo

Two Swapo captives caught after contacts with the security forces in March this year and October last year were interviewed by journalists

● Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced that Corporal Mario van Wyk, 20, died in action in the operational area on Friday

It's no easy Life for SWA Newspapers

VIEWS from the distant Republic the media scene in South West Africa may seem something of a side show. Yet newsmen there are at the 'sharp end' of South Africa's active military involvement and in the cockpit of the international dispute over the territory's future.

What happens there will vitally affect our own future. We should therefore be concerned that the reporting of events in the territory is as full and accurate as possible.

It is a fascinating scene and, as I discovered on a visit I have just paid to SWA, a continent one.

The Press corps — leaving television and radio aside for the present — is divided into those who serve South African or overseas media and those who produce the local newspapers. All meet in Innuacious intimacy in Windhoek's coffee-shops and bars and in the lively Press Club in the Kaiserhof Hotel. But their interests, though closely intertwined, are by no means identical.

For Windhoek's six main newspapers — a startling number for so small a place — the territory's realities are of obsessive concern. Not surprisingly, newsmen working for newspaper groups or agencies outside SWA take a broader view of political developments and place a good deal of emphasis on the reporting of the warfare

tion, with the restrictions on the release of military information. This, of course, applies particularly where details of an incident are widely known in Windhoek — which is no place for keeping secrets, military or otherwise — but suppressed by decree of the army.

The man in the hot seat is General Goldenhuys, GOC of SWA Command. He takes relations with the media seriously and is noted for his friendly and helpful attitude in personal contacts with newsmen. But inevitably he has to walk a tightrope between the demands of the media and his heavy responsibility for military operations.

In addition, newsmen tend to believe, rightly or wrongly, that he is largely bound by the iron rules and equally iron rulings of SADF headquarters in Pretoria. No doubt the local Press liaison machinery could be improved but whether that would make a radical difference if the last word continues to be with Pretoria is doubtful.

This, of course, is how things look to an outside observer.

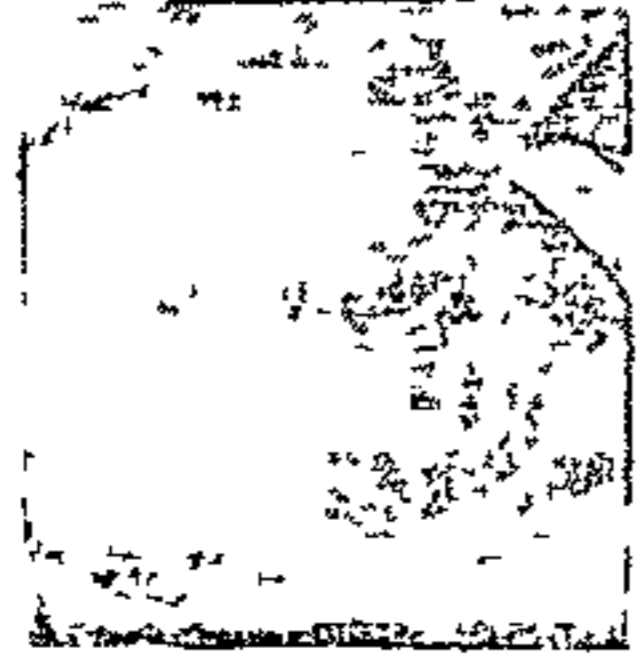
Replying with characteristic courtesy to my questions, General Goldenhuys assured me he accepted the Steyn Commission's dictum that the minimum, not the maximum, information consistent with military security should be released to the public.

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

James McClurg

takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



adequate information on a particular incident. He was the unwilling victim of the tenuous line of communication between himself and the scene of the incident.

He pointed to the difficulties involved in dealing with what has become a relatively large media representation in Windhoek. The average attendance at his weekly Press conference is now about 25. The group, General Goldenhuys says, is so driven by political differences and the competitive factor that it can't even agree on a suitable day and time for the conference.

It is possible to sympathise with him on this point. Perhaps things will improve if current moves, initiated by the Administrator-General, Dr Viljoen, to set up some Namibian equivalent of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union succeed.

Even so, many of the reporters General Goldenhuys deals with represent South African groups who will not fall under theegis of the new body. A matter of concern to the Army, is that the final editing of copy material takes place in Johannesburg, not Windhoek, and SWA Command cannot control what is ultimately broadcast.

But these are questions of mechanics. The nub of the mat-

grounds that it could be of use to the enemy.

Some newsmen believe that with so much news suppressed they are being forced to cooperate in misleading the public and that in the end South Africa and Namibia, like Rhodesia, may pay a heavy price for self-deception.

IF THE political partisanship reflected in the Windhoek newspapers is any guide, the new organisation will not readily form a united front in the face of officialdom. Partisanship is indeed the name of the game, from the Windhoek Observer to the Left of the ruling DTA to Afrika's Die Suidwester on its Right.

Firmly in the centre and supporting Dirk Mudge's DTA are Die Republikein, the Windhoek Advertiser and the German-language Allgemeine Zeitung.

The editor of Die Republikein is Dr Ian Spies, author and television personality. Dr Spies, voluble and charming, is a convert to journalism and makes no bones about his newspaper's role as official organ of the Republican Party (Dik Mudge's Left-wing group of former Nationalists) and "chelo" of the DTA.

His pride is that his newspaper, published in Afrikaans, serve all of Namibia's

conviction, is 'a cultural phenomenon'.

Dr Spies is not disposed to criticise the authorities for withholding information. He thinks they still have a correct balance and that "morals must be maintained".

A more independent line is taken by Joe Putz, editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung (circulation about 5,000). A fourth-generation South-Westerner on his mother's side and a professor at the University of Bonn in Germany, he describes his newspaper as "liberal" and "independent". He general support for the DTA, but sees it as playing a "pro-gandist role".

Under the same ownership as the Allgemeine Zeitung is the Windhoek Advertiser (circulation about 10,000). The newspaper was established in 1915 with a circulation of about 4,000. Its interpretation of DTA policies is regarded as slightly to the left of the ruling.

The most striking figure in Namibian journalism is the undoubtedly English-speaking ("Smitny"), owner-editor of the weekly Windhoek Observer, already mentioned. He is probably congenitally with incongruous to the 19th century pamphleteer who him, Smith called the Windhoek Advertiser when it was owned (with the Allgemeine Zeitung) by the old-established newspaper, the Namibian.

9/6/80

The predominant mood when I was in Windhoek was of discontent, bordering on exaspera-

As often as not, he said, when he was slow to release news it was because he simply didn't have enough definite and

journalists that the Army, whether in Windhoek or Pretoria, takes too rigid a view of what information should be withheld or delayed on the

11 cultural groups and that more than a third of its circulation (about 11 000) is among people outside the white population. Politics, he says with

When the two newspapers changed ownership in 1978, Smith revolted against the prospect of a local Press divided between the DTA and Aktur. He resigned and risked his life's savings to found the new independent paper

It now commands a circulation of about 7 000 and dispenses an intriguing blend of sex, scandal (with a marked lack of respect for those in high places) and a political policy which, in Namibian terms, is about as far to the Left as the most elementary prudence could allow

With the slogan "One country, one nation", the Observer's masthead proclaims its opposition to ethnic elections and its belief that the white man need not fear a future dominated by a black coalition

How effectively does this hydra-headed Press serve its urban community of some 70 000 and the rest of the far-flung country? A well-qualified local observer who watches the Press with growing anxiety told me bluntly "No community in need of proper information at a crucial time in its history has ever been so poorly served" He castigated the entire range of newspapers for their superficiality and their slavish adherence to partisan politics.

That sounds a harsh judgment. But it is a sad fact that anyone in the territory who seeks objective information about events there has to find it beyond its borders.

The vitality that marks the Windhoek Press is attractive, but that is no substitute for the most fundamental requirement of all — news

RDM 9/6/80

Swapo slams military call-up plan

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo leaders in Windhoek yesterday slammed a proposal by the Administrator-General last week that compulsory military service would be introduced in principle for all South West African citizens by the end of the year

They were addressing a Swapo rally in Windhoek's Katutura township, attended by almost 2 000 people

One of the five speakers, Mr

Oabebo Matongo, said the South African Government was forcing the people of Namibia to fight against their own brothers

The orderly meeting was punctuated by cries of 'Viva Swapo viva MPLA, viva Ghana viva Kenya viva UNIP'

There were no uniformed policemen visible at the meeting

Organisers said however that six of their followers had been detained by Security Police during two fund raising braaivleis on Saturday night

The speakers at the meeting, who addressed the rally in five different languages also criticised the Western Big Five — Britain The United States, France Canada and West Germany — for pretending to find an acceptable solution to the SWA question

They added that the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen would have to go' he was ruining the chances of a settlement

They warned their brothers and sisters not to take up

arms against one another
'If you get blinded in an explosion on a northern dirt road remember you have been warned, they said

The South African reply to the United Nations recently on Resolution 435 which aims at a solution for the territory was nothing but a delaying tactic the speakers said

South Africa is just playing around by trying to bring Unita into the negotiations Unita does not exist

STAR 9/6/80 (221)

SWA hotels may defy open-to-all law

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Some white hotels in SWA/Namibia have indicated that they will continue to bar blacks despite the introduction of penalties for doing so.

Legislation passed last week by the National Assembly provides for a R200 fine and possible withdrawal or suspension of trading licences if hotels refused to admit blacks.

Some hoteliers feel that opening their doors to all races would lead to bankruptcy.

The date when the penalties become effective is expected to be announced in the Assembly "soon."

The owner of Windhoek's "apartheid" restaurant, Mr Jan H van den Bergh, said he would not open his doors to blacks because they did not promote profits.

Any approach by a black to use his facilities would be seen as "absolutely malicious," because they had traditionally not visited his establishment, he said.

Mr H Oosthuizen, a hotel owner from Aroab, said he was not going to open his facilities to all races — "because then I will go bankrupt and lose my paying clientele."

He said he was providing separate facilities in his hotel for blacks.

At Gochas, Mr P A le Roux said if he was forced to open his hotel to all races he would lose his big-spending white clientele.

"I have already been warned by the public that if I open my facilities they will withdraw their business," he said. "If I have to trade under such circumstances, I may as well close my doors, because I will not be able to make a living in this farming community," he said.

A Mariental hotel owner, Mr J J Burger, who until now has not allowed all races into his hotel, said it would be foolish to keep hotels closed to all in the face of losing the trading licence.

With Eastern aid we'll never surrender, says young insurgent

With the Eastern Bloc's aid at its disposal, Swapo would never surrender, said a young insurgent who was wounded and captured by security forces in October last year.

He was speaking in an interview at a military base, where his is convalescing from wounds he

Zimbabwe

'has not
upset
Caprivi'

The Star's Africa
News Service

A security force check of civilian views in the eastern Caprivi showed that developments in neighbouring Zimbabwe had had little effect in the area, said the Officer Commanding the Defence Force in Sector 70.

He told a visiting Press group this was the result of a reasonably intensive survey to gauge the pulse of the local population's sympathies.

"We were pleasantly surprised that the people here do not see Zimbabwe as a precedent. They say Mr Robert Mugabe made (election) promises he cannot keep, and they foresee problems in the country."

He said the Defence Force was winning the war in Sector 70 (eastern Caprivi) on all levels that "mattered".

PROBLEM

Turning to the military situation in Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia, and Botswana, which all border on the Caprivi Strip, the officer said he was aware that a "very large" Zambian defence force presence in south-west Zambia could lead to "problems".

"The lack of discipline could lead to certain actions on their part," he warned.

The officer referred to about three major incidents in the east Caprivi since 1977, including the bombardment of Katima Mulilo on the border, in which 10 South African soldiers were killed in a direct rocket hit on their barracks.

received in a mortar blast. His leg is still in plaster.

Speaking in broken English which he learned in Zambia the 22-year-old insurgent said Swapo's military members "liked" fighting. They were happy, he said.

But he told of his own misery as a member of

Swapo's forces and told of periods — days at a stretch — when fighters did not get any food.

He claimed he was wounded in his first infiltration into the Operational Area.

The captive said he left his eastern Ovambo home in 1974 for Zambia. He

was forced to leave SWA/Namibia by his brother. He completed matric in Zambia, and did "medical training".

The insurgent later went for military training at Lubango, in Angola. It appears that he was the "medic" in the section of 10 men who were sur-

prised by security forces in the October skirmish.

He and another captured insurgent who had reached a senior position in Swapo did not complain of ill-treatment at the hands of their captors.

The second man said Swapo insurgents were aware of the amnesty of-

fer in January this year but we are not interested.

Asked why he left the country, he said the government did not see in the interests of everyone in the same way.

● A group of newsmen visiting the operational area was shown the

bodies of three dead insurgents about two hours after they were killed by security forces on Thursday last week.

The bodies were poorly dressed, and the men were carrying communist-made arms including an RPG-7 rocket launcher.

Swapo is now planting mines deep in SWA

ALAN DUNN of
The Star's Africa
News Service reports from the
Operational Area
in SWA/Namibia.

Swapo insurgents operating in Ovambo and Kaokoland are now planting landmines up to 100 km in SWA/Namibia, a senior Defence officer said.

He said Swapo's landmine warfare had clearly changed recently.

The movement was planting mines deeper in the territory than before.

'Unita helps SA by keeping Swapo out of Kavango'

Unita, the rebel guerrilla movement in Angola, was helping security forces in the Kavango by keeping Swapo insurgents out of that part of SWA/Namibia.

So said the Officer Commanding sector 20 (Kavango, West Caprivi, and Bushmanland), who is responsible for the protection of about 700 km of the SWA/Namibia border with Angola.

"There is very, very little military action by Swapo here," he said, pointing out the last physical contact security forces had with Swapo in the Kavango was early last year during a large infiltration to the west of the area.

He said Swapo was helping the MPLA regime's forces in Anzola in return.

for safe bases in the country and the use of the MPLA's logistics line.

"The MPLA prevents Swapo from coming in here. They are not anxious for Swapo to

come across because they also have to help with the fight against Unita," he said.

"Unita helps us to a large degree with the safety of our Kavango border," said the officer. The problem was that the people of Kavango were sympathetic towards Unita.

"They (Unita) came across to get food and the local population do not report their presence to us. When we catch them we check that they are not MPLA or Swapo and then return them across the border."

Briefing a group of newsmen on a tour of the Operational Area last week, the officer said the pattern had been that Swapo planted most of its landmines within 15 km of the SWA/Namibian-Angola Border.

Of the mine blasts this year, 46 per cent were detonated by civilians in Sector 10 (Ovambo and the Kaokoland).

Scores of mines were successfully lifted by Security Forces, he said.

LIFELINE

Landmine warfare started this year in the Kaokoland, causing several deaths.

The first of a series of mine incidents on the Oshvello-Oshakati road in Ovambo, lifeline to the people in the north, occurred late last year.

Landmines have also been used to sabotage the infrastructure of Sector 10, such as the blowing up of the tarred road on March 23 this year.

The low casualty rate among Security Forces in landmine blasts in Sector 10 last year indicated the effectiveness of the landmine-protected vehicles.

Two Swapo insurgents wounded and captured by security forces, who are being kept at a military base in the operational area. One lost the lower part of his left leg in action, and the other was wounded in a mortar blast in October last year.



Inquiry

STAR
9/6/80

exposes

~~2nd~~
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SWA meat

scandal

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The Assembly

Widespread irregularities in the SWA/Namibia meat industry have been identified by an official inquiry.

The former manager of the Meat Board in SWA/Namibia, Mr Frans Heydenrych (64), who fell to his death shortly after refusing to answer questions about payments into his bank account had in fact received "various amounts," the inquiry found.

There was inadequate Meat Board control of the allocation of permits and the correctness of applications for permits.

The granting of market access turned out to be largely at the discretion of brokers instead of being at the sole discretion of the Meat Board.

Meat Trade Control Board records showed accounting errors and differing interpretations of the formula for granting permits.

Certain persons were favoured unduly in the allotting of slaughtering turns (facilities) at the expense of others at local factories and abattoirs.

Large-scale unauthorised transfer of permits by holders themselves and by brokers without notification of the Meat Board.

The inquiry recommended that general control by the Meat Board be tightened and that rules

Considering his financial position, the impression was created that he had received gifts in the form of cash and cheques from various persons or bodies.

The inquiry found conclusive evidence that a pergola made of rails had been given to Mr Heydenrych following a discussion about permits for marketing meat.

The report of the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities relating to the meat trade industry in SWA, tabled in Parliament today, highlights other irregularities, but does not name the chairman of the board, Mr A P Pretorius and Mr J P van der Walt.

The irregularities include

Employees of all brokers dealing with marketing permits and slaughter quotas abused their positions by running farming and/or speculators' enterprises.

Large numbers of cattle are exported to the open market in South Africa without the necessary permit cover.

In the registration of producers with the Meat Board for the purpose of permit allocations, "fairly extensive" duplication occurs resulting in some farmers receiving larger allocations than they are entitled to, at the expense of others.

To Page 3, Col 4

Witnesses silent on 'goodwill' gifts

STAR 9/6/80

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Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Witnesses before the inquiry into the SWA/Namibia meat industry were not prepared to testify about payments to the former manager of the Meat Board, the late Mr Frans Heydenrych it was disclosed today.

Nor was Mr Heydenrych prepared to give evidence about the source of certain of his funds before he fell to his death from the fourth floor of a Windhoek building last October, says the report of the commission of inquiry, tabled in the Assembly.

"Allegations were made in evidence concerning monies paid by certain persons to the former manager of the Meat Board. Some of the persons who were said to have made the payments were not

prepared to testify in this regard.

Allegations were also made concerning gifts that were said to have been given to the manager and the secretary.

"The commission found conclusive evidence of a pergola made of rails that had been given to the former manager following a discussion about permits.

INVESTIGATION

"In view of these allegations the commission had the financial position and bank accounts of the senior officers of the Meat Board investigated.

"Before his tragic death the former manager was not prepared to testify on the source of certain funds without consulting his legal representative.

"He died before he could testify again.

"It was found that various amounts had been paid into the bank ac-

count of the former manager which, considering his financial position, created the impression that he had received gifts in the form of cash and cheques from various persons or bodies.

"Evidence was given by representatives of a brokers firm that at the instance of the former manager, they had handed over gifts to him in the form of cheques and cash amounts from time to time. According to the witnesses these gifts had been given to retain the goodwill of the manager.

INCRIMINATING

"A representative of another brokers' firm would not answer the commission's questions in this regard, giving as his reason for refusing that it might be incriminating to answer.

"The commission also inspected the books and records of a third brokers' firm and found that regular cash withdrawals had been made from the company without being properly accounted for.

"The replies given by this firm regarding these withdrawals did not impress the commission."

Dealing with the involvement of members of the Meat Board in other organisations in the meat trade, the report says the chairman, Mr A P Pretorius, and the secretary, Mr C P van der Walt, were criticised but there was no evidence that their actions were aimed specifically at promoting the interests of other organisations.

SWA meat scandal

From page 1

and procedures be redesigned.

The commission found, in connection with permits for the importation of South Africa, that there was little favouritism in granting of permits but that unauthorised transfer of permits between people had taken place.

The extent of abuse among brokers is highlighted by the fact that a representative of one of

the brokers who was given ample slaughtering turns at the Windhoek factory bought cattle from producers who could not obtain slaughtering turns for themselves.

The report concludes that in evidence submitted to the commission many assertions of a general and divergent nature were made which either could not be substantiated by conclusive proof or were contradicted by other evidence so that no definite findings could be made.

'Swapo loses support in eastern SWA'

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UDM 9/6/80

3 insurgents killed

WINDHOEK — Military authorities in Kavango and Caprivi in eastern South West Africa believe the inhabitants of these areas have almost totally rejected Swapo and that the Defence Force has the bush war in these areas in tight rein.

The situation in Owambo, however, is not as cut and dried, they add.

While the commanders of the security forces in Caprivi and Kavango claim avid support from the local population and meagre Swapo activity — none in the Caprivi since August 1977 — officers in Owambo report continued terrorist activity, with 310 insurgents killed so far this year and 124 landmine incidents.

The second-in-command of Sector 10 — Owambo and Kaokoland — does not feel there has been any increase in Swapo activity.

The second-in-command of the SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, has pointed out that Swapo is steering clear of security forces and hitting soft targets like telephone lines and culverts.

Swapo's activities in Owambo include the laying of landmines, sabotage of water pipelines, and telephone poles, and intimidation of local civilians.

The burning down of kraals, abduction of headmen and the murder of traditional leaders and others all fall into the last category. So far this year, terrorists have killed 32 members of the population compared with 63 last year.

Security forces have lifted a large number of landmines and detonated several in Owambo this year.

The 310 Swapo deaths to date are an indication of the success of security force action.

Spokesmen outline this action as border control operations, search and destroy missions, protection operations and operations in support of civil authorities.

Security forces protect town-

ships, Cabinet Ministers and the homesteads of chiefs and other leaders. They also provide escorts for government inoculation teams, officials who travel in the area to pay pensions, inspectors of schools and building projects of the local government.

“One of the principles of this type of war is that the government must be seen to govern,” says one military spokesman.

With Owambo population thinning out — many young men feel they must choose between going north to Angola and joining Swapo, or south to Windhoek in search of work — posts that cannot be filled by Owambo citizens are taken over by Defence Force personnel.

There were only 40 matriculants in the area last year and the demand for qualified security force members is great.

Security Forces on patrol give medical and other help to local civilians, and some now come to bases in search of aid and Bibles.

Caprivi is peaceful — a situation that was not always so. Swapo has been laying ambushes and planting landmines there since 1965. Their activity dropped off after the Angolan revolution and intensified again in early 1977. Not until the Security Forces changed from a defensive to a

“selected offensive” attitude did the activity drop off and cease altogether.

The Security Forces attribute their success partly to dissension in Swapo's ranks in Zambia and mainly to the Defence Force's civic action programme.

Employing Mao Tse Tung's philosophy that a terrorists war cannot be won without the “sympathy, assistance and cooperation” of the local population, the security forces are providing aid to Caprivi citizens in the form of qualified military personnel who teach, improve agriculture, supervise forestry, do technical work, and much more.

Thus 2 000ha of land in the Caprivi has been cleared of bush, the annual maize crop has been raised from a meagre three digit figure to a potential 5 000 tons — unreliable rains prevent this potential being realised — cattle farming has been “drastically increased” and the first matriculant in the area passed his final exams at the end of 1978.

According to Defence Force figures, 553 Caprivians left the area in 1977 for Botswana, Zambia or Zimbabwe. In 1978, that figure was down to 47 and last year it dwindled to 5, while to date this year the known emmigration figure is nil — Sapa.

No security force personnel were killed in the clash. — Sapa

SWA meat inquiry met with silence

(22) RDM 10/6/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into irregularities in the South West African meat industry was not given any information about the allegations that led to its appointment when its investigation started.

This was disclosed in the commission's report yesterday.

The commission said Mr J A Greyling, the senior district magistrate of Luderitz, had been designated to lead evidence.

"This official was not furnished with any information in regard to alleged irregularities which gave rise to the appointment of the commission," the report said.

The commission then invited interested persons and organisation to give evidence before it by submitting a memorandum to the secretary.

"This invitation elicited virtually no response, and the commission consequently deemed it necessary to authorise Mr Greyling to undertake an extensive tour of the territory to obtain more information on the nature and extent of the irregularities."

An extensive accounting investigation of the records and books of the Meat Control Board and other organisations connected with the meat trade "also proved necessary".

But, the commission said, it "experienced serious problems in obtaining expert staff to carry out these investigations properly".

"This considerably complicated and delayed the commission's work."

Nevertheless, evidence was presented by a total of 85 people and 205 exhibits were submitted.

In the seven-page report, no list of witnesses was given, nor did the commission name any individuals or firms as having committed any of the irregularities involved.

Even the name of the former manager of the SWA Meat Board, Mr Frans Heydenrych, who died during its investigations, was withheld from the report.

At one stage it referred to three separate brokering firms about whom evidence was given in relation to possible gifts made to Mr Heydenrych, but did not name them.

'Corruption rife in SWA meat industry'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Widespread irregularities have been found in the South West African meat industry by a Government commission of inquiry.

It found that farms were registered twice for meat permits and certain people were favoured for slaughtering turns and that various amounts had been paid into the account of the SWA Meat Board's former manager who committed suicide during its investigations.

The Van Zyl Commission whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, also found that a number of employees — including top management — of brokers' firms ran their own farming or speculating enterprises and this had resulted in them "abusing their positions in a considerable number of cases in connection with access to local slaughterings."

The commission's seven-page report did not refer to any particular individuals by name nor did it specify any amounts involved, but limited itself to general findings about the practices followed in the SWA meat industry.

Among these findings were:

- "Sufficient evidence that producers registered with the Meat Board obtained permits and then let or sublet the land to someone else who also obtained permits. This practice even took place in grazing land."

On the evidence given before it and on the strength of the investigations carried out in the offices of the Meat Board, the commission cannot come to any other conclusion than that this practice is fairly extensive.

- Evidence that there was no proper control over incoming applications to the Meat Board for permits nor over the outgoing permits.

- Conclusive evidence that permits were transferred on a large scale without prior notification to the Meat Board. These transfers were mainly conducted by brokers and often without reference to the permit-holder. "The effect of these practices is naturally that so far as the controlled markets are concerned the granting of market access is largely left to the discretion of the brokers instead of being solely up to the discretion of the Meat Board where it is supposed to be in terms of the prescribed rules and procedures."

- The farming community in SWA did not understand the Meat Board's formula for the allocation of permits.

- There were many accounting errors at the Meat Board and the formula had been interpreted and applied differently by officials.

- The commission could find no concrete evidence that a number of SWA cattle found their way to the controlled market under permits issued for the open market but "it has reason to believe that this might have happened."

On the evidence before it the commission can come to no other conclusion than that large numbers of cattle are exported to the open market in South Africa without the necessary permit cover.

"It is clear that certain persons or bodies are favoured considerably in the allotting of slaughtering turns" and it emerged from evidence that

certain people "especially employees of brokers obtained excessive access to local slaughterings at the expense of more deserving cases."

"There is the case for example of a representative of one of the brokers who was given ample slaughtering turns at the factory at Windhoek, while evidence indicates that some of the cattle had been sold to him by producers who were at their wit's end because they could not obtain a slaughtering turn."

- A subsidy introduced on April 1, 1978 for the marketing costs of cattle exported to South Africa, resulted in amounts accruing to the wrong people although it said it was not within its terms of reference to express an opinion on the amounts paid to various marketers.

Through the unauthorised transfer of permits less deserving cases were paid subsidies.

- "It has come to the commission's knowledge that a greater or lesser number of employees of all the brokers are running farming and/or speculator's enterprises. This results in the employee's concerned abusing their positions in a considerable number of cases in connection with access to local slaughterings."

"The commission wishes to state unequivocally that it could find no evidence whatsoever that the actions of either of these two persons in their capacity as members of the Meat Board were aimed at specifically promoting the interests of the organisations on which they were serving."

• Inquiry met with silence — Page 6

Swapo victory 'is unlikely'

22/10/80
10/6/80

THE head of research at the London Institute for the Study of Conflict, Dr Peter Janke, says he doubts whether it would ever be possible for Swapo to assume power in South West Africa.

Dr Janke said in the British radio programme, Weekend Newsroom, that it certainly would not happen in the lifetime of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma

South Africa was able to contain the Swapo campaign in SWA, he said — and he did not think Swapo had the ability to keep up such a campaign.

South Africa should consider some kind of agreement with Swapo, seeing that the organisation had no long-term prospect of winning control through violence.

He also believes that countries such as Angola and Zam-

bia would help to push Swapo in that direction.

Dr Janke said he did not think the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress would be able to continue with their attacks on economic targets in South Africa, because not even the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe were prepared to give them the long-term support they needed. The reason was mainly economic.

South Africa should take note of the willingness of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to bargain, he said. South Africa had moved rapidly ahead with domestic political initiatives over the past two years, but the message was not reaching countries abroad. Instead of supporting the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the West was still exerting pressure on his country — Sapa

Swapo call to Frontline 5 on sanctions

221
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LONDON — Swapo has appealed to the Frontline states to initiate United Nations action leading to international sanctions against South Africa to force it out of South West Africa

Disclosing this in London yesterday, Swapo released a copy of a memorandum it sent to the presidents of the Frontline states — Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique

The memorandum said Swapo was making an urgent appeal for 'comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil and arms embargo, in order to force the racist Boer junta of Pretoria out of Namibia'

South Africa had been intransigent in negotiations on SWA's future and had "only been

interested in gaining ever new concessions", it charged

"For example, the enemy succeeded to gain military bases at Grootfontein and Oshuvelo, to have its fascist police in charge of law and order, to have its repressive administration run all the practical aspects of the transition process, including the elections and to get its puppets to be allowed to participate in the negotiations, thereby attempting to give them a status equal to that of Swapo"

The memorandum said South Africa had succeeded in obtaining representation for the internal SWA parties in negotiations through the "connivance and duplicity" of the Western contact group — Britain, the United States, Canada, West Germany and France

"We were all prevailed over to tolerate the presence of Pre-

toria's puppets at the proximity talks in New York in 1979 and the UN-sponsored consultation in Geneva last November"

Swapo said the original objective of a UN military presence in SWA was to prevent "intimidation" of the population by South Africa, but that in the course of negotiations this objective had been lost

"Swapo is convinced that there is no reason or justification for any more concessions to be made to the enemy

"It is arrogant and unreasonable for the fascist Boer junta of Pretoria to demand that the UN be used to disarm Swapo and negate the military achievements of our movement namely the presence of our armed forces in our own country the memo said — Sapa

Viljoen ⁽²²¹⁾
welcomes
vice probe

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday welcomed a National Assembly decision to refer a Bill on measures against immorality to a select committee for study.

He said in a statement "This decision will ensure that a law on this important matter will be speedily, and with the greatest possible unanimity, accepted by all the parties."

A matter so important for the territory's moral welfare should as far as possible be kept outside party politics, Dr Viljoen said.

He had ordered an investigation into immorality in SWA last year.

The reports of the police and the Attorney-General would now be available to the select committee — Sapa



In full regalia... an Owambo Home Guard at Ondangua. The Home Guard have been blamed for much of the violence in the north of the war torn territory

FILE PHOTO BY STEFAN BENDERLING

DESPITE the increase of almost daily reports of killings or bombings in the South West African bush war, one is still unaware in most places throughout the huge territory there is a bloody guerrilla conflict being waged on the northern borders.

Apart from a noticeable number of uniformed personnel patrolling Windhoek's streets and at the entrance to the stores, the capital has an air of lazy nonchalance, although a wide range of political views are debated hotly and openly in the city's bars.

It is only when you enter the more northerly farming area of Otjiwarongo about 250km north of Windhoek, where a road block might bring you to a stop or when you notice farmers strolling around with firearms strapped to their thighs, you realise the war zone is approaching.

It is foot down flat in the car from Okahandja, 70km north of Windhoek, where the speed limit is no longer imposed.

Further north the former farming centre of Grootfontein is crawling with military might.

And even further north as dawn lifts over the gates at Oshivello on the southern border of Owamboland and you slip into military-escorted convoy, the chill of apprehension really hits you.

It is comforting to know the 185km tar road to Ondangua — from which landmines are frequently lifted — has been swept shortly before by a crack army team.

The crisp early morning springs to life with security force patrols popping up from all sorts of desolate patches where they have been doing their rounds.

The magnificent straight road is marred only by the occasional pock mark where a landmine has been detonated or lifted.

At the end of the all-night curfew, life returns to what is now considered normal in Owamboland, where nearly half of SWA's population lives in a state of tension.

Despite the scurrying of motorised and military personnel the sight of laughing children scampering to school gives an impression — on the surface at least — that life for most carries on.

And so it does.

Even war can become a normal part of people's lives as it has done for the people of Owamboland who have watched the 14-year-old bush war escalate to its present pitch.

May — when 14 South African and SWA security force soldiers and 15 Swapo insurgents met their deaths in action was the bloodiest month this year.

Adding to this ugly scar have been the violent deaths of at least 50 civilians in the war this year.

Statisticians might argue from a false premise that the war in SWA has not nearly reached the intensity of the violent struggle that preceded Zimbabwe's independence. But with a population of little

Where war is a way of life

The bush war in SWA has left Windhoek out of the crossfire. PETER KENNY of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau made a three-day trip north to taste the more bitter realities of the conflict.

more than 1-million — against Zimbabwe's 7-million — a war on the scale of SWA's northern neighbour would have even more disastrous effects on a society thrown about in the state of international uncertainty for most of this century.

As you turn off the tar road near Ondangua and drive along the short stretch of gravel road to the headquarters of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Owambo-Kavango at Onupa, wat queasy stomach feeling only the prospect of landmines in an unprotected vehicle can provide, obliterates most of your other senses.

But, say the missionaries, they have been lucky with landmines so far.

Mr Olaf Erikson, a Finnish missionary born in Owamboland, and who had spent most of his 39 years living there, was a disillusioned man, when we visited there. He was about to leave SWA for at least a year's rest.

"I feel drained. There has been so much disappointment, there was so much hope two years ago."

Mr Erikson, after many years of close contact with the Owambo people, said the continuing violence was unnecessary.

He had gained the impression that the more South Africa raved against the leadership of Swapo leader, Mr Sam Njoma, the stronger the support of the people for him and his movement grew, such was their disenchantment with the Pretoria presence.

Further, he said he had gained the impression that the longer an international solution on the question of the territory was delayed, the more the people were losing their hope and faith in the Western powers.

The Lutheran missionaries said they had suffered no atrocities at the hands of Swapo.

A week before, however, a building supervisor from the mission, Mr Heikki Mustaniemi, had escaped death when his car overturned and burnt out after being struck by a rocket 70km south of Ondangua on the main road to Oshivello. The car did not have the distinctive markings of the church, which most of the mission cars have.

Mr Erikson said the missionaries wanted to be left alone by both the security forces and the insurgents.

He said mission stations which ran into trouble with insurgents, such as getting caught in mortar crossfire or having children abducted from the schools, were nearly always situated near military bases.

The all night curfew prevented people from socialising normally in the rural areas and made it difficult to administer medical attention at night. But it had reduced the number of night road accidents and cut down on problems of drunkenness.

A very dangerous business in Owamboland is being a supporter or official of the Owambo Government.

In a recent speech, the Owambo Chief Minister, Pastor

Cornelius Njoma, mentioned the names of 10 members of the Owambo Legislative Assembly who had died violently "in service of their land or their peoples" in the last two years.

A key area hit by the war in Owamboland has been the natural development of the infrastructure and uplifting of education.

According to government statistics, six schools were forced to close in the past year. Of 2 000 teachers in the area, only 800 last year had Std 6, Std 8 or two years' training. Owambo graduate teachers are almost non-existent.

The enthusiastic Secretary to the Chief Minister's Department, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, said there was a dire shortage of personnel needed to develop the former homeland.

He blamed this largely on prominence given by the media to incidents of violence or sabotage.

"I appeal to you not only to paint the dark side. We need people here as technicians, teachers, agriculturalists and builders."

"This is where the future of Southern Africa is going to be decided. Tell the people in the south they would be serving their country by coming to develop this area," he said.

Road bridges in Owamboland are being blown up more and more often and within the past month, the road between Ondangua and Oshakati — 32km long and with probably more military traffic on it than any other road — was blown up.

Recently, a journalist in Windhoek remarked wryly into a mug of beer "When night falls in Owamboland it is like half time in a rugby match. When most of the security forces return to their bases, Swapo virtually have free reign under cover of darkness and the cut few."

But SWA Command said at a recent Press conference night patrols had been stepped up.

Background music during evening cocktails while we stayed at the international guest house at Oshakati was punctuated with the popping of mortar fire.

Nobody was saying who was responsible for it as a security policeman propping up the bar exclaimed "Oh, you come from that poison newspaper."

While the South African security forces are not popular in some quarters in Owamboland, there is widespread criticism and dislike of the Owambo Home Guards.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, claims one of his party workers was killed by an Owambo Home Guard member last year.

"The only intimidation we get is from Owambo Home Guards," Mr Shipanga said.

Foot flat back down south again, relieved to be out of the potential crossfire, you are brought crashing back again into the reality of the peaceful zone when a traffic policeman stops you near Mariental speeding at 110km/h and hands you a R150 speeding fine.

Cold comfort indeed.

PW's 'moderating' influence praised

Post 11/6/80 221

WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, had a "moderating" influence in the discussion on Namibia at the recent Frontline Summit in Lusaka, Mr Rowan Cronje, former Rhodesian Government Minister, said here yesterday.

He told a Press conference

at J G Strijdom Airport that it was possible that Mr Mugabe could play a mediating role in the Namibian settlement issue in future.

"I think Mr Mugabe is going to play a role of growing importance in the affairs of Southern Africa and, I predict, in the affairs of Africa as a whole," he said.

"He is a man of enormous intellect and on his showing thus far, has dis-

played extraordinary ability."

Mr Cronje said the Zimbabwe Premier briefed him last week on the meeting of Frontline States "I think the central message coming from there is that they would like a peaceful solution."

"He had a very moderating influence on it (the summit) That is not what I heard from him, but other Africa sources He has an extraordinary ability to assess a situa-

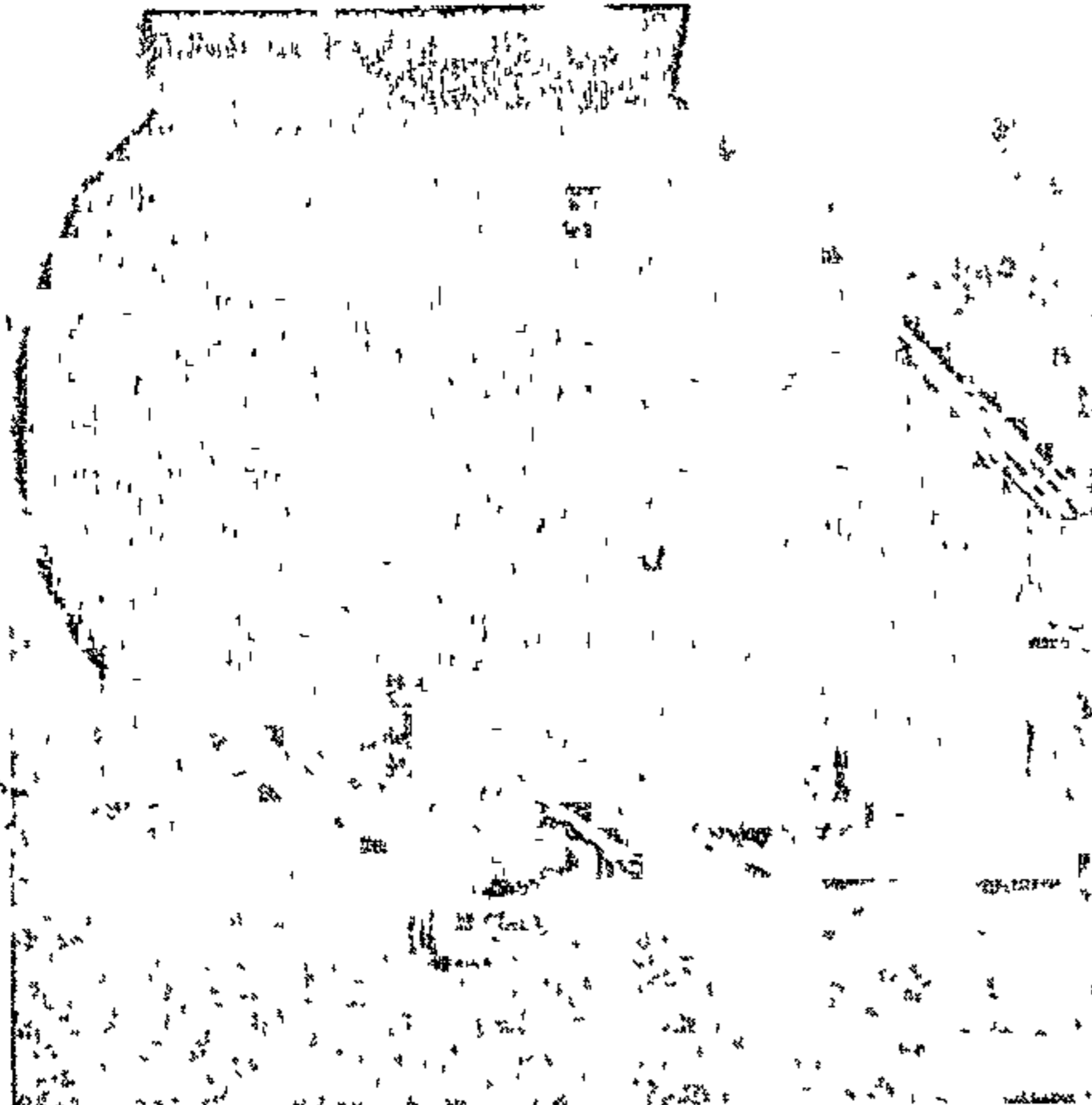
tion, and he has adopted an exemplary, pragmatic attitude and approach"

Asked if Mr Mugabe could play the role of mediator in the Namibia issue, Mr Cronje said it was possible

He did not think it was at this stage probable — he knew of no direct contact between Mr Mugabe and Namibian authorities on internal in-

terests

Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe "a man of enormous intellect".



Time on side of moderate forces Viljoen

By Chris van Gass,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Time was on the side of SWA/Namibia's moderate nationalist forces now that executive authority had been granted to the territory's National Assembly, the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in an interview in Windhoek.

Unlike Zimbabwe, where the time factor had been an advantage to insurgents, the granting of executive powers to SWA/Namibia's elected internal rulers would give them the time, and opportunity of "more clearly establishing their claim of being able to succeed in serving the interests of the people"

Dr Viljoen said the members of the new executive Ministers' Council, elected from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance dominated National Assembly, would be sworn in on July 1

He said a few more months — "ideally a year" — would certainly be to the benefit of the moderate nationalists in the majority of the National Assembly

"But whether a year is available depends solely on the progress with United Nations-supervised elections," he said

"UNWISE"

Other points Dr Viljoen made were:

- UDI would be a "totally unwise" step to consider — because of South West Africa being such an internationalised problem

- Speculation about round-table conferences, Lancaster House-type talks or discussions between South Africa and Swapo were "hypothetical," assuming the UN initiative was not going to work out — "not an assumption I could entertain"

- The process of achieving UN-supervised elections was still going on and progress had been made

- Dr Viljoen denied South Africa was trying to introduce "red herrings" and delaying the negotiating process

- The UN had been responsible for introducing "new elements" such as the size of the UN force, a UN police component, Swapo bases inside SWA/Namibia and the non-monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories which delayed the implementation of the peace proposals

- If UN-supervised elections either fell through or appeared remote, the position of the National Assembly would have to be reconsidered — by having a further national election to extend the life of the national legislative body.

On Zimbabwe Dr Viljoen said one point which had had a "clear effect" on the thinking in SWA/Namibia now was the physical presence during the election period of armed, uniformed Patriotic Front fighters "as it was symbolic of victory"

The acceptance of a similar situation in SWA/Namibia of armed Swapo men would have the same effect and South Africa and SWA/Namibian leaders should "stick to the rejection of this claim"

PFP urges inquiry into meat scandal

C. Times 11/6/80 221

Chief Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party intends as a matter of urgency to call on the government for a full-scale investigation into the South African connection in the SWA/Namibia meat scandal, after disclosures and findings made by the Van Zyl commission of inquiry into the territory's meat trade industry

The commission's report was tabled in Parliament on Monday

Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, said in an interview yesterday that he intended to see the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, about the South African connection

"The firms involved in the irregularities disclosed by the Van Zyl Commission all have

major connections with South African companies," he said

"The 46 000 cattle found to have been sent to South Africa on irregular permits must have been received by someone in this country. Action should be taken against them, as well as against the people who channelled the cattle through to the controlled areas in South Africa

"As we also have a quota or permit system in South Africa, such irregular practices as have been disclosed by the commission must obviously be to the disadvantage of many farmers in this country"

Mr Lorimer said that the object of his proposed interviews with Mr Schoeman and Mr Schlabusch was to call for a full-scale investigation into the South African connection

Mr Schlabusch said on Monday that he believed that the

constitutional development in SWA/Namibia had reached a stage where "the commission's report can best be further discussed there"

He added in an interview "If offences were committed, they would have been committed there, and it is a matter for the Attorney-General of SWA to decide on possible prosecutions"

Other findings

The Van Zyl Commission, in its report, said among other things that:

- Various amounts were paid into the bank account of the former manager of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board, Mr Frans Heydenrich, "which, considering his financial position, created the impression that he had received gifts in the form of cash and cheques from various persons or bodies"

- A pergola made of rails was given to Mr Heydenrich after a discussion about permits

- "Before his tragic death the former manager was not prepared to testify on the source of certain funds without consulting his legal representative. He died before he could testify again."

- Farms were registered twice for meat permits

- Permits for the open market were transferred on a large scale without the required prior notification of or approval by the Meat Board

- A number of employees, including top management figures, ran their own farming or speculating enterprises and this had resulted in them "abusing their positions"

Gerrit Viljoen denies 'killer group' claim

WINDHOEK — Allegations by Swapo that the South African Government was training a "killer group" to assassinate key figures in South West Africa was denied yesterday in the strongest terms by the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Dr Viljoen said in a statement Swapo had been spreading rumours that the South African Government was training a killer group of 90 to assassinate 50 people in the territory whose names appeared on a "deathlist".

The names of prominent church leaders and politicians appeared on the alleged list, the statement said.

It was clear that Swapo had been spreading the rumour to cover up its own plans to assassinate some of its adversaries and some supporters, Dr Viljoen said

Swapo wanted to create the impression that these planned

murders were committed by the South African Government, the SWA authorities and SA and SWA security forces. It had often threatened to assassinate those who operated against it as "puppets" of the South African Government, the statement said.

Dr Viljoen warned those who were spreading such rumours that they were playing with fire.

He said the rumour had come directly from Swapo and the organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

A statement by Mr Nujoma containing the allegations had been broadcast by Radio Luanda on May 18

The allegations had initially been made by Mr Moses Garoeb, administrative secretary of Swapo in Gaborone, Botswana. It had since been repeated by other Swapo officials and two publications in Windhoek.

— Sapa

Era of self-rule dawns on SWA

STAR
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The Star's Africa
News Service

A major step towards internal self-rule by SWA/Namibia's National Assembly is being taken today with the proclamation of the territory's first "Cabinet" by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerit Viljoen.

With this move the DTA-controlled Assembly will appoint 12 members to a "Ministers Council," which will now exercise executive powers of various government ministries previously controlled by South Africa through the Administrator-General.

The Ministers are to be sworn in on July 1.

Powers regulating the international status of the territory, such as Foreign Affairs and certain Defence Force aspects still remain, however, in the hands of South Africa.

The Administrator-General also retains a power of veto but only in certain circumstances, such as unconstitutional issues.

BEGINNING

The Ministers Council, which will not be divided into portfolios, will make decisions collectively.

It is expected to be chaired by the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge.

Dr Viljoen's proclamation will come into effect tomorrow.

Dr Viljoen this week described the Ministers Council as "the beginning of the road" in internal development for SWA/Namibia.

The creation of the Council is likely to be condemned not only in the United Nations — where it is seen as undercutting the current settlement efforts — but also by the African Frontline states.

West Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dieter Genscher, has said the momentum of the Western-backed peace bid must be maintained.

He called for the SWA/Namibia issue to be discussed again when the Western Big Five attend an EEC meeting in Venice soon.

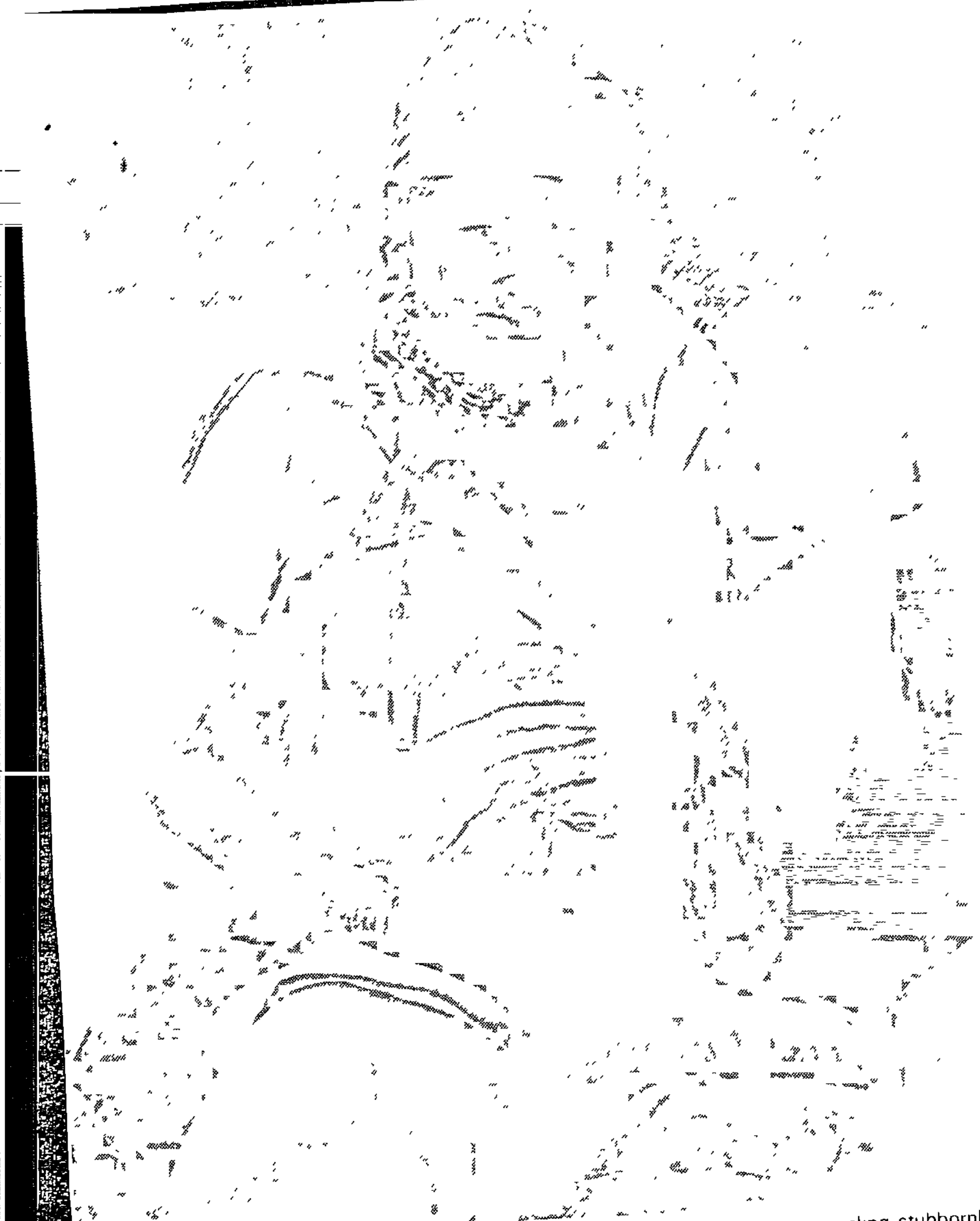
The face of the past . the vanishing Bushman

Bringing Bushmen Out of the stone age

221 (DM 12/6/81)

The nomadic way of life that has been the preserve of the Bushmen is almost over. ANDRE VILJOEN of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports from South West Africa on the move towards the atomic age.

he march of civilisation in Bushmanland is personified by these proud troops.



While men and children are opting for a modern, Western lifestyle, many women cling stubbornly to the traditional ways

Pictures STEFAN SONDERL

RDM
12/6/80

THE KALAHARI Bushmen are undoubtedly one of the earth's most primitive people but they are also bursting into the atomic age at a rate unprecedented in human evolution.

The major catalyst of this cultural metamorphosis is an army civil action campaign which is a by-product of the bush war in South West Africa. The campaign in Bushmanland, a 1,8-million hectare expanse of mainly undeveloped sandveld in the north eastern part of South West Africa and home of about 3 000 Bushmen, has been greatly intensified in the past two years.

Until a short while ago small nomadic family groups of Bushmen survived by hunting and gathering food in much the same way as their Stone Age ancestors.

Now only the most unpromising romantics still cling to the notion that this anachronistic lifestyle could and should be preserved. The question which the rest of us should ask is whether a 10 000 year gen-

eration gap can be successfully crossed in a human lifetime.

One person who is optimistic about the transformation is Major Pinkie Coetzee, Officer Commanding 36 Battalion at Tsumkwe, who has high hopes that Bushmen cattlebreeders will be contributing to the territory's economy before he is too old to continue being associated with the experiment.

"Originally we tried to interest Bushmen in market gardening and dry land farming. It didn't work because they were still too close to nature to want to control it. But they took an immediate interest in keeping goats and cattle," he said.

More than 20 boreholes have been opened in the past two years and Bushmen settlements are being developed close to water points. The overall plan is to have about four Bushman farms in the vicinity of every borehole.

Major Coetzee believes Bushmanland could carry about 200 000 head of cattle. Bushmen soldiers are responding well to

intensive training in cattle care, he says, and already some of them are taking part in a cattle-buying scheme subsidised by the army.

Other economic possibilities in Bushmanland include a small timber industry based on the valuable indigenous "doif" wood, a small tanning industry and charcoal production from thousands of tons of dry wood scattered in the area.

He said the pace of development would pick up dramatically when the present generation of schoolchildren reached working age.

However, while the men and children are surging ahead, the women are lagging centuries behind.

Major Coetzee says they are not interested in adult education classes which are popular with men and, unlike the men, have not been converted to the joys of soap and water and other aspects of Western hygiene.

"The problem is so great that I am convinced the women

are organising a resistance movement. Unless more white housing is provided here to attract white women to work with the Bushmen women and teach them modern householding methods, I fear our development programme will be seriously retarded," he says.

Major Coetzee's wife, Captain Bets Coetzee, is doing her best to win over Bushmen women but it is impossible for her to make much impact alone.

Major Coetzee says the survival of the Bushman race probably depends on the effective development of Bushmanland. There are about 30 000 Bushmen in South West Africa and several thousand more in Angola and Botswana. Except in Bushmanland, they live virtually as slaves of other races.

"When I came here two years ago there were about 600 Bushmen. Already it was a struggle for them to survive on game and 'veldfood'. Since then many more have arrived here in search of a better life. There is simply no way they can continue living off the veld."

On the whole, he adds, the men are showing remarkable

the past 14 years at Tsumkwe. He is one of the few white people to have mastered a Bushman dialect and has thrown himself into the mammoth task of translating the Bible into Bushman.

Much of his translation is pioneering work, involving grappling with the written expression of tones, clicks and subtle nuances of meaning, and implication. Rev Weich is not put off by the fact that his work will probably never be read by a Bushman.

Bushman children are taught not only from the same syllabus used in other schools in South West Africa but in Afrikaans. Most of their teachers are national servicemen.

"With the language and cultural odds so loaded against them it is almost a miracle that some of them get as far as Standard 3," Rev Weich says.

He says Bushmen have been spiritually oppressed over the ages and have acquired an inferiority complex which extends even to their language which, with their culture, will probably disappear and be absorbed by other races like the Coloureds and Namas.

adaptability and intelligence. However there are "growing pains" due to the mental strain of the breakneck pace of change. Some soldiers who first acquitted themselves very well, suddenly and inexplicably "switched off and became unmanageable."

Utmost "fatherly patience" is necessary to win them back. A recent incident where a soldier shot dead two colleagues over a petty quarrel was another example of growing pains, says Major Coetzee.

"But the worst is over and most of them understand what is happening here. There will still be a few isolated cases but overall we have made a breakthrough."

He says the army selects only staff with the right sort of temperament to cope with the painstaking work in Bushmanland.

In a recent visit to the area we saw numerous signs of cultural flux. Money, that indispensable factor in modern living, is taking on new meaning in remote Bushmen camps. Near the Botswana border, a young man told us the old skin-clad woman we had been photographing wanted to be paid. Soldiers with us said it was the first time they had heard such a request.

The Bushmen's growing grasp of the value of money was illustrated to us by a tale of a man who acquired a lovely watermelon and sought to sell it for R20.

Also very telling was a Sunday morning encounter in the sticks with a young Bushman, whose clothes were Western and whose bloodshot eyes and liquor-laden breath told their own story.

We could not but agree with Dutch Reformed Church minister and scholar, Dominee F H Weich, who said that unless universities and other institutions of learning acted fast, a tremendous opportunity to study Bushman culture, language and customs would be lost forever.

Rev Weich has lived most of

He says Bushman unity is being seriously threatened by the educational gap between parents and children. "Even those with only a Standard 1 education no longer respect the words of their parents."

Dr Graham Ellis, a national serviceman and the sole doctor in Bushmanland, says the field is wide open for medical research.

With the advent of regular army food rations, cow's milk and improved personal hygiene, the whole disease profile is changing.

In the past, Bushmen women suckled their babies for well over a year. With the new availability of cow's milk, the trade in baby's bottles is booming. Dr Ellis says he wants to rule that bottles be sold on prescription only because improper sterilisation could promote the incidence of tuberculosis, the major health hazard among Bushmen.

The improved diet of Bushmen is affecting births. Women whose pelvises are underdeveloped because of poor nourishment while they were young, are experiencing difficult deliveries of robust young babies.

Dr Ellis says certain diseases, like venereal disease and gastro enteritis, are markedly absent among Bushmen. It would be interesting to study some of their traditional herbal medicines.

Great distances and small, scattered populations are major obstacles to an efficient health service. Nevertheless, with the help of several specially trained Bushman medics and his wife, Lydia, he believes he is adequately carrying the torch of modern medical science throughout Bushmanland.

In fact, just about the only really hard resistance he has encountered has come from traditional medicine men who, understandably, feel professionally vulnerable. He has heard that, in some corner of Bushmanland, a plot is afoot to kill him by magical means.

SWA council to be chosen today

WINDHOEK — The Administrator General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday officially proclaimed the establishment of a Ministers' Council with executive powers for the territory.

The proclamation was promulgated in an Extraordinary Gazette.

At the same time it was announced by the President of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Johannes Skrywer, that the 12-man council will be elected today.

The council replaces the existing advisory Administrator General's Council appointed last year.

The new council will have sweeping powers and be empowered to administer any affairs vested in the Administrator-General by the South African State President or a Cabinet Minister.

The Administrator-General, however, will retain the administrative powers transferred to him from the South African

State President.

He will also retain the power to

- Legislate on affairs which in his opinion, are of a constitutional nature, or concerned with the safety of the territory.
- Make laws other than regulations or rules, and grant or withhold consent for the implementation of such laws.

The powers and functions of the Ministers' Council were outlined in full in the proclamation.

○ The Administrator-General can also refer any resolution back to the Ministers' Council for reconsideration, with any recommendations he may feel necessary.

○ On the other hand, the council's 'directions, directives or policy' will be carried out by or on behalf of the Administrator-General.

Today the chairman of the Ministers' Council will be elected first. He will then propose 11 other members from the Assembly — Sapa.

Crackdown on Swapo aid racket

STAR
13/6/80

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Police in SWA/Namibia are cracking down on a group of wealthy Ovambo businessmen, some near-millionaires, who are suspected of funding and aiding Swapo insurgents

The operation, started about three weeks ago, has so far netted about 20 prominent Ovambo figures, who are currently in detention

Police are still trying to trace between 12 and 15 others, who are in hiding or have fled

Police believe the men were aiding or funding Swapo insurgents by paying them "protection" money in amounts of up to R1 000 a month

The collectors are said to have been introduced to the businessmen as "trained terrorists"

A senior police officer said today that a Swapo-inspired rumour of a South African-backed "death squad," coincided with the flight of several Ovambo businessmen to Katatura, the black township on the outskirts of Windhoek.

"Koevoet," as the so-called squad had become known was really a Swapo propaganda campaign.

The businessmen hiding in Katatura were apparently claiming they were on the squad's "death list" of about 20 names.

The Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, reacted sharply this week to "malicious rumours" about the alleged death squad

Dr Viljoen said the scare was directly attributable to a rumour started by Swapo

Cape Times 13/6/80

Police question SWA editor

Own Correspondent

WINDHOK — The head of the Security Police here, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, and the head of the CID, Colonel J G Greyling, yesterday questioned the editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith about a report concerning an alleged death squad operating in SWA/Namibia.

A report about the alleged squad of 90 assassins also appeared in the newspaper of the Lutheran Church of Owambokavango (Elok), Omukwetu.

The reports said during 1979 there were reports that trained thugs had been organized by the South African Government with the aim of killing prominent church and businessmen, including the bishop of Elok, the Right Rev Cleopas Dumeni.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, reacted strongly to the reports on Tuesday, saying they

stemmed from the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Dr Viljoen said Swapo had been spreading rumours that the South African Government was training a killer group of 90 to assassinate 50 people in the territory whose names appeared on a death list.

Shortly after Dr Viljoen released his statement Mr Smith delivered a note personally to Dr Viljoen's office demanding he call a press conference at which he would put "facts" to Dr Viljoen about an elimination squad in the presence of all the media.

Mr Smith said yesterday the two top policemen said they had not visited him in response to his note to Dr Viljoen but were acting on the report in his paper.

After they requested certain documents I voluntarily agreed to hand some of them over," Mr Smith said.

16 SOLDIERS' BODIES

Border action takes high toll

STAR 13/6/80

Sixteen members of the SA Defence Force have been killed in action, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria today.

"The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, expresses his deepest sympathy — also on behalf of the Defence Command Council — to the next of kin," said the announcement.

"Their deaths were not fruitless, but made a positive contribution to South Africa's cause. South Africa is proud of them and honours their memories."

The soldiers are Lieutenant Johannes Jacobus du Toit (20), of Bethal, Corporal Paul Kruger (20), of Thomas River, Rifleman Francis John Lello (19) of Maritzburg, Rifleman Elias Hamutenyi (24), of Ovambo, Rifleman Jacobus Hendrik Fourie (20), of Alma district, Rifleman Peter William Warren (19), of Gordon's Bay, Rifleman Stephen Maritz Cronje (19), of Maritzburg, Rifleman Andreas Paulus (22), of Ovambo, Rifleman Roberto Nicola de Vito (19), of Boksburg, Rifleman Michael Clarens Luyt (19), of East London, Rifleman Andrew John Maddon (19), of Benoni, Rifleman Petrus Johannes Joubert (20) of Josini.

Rifleman Francois Johan Loubser (19), of Paarl, Rifleman Gert Johannes Venter (25), of Durban, Rifleman Tobias Haipengi (21), of Ovambo and Rifleman Gerhardus Johannes Kemp (19) of Warden.

Unita claim

In Paris today, says a Reuter, the Angolan opposition movement, Unita, said its guerilla forces had shot down a Soviet-built Antonov-26 transport aircraft in south-western Angola, killing 22 East German soldiers and seven other people on board. Mr Jeremias Chitunda,

Internal Co-ordination and Administration, said the aircraft was brought down on June 8 while taking off from Xiamulele airport, 200 km west of Serpa Pinto in Huila province.

Mr Chitunda also issued a communique saying Unita forces had captured the south-eastern town of Larenque, described as a key communications centre, after heavy fighting against Cuban-backed government troops.

Angola claim

Angola's MPLA government claims its forces shot down three South African Air Force Mirage jets during an attack on a refugee camp last Saturday. The Star's Africa News Service reports:

In a communique broadcast on Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, Angola claimed six Mirages were involved in the raid on the camp, 16 km from Lubango in western Angola and about 400 km from the SWA/Namibian border.

The communique claimed two refugees were killed in the attack.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today he was not prepared to comment on a report which was obviously "nothing but propaganda."

Mudge is SWA 'prime minister'

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's National Assembly today elected a 12-member Ministers' Council — or "cabinet" — with the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, as chairman.

Mr Mudge, who will become the territory's equivalent of a prime minister, was unanimously elected to the position by the DTA caucus earlier this week.

The DTA-dominated National Assembly also approved the election of the 11 other Ministers nominated by Mr Mudge.

The National Assembly also passed a Bill finally giving anti-discriminatory legislation the teeth of penalty clauses.

The Bill, which is expected to be gazetted on July 1 after the territory's Ministers Council takes office, provides for a maximum fine of R300.

Owners of public amenities who refuse access to their facilities on grounds of race or colour, also face the withdrawal of their licences.

STAR
13/6/80

Thirteen insurgents²²¹ die in SWA

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Three Swapo insurgents died in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia when they accidentally triggered-off a landmine they were planting.

The incident happened on May 31 and was one of only five reported from the operational area in the past two weeks. The second-in-command, SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said 13 insurgents died in that period.

Other incidents he mentioned were.

① On May 31 a security force patrol killed three insurgents they found after following tracks.

② Security forces laid an ambush near the border on June 4 and four insurgents, trying to cross the border back into Angola, were shot.

③ On the following day a patrol searching an abandoned kraal found a small group of insurgents hiding there. In the short firefight that ensued three terrorists were killed.

SWA/NAMIBIA (m. 13/1/80)

Major US moves

Major developments on SWA Namibia are in the air

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma recently had

1226

to cancel a scheduled trip to London to return to Luanda. His recall coincided with the visit to Angola by US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose. Moose was to be joined by Ambassador Brazzini's deputy Jerry Funk and William Gray, a member of the US House of Representatives African Affairs Committee.

The Angolans have been considerably put out by suggestions that Unita be included in discussions on Namibia while Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has supported Swapo's rejection of any SA military bases in the proposed DMZ. The Angolan position is that the DMZ can come into effect only after a ceasefire between Swapo and the SA defence forces -- hence there cannot be bases in that zone. Jorge also wanted the other frontline state to do more to support Swapo as the burden of this has been shouldered almost entirely by Angola.

But the door has not been closed on negotiations based on the proposals of the Western Five. Similarly the frontline leaders in Lusaka recently came out for the implementation of UN resolution 435 and there is a distinct impression in London that they decided to exhaust all possibilities for a negotiated settlement although they seem to be determined to speed the process up.

Meat men
221 RDM
may face
14/6/80.
charges

WINDHOEK — A number of people might be prosecuted after of certain disclosures in the Van Zyl report on irregularities in the South West African meat industry, the SWA Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday

The report was tabled in the South African Parliament earlier this week

In a brief statement issued in Windhoek, Dr Viljoen said that on the strength of the evidence laid before him by the Van Zyl Commission, urgent attention was being given to the possibility of criminal prosecutions

At the same time he announced that he had instructed the Director of Agriculture and Forestry for the territory to ascertain what measures the SWA Meat Board envisaged, and what steps it had already taken with regard to the recommendations made by the Van Zyl Commission.

Dr Viljoen also pointed out that he was responsible for the handling of the affair — Sapa

Mudge heads SWA's ruling council

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, was today unanimously elected chairman of the South West African Ministers' Council by the National Assembly

The establishment of the council was proclaimed by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in an extraordinary gazette published in Windhoek on Thursday

It replaces the advisory Administrator-General's Council appointed last year, and has sweeping executive powers to control most of the territory's affairs

Mr Mudge nominated the remaining 11 members of the council who were also elected unanimously. All were members of the council and are prominent members of the DTA

They are Dr Ben Africa (DTA vice president and Baster leader), Mr Engelhardt Christy (Damara leader), Mr Tara Imbili (Ovambo Minister of Justice), Mr Jock Julius (coloured leader), Mr Geelbooi Kashe (Bushman leader), Mr Patrick Limbo (Caprivi representative), Mr Daniel Lupert (Nama leader), Mr Werner Neef (white representative), Mr Rudolf Ngondo (Kavango representative), Mr Kauima Riruako (DTA vice-chairman and Herero paramount chief), and Mr Gregor Tibinyane (Tswana leader)

The official opposition, Aktur, did not oppose the nominations

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, left the Assembly at the start of the voting and returned later

In his first address as chairman of the council, Mr Mudge said "We should hit Swapo militarily with all the power at our disposal. They're looking for it"

Swapo would never fight an election in which it felt it stood on unfavourable ground, or might lose, Mr Mudge said

Swapo would wait for a favourable opportunity before agreeing to elections. In the meantime, it would continue its "war and intimidation"

This was why it was necessary to hit Swapo hard, Mr Mudge said

He added that while it was necessary to fight Swapo, on the other hand "we must do internally what we can to maintain stability and bring about the necessary development in the country"

If Swapo was prepared to negotiate on a settlement, the Ministers' Council was prepared to talk as well, Mr Mudge said. However, he would not deviate from the proposals already accepted by the DTA — Sapa

80,5 + 38 = 118.5
See 7% Book 6 for continuation
of Section A - 1 answer 2(a)



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

SECTION A

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank with Micro Answer

3
2

All answer books must be numbered

How SA fought border battle

STAR
14/6/80

221

Pretoria

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Section A	
	1(a) 15	
6	15	
	8	

Swapo fighters died at their guns as their nerve centre was overrun by South African infantrymen this week.

Dead Swapo gunners were surrounded by spent cartridges when they were found by South Africans in mopping up operations at the "smokeshell" in southern Angola this week

Mopping up operations are still continuing and the estimated Swapo casualty figure of 200 is believed to be far lower than the real number of casualties.

Many bodies hidden deep in the bush will never be found. There were also signs that Swapo removed some of the bodies in the night.

At a Press conference today, two military correspondents, Mr Willem Steenkamp from the Cape Times and Mr Jan van Niekerk of the SABC, gave eyewitness assessments of the battle.

It began at 2:25 pm on an undisclosed day this week and carried on sporadically into the night. Mopping up operations continued into the next morning.

Swapo forces appeared to expect an attack to come from the direction of the road which runs through the highly camouflaged camp. Candidates must cover the number of the answer. A ball point pen is acceptable but a fountain pen may be used only for titles or for diagrams, for which a separate sheet should be used. There must be a 25 mm hand margin.

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, material may be brought unless candidate is authorised
- 2 Candidates are not to be candidates or work as supervisors
- 3 No part of an answer may be written on the examination paper
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the invigilator at the end of the examination

Under the candidate liable to disqualification and to the University

But the South Africans swung east and avoided the road which was heavily mined.

The South Africans attacked in a three-pronged formation with three separate groups overrunning the huge base. It was about 5 km by 13 km in extent.

The attack caught Swapo by surprise and resistance began only as the South Africans swept back after their initial burst through the base.

Invisible

The base was invisible from the air and was difficult to detect from the ground, with only the small openings of underground bunkers visible.

The Swapo men must have known they were facing superior South African forces and in a conventional situation Swapo would have retreated.

But their stubborn resistance indicated that they were defending the nerve centre of their operations and not an isolated base.

Signs that at least one "political commissar" was based in the camp were found in the form of communist literature, maps of Russia and large posters of Lenin.

Swapo had learnt the lesson not to have a base made up of huts visible from the air which was the case in 1978 when the South Africans overran the Moscow and Vietnam bases at Cassinga.

More raids if

S-AR
14/6/80

Reached - Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service and Political Staff

In the worst six-week period in the history of the 14-year low intensity bushwar on the SVA/Namibia - Angola border, security forces have lost 31 men including those killed in this week's operations.

The recent action brings the number of Swapo men killed in the same period to about 371 — including 200 this week — and a total of about 630 since January 1.

Security force losses reported this year total 65, nine of them in non-operational accidents, and 16 this week.

The Prime Minister has warned Swapo that South Africa will again attack their sanctuaries in Angola should it be necessary.

Announcing in the Assembly yesterday the carry-on of the full-scale attack, Mr Botha declared determination to track down and destroy any new Swapo bases.

"We will not tolerate terrorists acting from across our borders against us and innocent people whose security is

our responsibility,"

the Prime Minister said. He was aware that joint MPLA / Swapo bases existed and the MPLA should note what they were laying themselves open to.

Mr Botha said that the operation, involving ground-and-air assault, was carried out with speed and surprise. The target was spread over about 65 square kilometres with various strongpoints.

The initial attack was over difficult ground and took about six hours. It was resumed the following morning when more than 160 tons of equipment was seized.

The following members of the Defence Force were killed:

Lieutenant Johannes Jacobus du Toit (20) of Clergy Street, Bethal
Corporal Paul Krieger (20) of Annandale, Thomas River
Rfn Francis John Lello (19) of 15 Clyde-dale Avenue, Northern Park, Maritzburg
Rfn Ithfas Hamutenti (24) of Ovambo
Rfn Jacobus Hendrik Fourie (20) of the farm Knopfontein, Alma
Rfn Peter William Warneer (19) of 5 Day

Avenue, Gordons Farm

Rfn Stephen Maritz Cronje (19) of London Circle, Athlone, Maritzburg

Rfn Andreas Paulus (22) of Ovambo

Rfn Roberto Nicola de Vito (19) of 13 Haldingen Street, Parkdene, Boksburg

Rfn Francios Johan Loubser (19) of 19 Second Avenue, Paarl

Rfn Gert Johannes Venier (25) of 38 Silweblaa Street, Vander Walt Park, Durban

Rfn Tobias Harpengi (21) of Ovambo

Rfn Gerhardus Johannes Kemp (19) of 39 Beukes Street, Warden

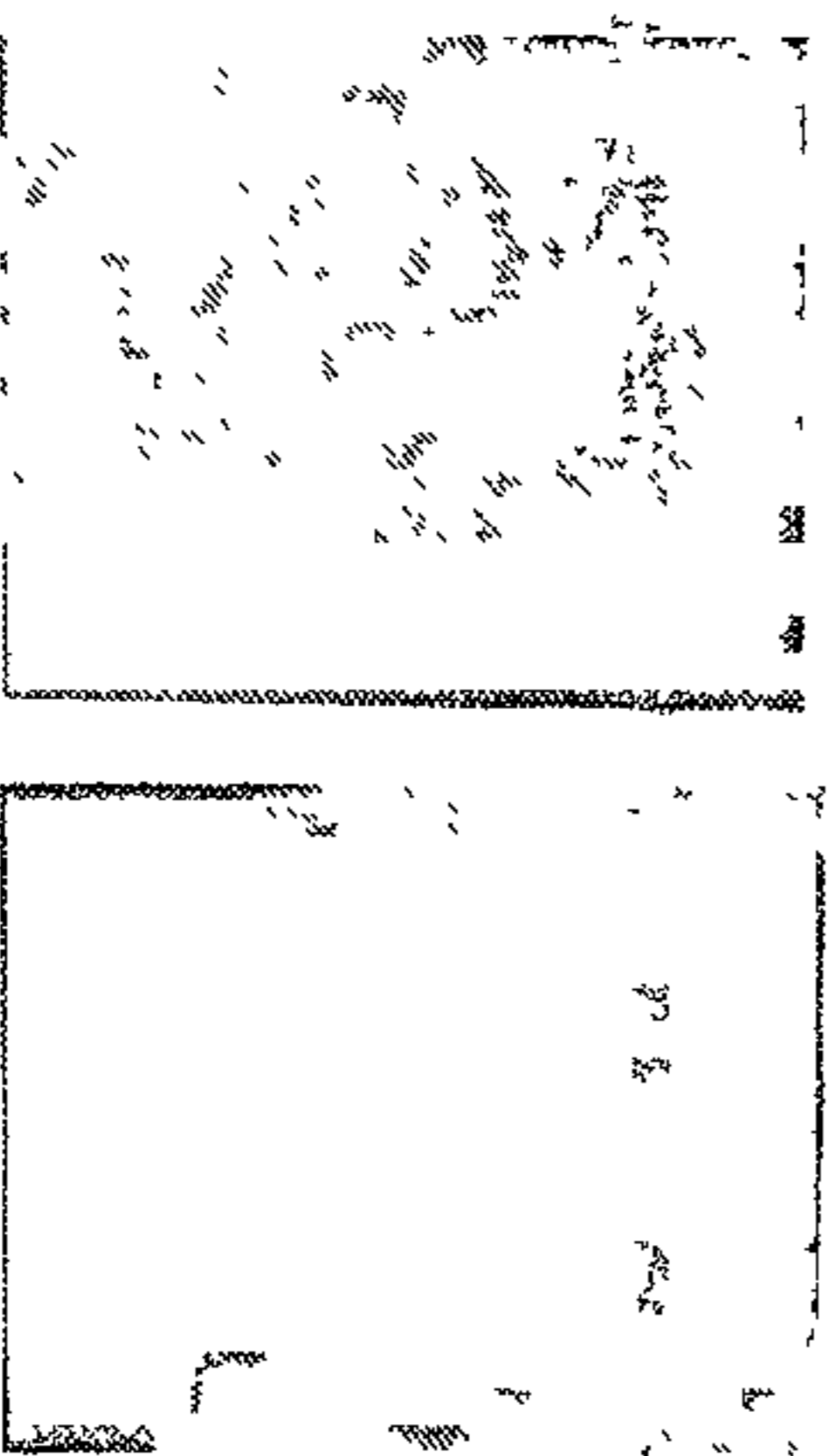
Rfn Michael Clarens Iunt (19) of 31 Harrison Street, Cambridge West, East London

Rfn Andrew John Madder (19) of 83 Sixth Street, Northmead, Benoni

Rfn Petrus Johannes Jonbert (20) of Alakanti Canals, Josini

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Mdan, expresses his deepest sympathy — also on behalf of the Defence Command Council — to the next of kin

Two border dead: friends since Reef schooldays



Friends from their boyhood and Robert de Vito, both 19, who were killed on the border on Thursday

The parents of the two 19-year-old East Rand national servicemen killed on Thursday on the SVA/Namibia border will remember yesterday as a tragic Friday the 13th.

The men had been schoolfriends and continued to be close

A South African Air Force helicopter comes in to land near a group of soldiers waiting for it in the Angolan bushveld



friends during their basic training in the B company of the 1st South African Air-

Mr and Mrs R Madder, the shocked parents of Andrew told the Star, from their home in Sun Street, Northmead, Benoni, that their son had been separated to

I know he had a premonition that something was going to go wrong this time and

he took a Rable with him," said his mother, Andrew's sister, a

brothers, Douglas (20) and Hugh (18) who is turning 19 next month.

His Alma de Vito of Haldingen Street, Parkdene, Robburg described Robert as a "lively" score of her

two sisters, Paula (21) and Antonette (12)

Ragnell Jacobus Hendrik, chair of the Alud District near Nal-street, was due to return home shortly on a 14-day pass.

A former headboy of Vito Primary School and a school friend described Robert as a complete jester in December.

The 14-year-old, his parents and a brother, Jacobus Fourie, looked forward to going home.

'He said he would fight to keep us safe'

STEPHEN CRONIE, 19, of Pietermaritzburg, hearing the end of his border duty with the army, was due to be reunited with his family on Wednesday. But death arrived first.

"We were going to see him again in a few days' time," his grief-stricken father, Mr Ritz Cronie, said yesterday. "Instead, we'll be attending his funeral."

Stephen, head boy at the Gert Maritz High School in 1978, had everything to live for when he was killed in action against Swapo terrorists in Angola this week.

He was planning to go to Stellenbosch University next year after completing his military service.

Behind him was an unblemished school career. He played first team rugby and cricket and won the senior Victor Ludorum for swimming.

"He was a good scholar," said Mr Cronie, "and he had a good sense of humour. He also loved playing the guitar."

Stephen began his national service last year and was due to complete it at the end of 1980. His father said he was a good shot and had been a member of the Free State Bisleys team.

His funeral will take place from the Voortrekker Church in Church Street on Tuesday at 11am.

Mr Cronie said his son will be missed by his girlfriend, Hayla Smit, who was very close to him.

FRANK LELLO, 19, of Clydesdale Avenue, Northern Park, Pietermaritzburg, last saw his mom, Mrs Noreen Lello, and his father, Frank, one month ago, when he was down for a few days leave.

"He said he would fight to keep us safe at home," said Mrs Lello. "His last words were that he would fight to keep them (the enemy) away from me."

Frank matriculated in 1978 from Alexandra High School and went to do his national service in January last year. He was a member of the school's first squash team and played rugby as well.

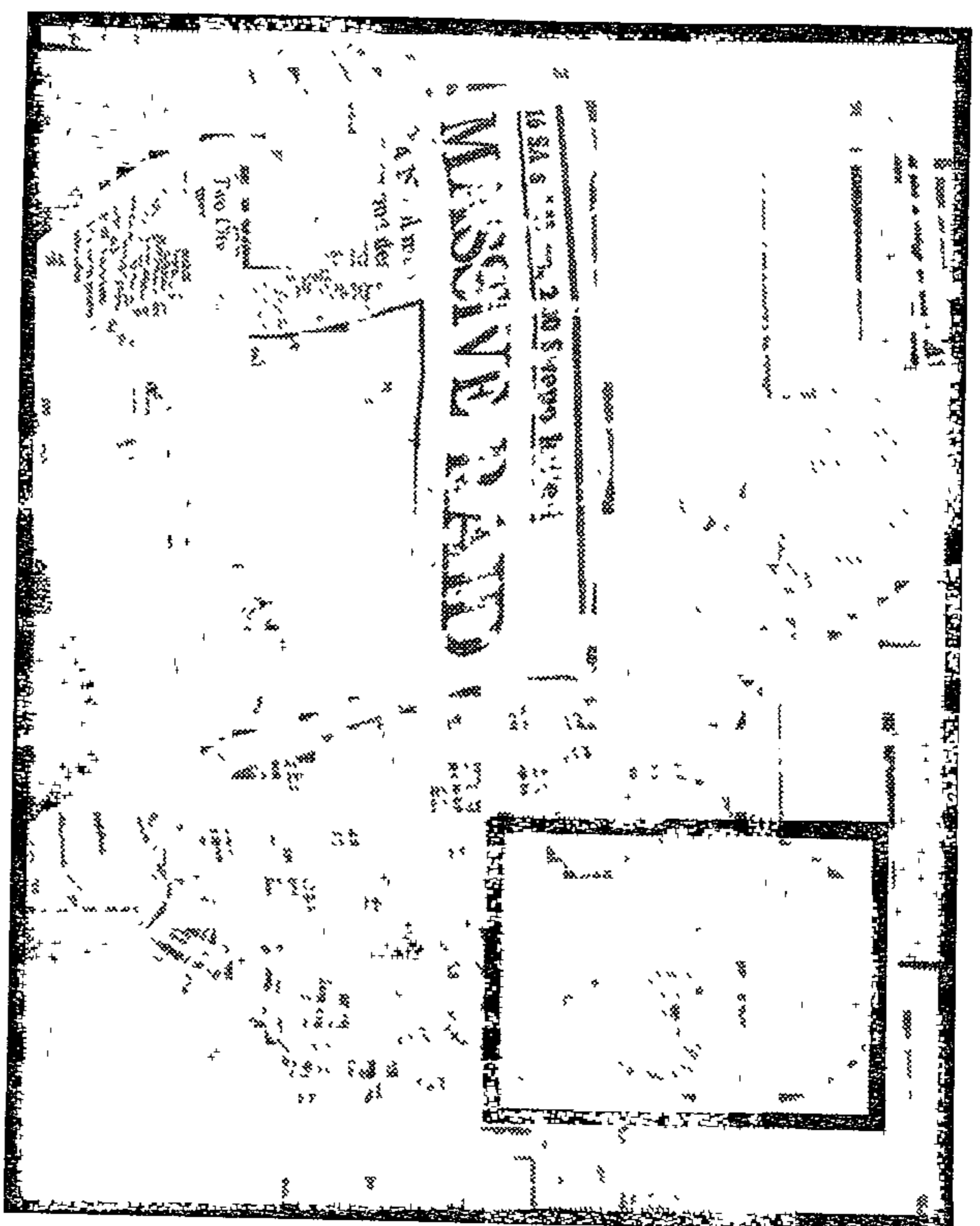
His mother described Frank as a young man who did not complain when there was cause to and who was very independent.

"He lived for his mom and his family," said Mrs Lello. "He was my youngest child. He was home-loving and kept a lot to himself."

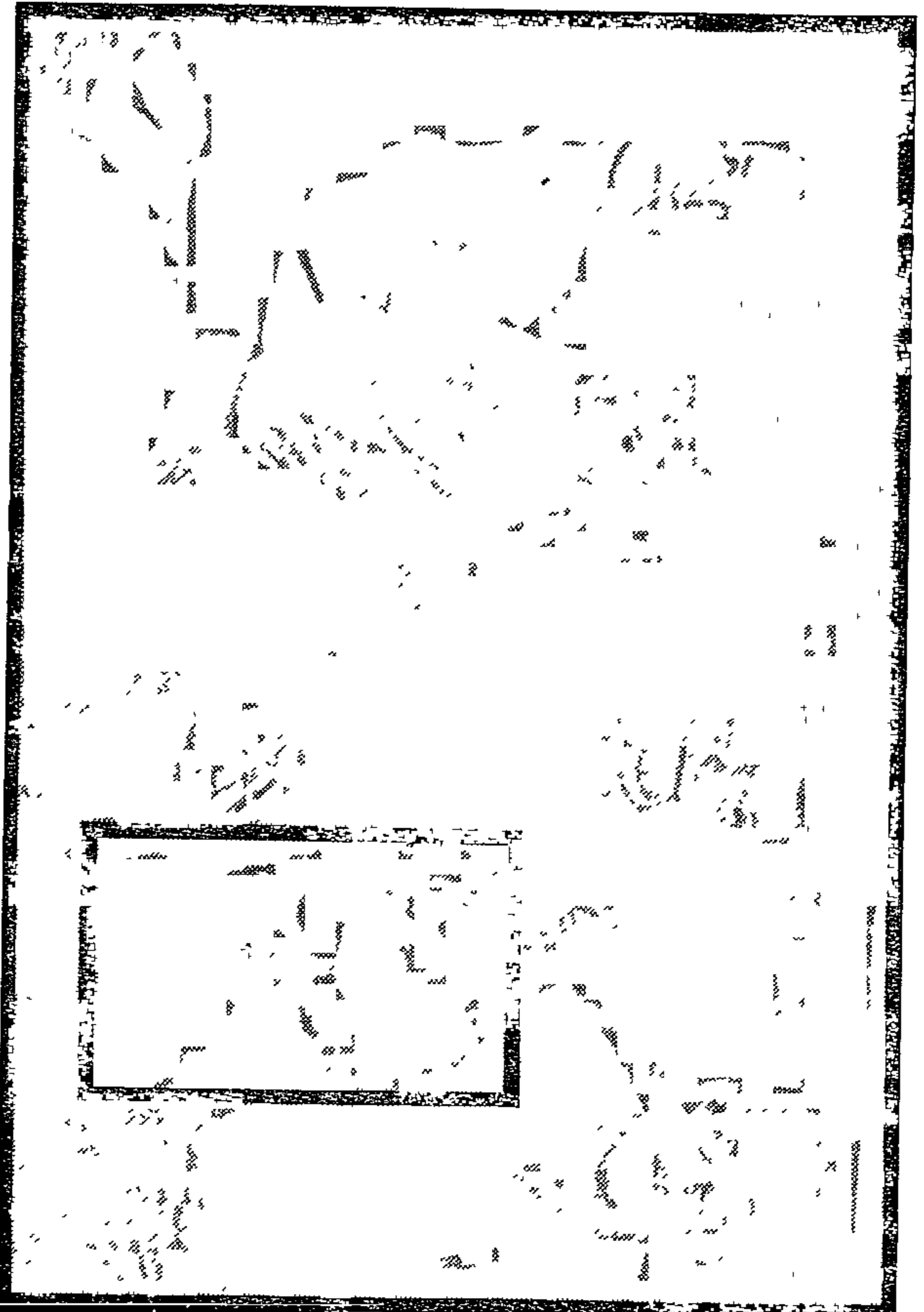
GERT VENTER, the Durban rifleman killed in fighting Swapo forces this week, had often joked with his family that he would be "coming home in the newspapers."

His mother, Helena Kruger, said she had seen her son last when he was in Durban on a weekend pass in April.

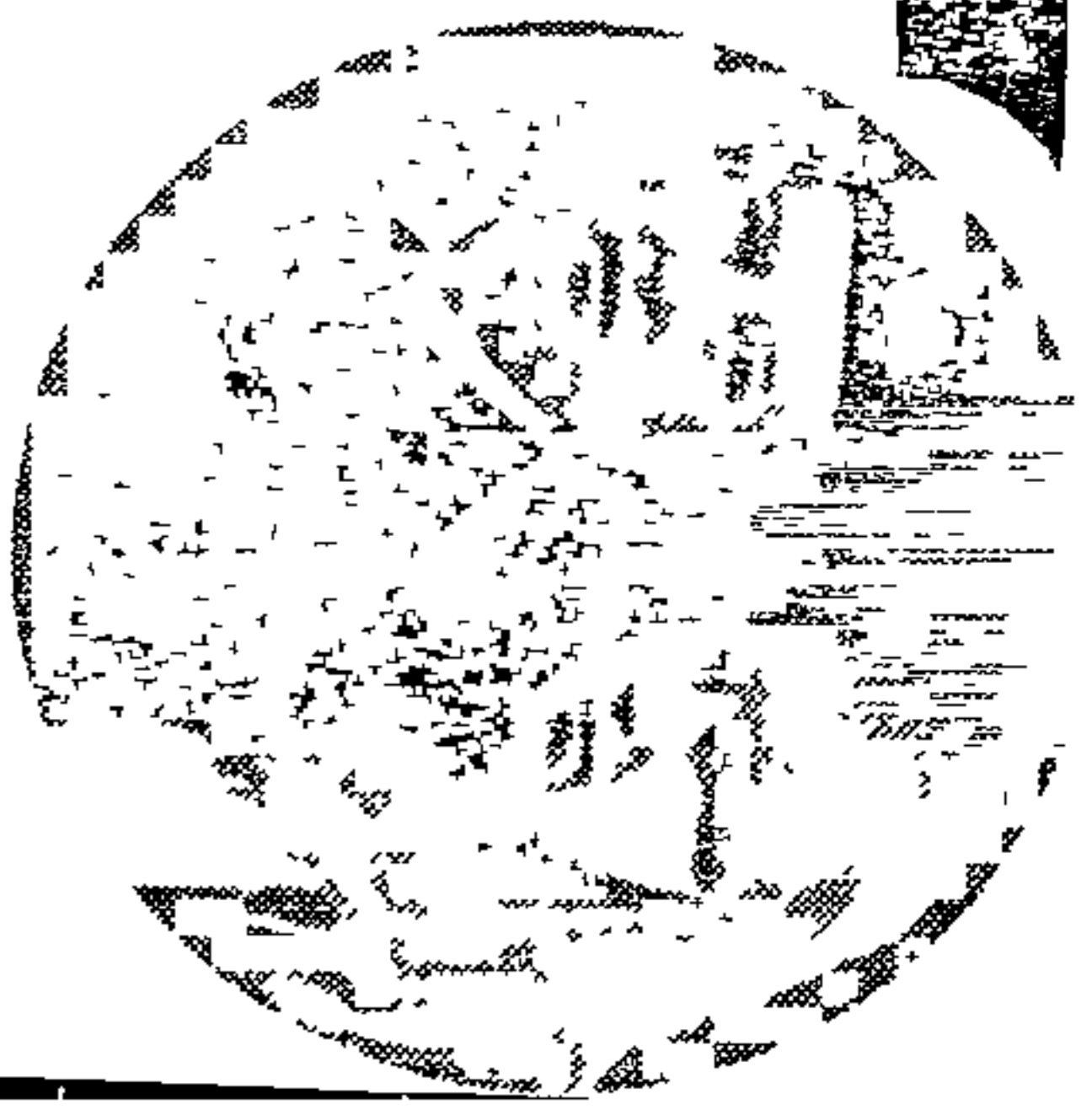
"He enjoyed his army service and was very anxious to go back to the border. He laughed and joked about the dangers and said he would come home in the newspapers."



Heartbroken Ritz Cronie — "he was due back in a few days" — reads the news of the raid that killed his son Stephen (inset)



Gert Venter's family at their Brighton Beach home yesterday. From left: His wife, Joyce, their daughter, Yolanda, his mother, Mrs Helena Kruger and his step-father Johannes Kruger. Inset: Gert



Frank Lello and his sister Jackie... a picture taken at the beginning of the year

15/6/80

Sun Trib

to his base in Bloemfontein, he phoned my sister in Queenstown to say he was leaving for the border and wouldn't be able to say goodbye to us," she said.

It was Gert's second stint on the border. He was due to finish his service in December this year.

He leaves his wife, Joyce, and a two-year-old daughter, Yolanda.

She said she had received a letter from her husband a week ago. "He told me he was happy on the border and would be coming home soon," she said.

ANDREW MADDEN and **ROBERTO DE VITO**, both 19, had been schoolfriends and were still close friends during basic training. They died during their second border stint together.

Andrew's shattered parents said from their home in 6th Street, Northmead, Benoni, that their son had been prepared to meet his death.

"I know he had a premonition something was going to go wrong this time. He took a Bible with him", said his mother. "He refused to take my rosary because he felt it would never be returned to me."

His friend who died in the same skirmish had also been reluctant to go back to the border, his mother, Ailsa de Vito of Heldzingen Street, Parkdene, Boksburg, said. She described Robert as a serious boy with a "lovely sense of humour".

At the end of army training in December, Robert had wanted to go back to college to work for his N3 Technical Certificate so that he could become a draughtsman.

JACOBUS FOURIE, of the Alma district near Nylstroom in the Northern Transvaal, was due home shortly for his 14-day pass.

His parents, Mr and Mrs F E Fourie of the farm Knopfontein, received a letter from him on Monday, saying he was looking forward to coming home.

The former head-boy of Alma Primary School and Naboomspruit High School was to complete his national service as a rifleman in December.

Warfare Still There Six-hour Battle Drama Strikes Swazis

An unidentified wounded South African soldier is carried from the battle... he died later

15/6/80 SUN TRIBUNE

BY GEOFF DALGLISH

Price of Victory

SOUTH AFRICAN troops were still in Angola yesterday following the strike against Swazis's secret headquarters and the fiercest fighting since South Africa's intervention in the Angolan civil war.

Sixteen South African soldiers were killed and an undisclosed number wounded but a defence spokesman said that Swazis's death toll could be higher than the 200 announced by the Prime Minister on Friday.

In the first eye-witness accounts, reporters Willem Steenkamp and Jan van Niekerk describe a dramatic six-hour battle that raged over 65 square kilo-

metres. Photographs showed the aftermath with charred and twisted bodies and wounded South Africans being evacuated from the bush battlefield.

In August, 1978, South African forces killed more than 1 000 terrorists in an attack on Cassinga, Swazis's operation headquarters, but this was chieftained, Mr Steenkamp said.

Mr Steenkamp said: "This was the big show and pretty close to a full-scale conventional battle fought by infantrymen." Striking with surprise in a three-pronged formation, the South Africans faced an ingenious system of underground bunkers and fortifications that are believed to be masterminded by Soviet, East German and Cuban strategists.

"This was not a strike

TOP PAGE 23

A wounded South African soldier is helped back to base by his comrades

Our men in Angola — the full story

against Swapo, this was a strike against communism in Southern Africa," a defence spokesman said

Along with the estimated 100 tons of military hardware seized were found posters, literature and plans pouring to the guiding hand of Warsaw Pact countries. Unlike the first strike, where Swapo's headquarters were concentrated in a small area in conventional buildings, here South African troops faced a camouflaged underground network of bunkers stretching over an area 130 kilometres long and five kilometres wide. The initial strike force concentrated on the nerve centre commanded by a political commissar.

"We burst out of the bush at about 2.15 and the fighting kept on until after dark," Mr Steenkamp said.

"The attacking force went in, over-ran the base and when there was intermittent fighting in the morning up

"they stood and fought and many died at their guns. One officer said they wouldn't have fought so hard if this was just a training base.

This was their nerve centre," Mr van Niekerk, an SABC reporter, said.

"I don't think the death toll on Swapo's side will ever be known because of the nature of the terrain."

To escape aerial and ground detection the brain centre was spread over a series of irregular areas without checkpoints or boundaries.

This necessitated an intricate way with air support.

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15/6/80

SWIN TRADE

"It was very confusing terrain. The whole place was as flat as a table top with clumps of bush and open spaces. I became disorientated after a while but the commanding officer seemed to have a compass in his hand."

After sporadic fighting in the dark Mr Steenkamp's group settled down to wait out the night. Dawn brought the full impact of the battle.

The troops began finding bodies, concealed bunkers and ammunition deposits.

One uninjured Swapo member was discovered sitting surrounded by South Africans — "he either had very cool nerves or was scared witless."

It is understood that a number of prisoners were taken but defence officials have given no details.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" at this week's South African raid into Angola and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA/Namibia issue.

A spokesman said today the statement issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stauduhar, did not mention Swapo.

It said "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola and of continuing armed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces."

"The Secretary-General has always condemned use of force by any of the parties to resolve the Namibian question. The South African raid constitutes not only a grave violation of Angola's territorial integrity, but a serious heightening of tension and an escalation of violence."

"The Secretary-General urges the parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and to create the necessary climate in which the Namibian issue can be resolved."

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15/6/80

SWIN TRADE

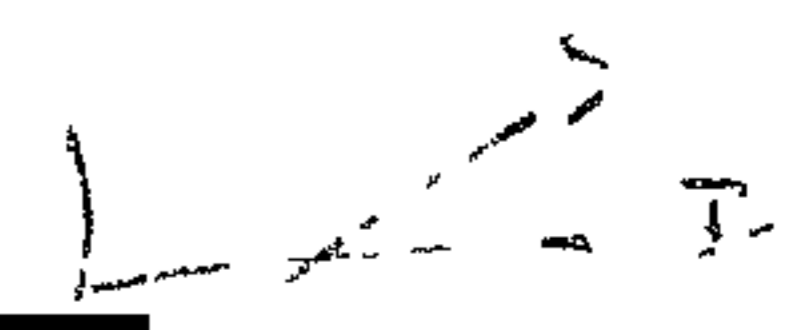
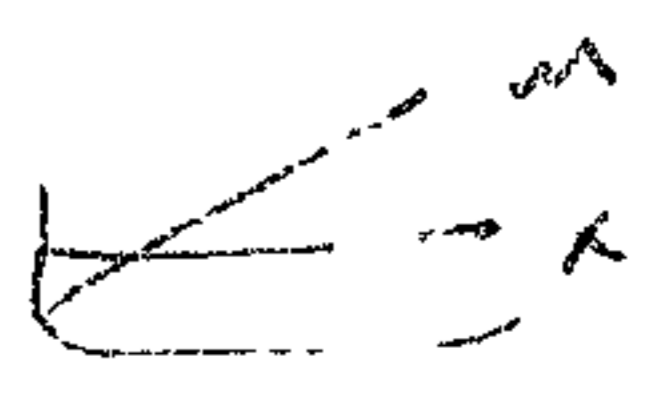
Our men in Angola — the full story

against Swapo, this was a strike against communism

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UNITED PRESS

221

Page 21

15/6/80

SWIN TRIBE

Our men in Angola — the full story

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"They stood and fought and many died at their guns. One officer said they wouldn't have fought so hard if this was just a training base. This was their nerve centre."

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This necessitated an infantryman's war with air support.

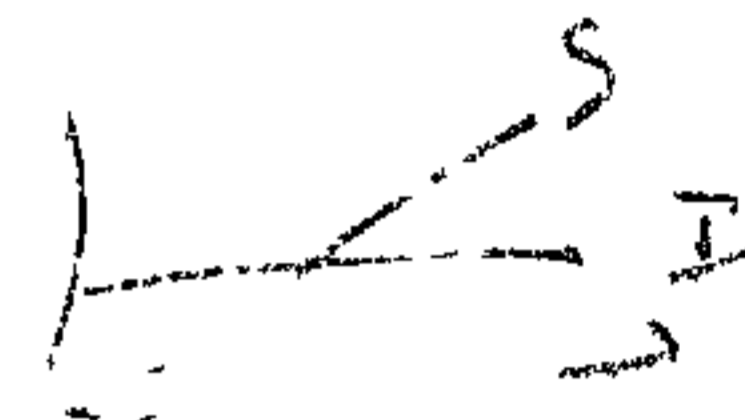
"I reckon that some of the heroes of this show were the helicopter pilots who evacuated some of the wounded within an hour of the battle starting. I saw a chopper slam into the ground with a 14.5, a really vicious weapon, pounding away and pull the wounded out with tracers following it," said Mr van Niekerk.

"It was very confusing to see the whole place

$$x - m = s - I$$

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A shock report this week about irregularities in the SWA meat industry has led to calls for a similar probe here to investigate claims of a South African connection. Now Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman has agreed to hold talks with all parties concerned . . .

THE South West African meat industry is riddled with corruption—and police investigations could lead to the prosecution of senior members of the industry through the territory.

The Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Meat Trade Industry in SWA, has found numerous irregularities among officials of livestock broker's firms as well as in the Meat Board offices.

Now the commission's report, tabled in Parliament this week, is to be sent to the Attorney General of SWA, Don Brunette, and prosecutions could follow.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said a number of people might be prosecuted in the light of evidence disclosed in the commission's report.

Criminal

Dr Viljoen said urgent attention was being given to the possibility of criminal prosecution.

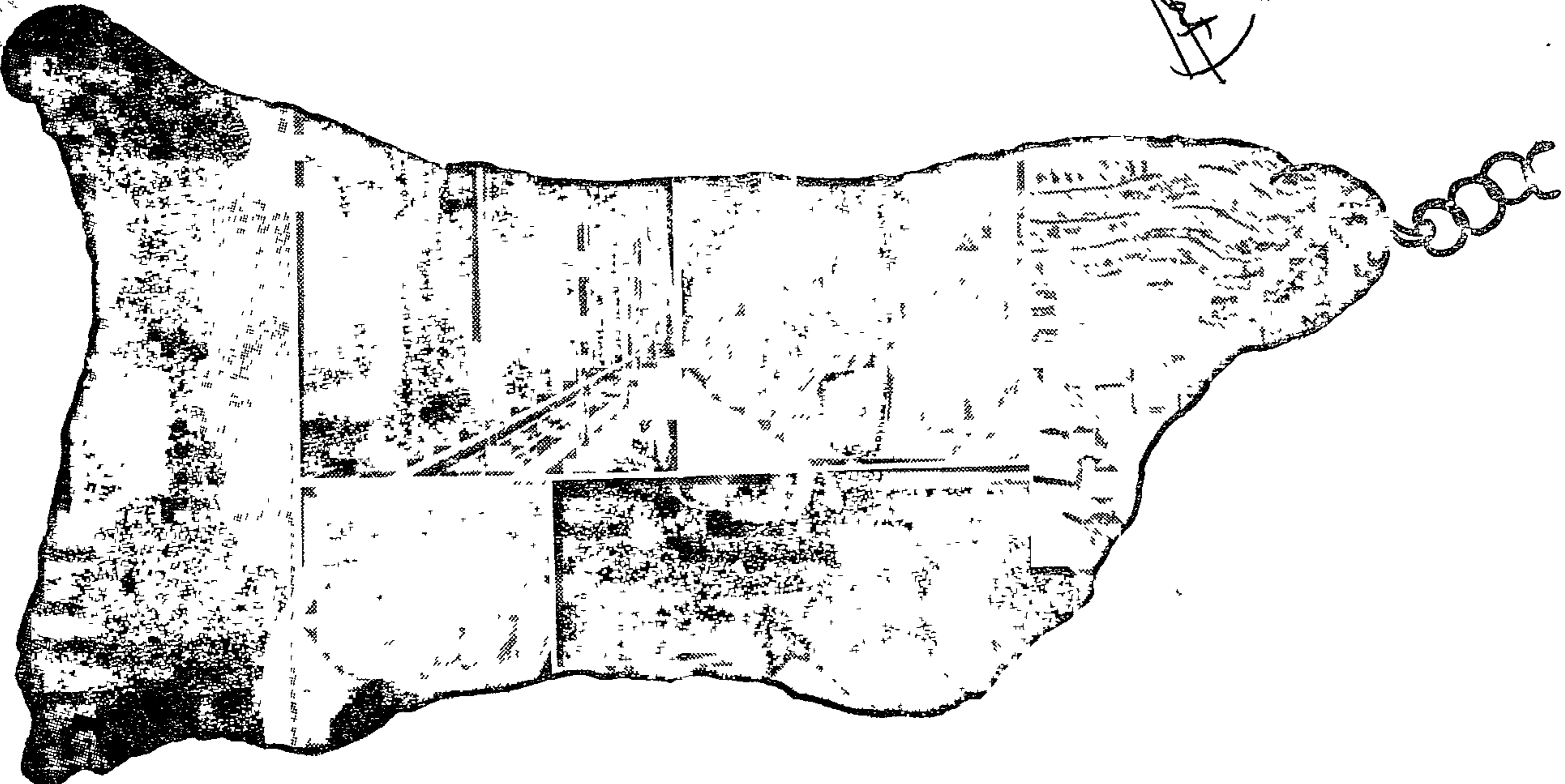
He said he had instructed the Director of Forestry and Agriculture for SWA to check with the SWA Meat Board what measures were envisaged and had been taken to fall in line with the recommendations made by the commission.

This week, after the report had been tabled in the House of Assembly, Minister of Agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman announced he would hold talks with all interested bodies connected with the South African meat trade next month to discuss the desirability of appointing a commission of inquiry into the industry in South Africa.

There are fears in several quarters that "if it happened in South West it could be happening here". Farmers and others involved with the meat trade — worth about R3-billion a year — would like a

It's rotten through and through

DARYL BALFOUR WITH THE LATEST ON THE BIG MEAT BOARD PROBE



which created the impression that he "had received gifts in the form of cash or cheques from various persons or bodies."

Evidence by representatives of a broker's firm (not named in the report) said they had handed over gifts in the form of money from time to time at the insistence of Mr Heydenrych.

A representative of another broker would not answer the commission's questions in this regard on the grounds that "it might be incriminating to answer."

The commission did not name this witness in its report.

The commission also inspected the books and records of a third broker's firm and found that regular cash withdrawals had been made without being properly accounted for.

"The replies by this firm regarding these withdrawals did not impress the commission," the report says.

The report also fails to identify the firm. The report also says the books and records of one of the registered speculator's firms were inspected. It was found that regular cash withdrawals had been made.

Evidence was given to the commission that these amounts were not received by the firm to whom the payments were said to have been made.

The commission also found that a number of employees of livestock brokers' firms were running farming and speculators enterprises.

Evidence before the commission also indicated that brokers' employees were abusing their positions on a large scale. Many transferred permits (which allow producers to send their cattle to the markets and abattoirs) from their clients to themselves.

According to Meat Board regulations this is illegal. The report says 2 819 permits involving 46 166 head of cattle were transferred with out authorisation between July 1977 and September 1979. This involved about 17 percent of the number of cattle sold to controlled areas.

"come to no other conclusion than that large numbers of cattle are exported to the open market in South Africa without the necessary permit cover."

The report also stated that although no concrete evidence could be found that SWA cattle found their way to the controlled South African markets without permits "it has reason to believe that it might have happened."

The commission found the Meat Board had not achieved the aim of giving every producer a fair marketing opportunity.

"From the evidence and investigations, it is clear that certain persons or bodies are favoured in the allotting of slaughtering turns," the report says. "It nevertheless emerged from evidence that certain persons, especially employees of brokers, obtained excessive access to local slaughtering at the expense of more deserving cases."

Since October last year the Tribune has carried numerous reports following a thorough investigation of the South African meat industry.

The Tribune probe found widespread corruption about a number of aspects of the industry. Repeated calls for a commission of inquiry were made but Mr Schoeman has refused to appoint one.

The Minister's about-face this week has been welcomed by several people involved with the industry as well as by South Africa's "Meat MP", Rupert Lorimer and the Housewives League.

Mr Lorimer said he found the Van Zyl Commission report scandalous and said it was high time for a similar investigation here. "There's an obvious South African connection with the SWA industry," he said.

Mr Lorimer appealed to farmers or anyone with complaints about the industry to either contact him in Cape Town or arrange to attend the meeting called by Mr Schoeman.

Yvonne Forshaw, vice-president of the Housewives League said a South African commission was "very desirable". Mrs Forshaw said the South African

ONEY THE TIP, SAYS LANG

Tribune Africa News Service

THE commission of inquiry into irregularities in the SWA meat industry appears to have only skimmed the surface, of the real problem facing the industry, according to the man credited with initiating the inquiry.

Eric Lang, the Friedrich farmer who campaigned for an investigation into the industry, said the commission had been "totally understaffed".

He said the territory's National Assembly should now appoint a commission of inquiry to look into the problems of the SWA meat industry in depth.

He said many questions still remained unanswered and that much of the evidence led before the commission of inquiry had been untested.

"Any critical examination of figures presented to the inquiry could prove otherwise than it appears from the findings," he said.

Mr Lang said no in-depth investigation had been made by the commission into the factories producing farmers' beef.

The commission of inquiry also had no jurisdiction in South Africa — where 90 percent of the territory's beef was marketed. Andries Pretorius, chairman

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we may have been reported extensively in the past months on widespread dissatisfaction among South African farmers and butchers.

There have been repeated calls for a commission of inquiry.

Mr Schoeman told the House of Assembly on Thursday he would meet with producers, meat marketers, the Consumer Council and other bodies. He said he could not appoint a commission

Commission finds SWA meat industry is riddled with bribes and corruption

without knowing what it was supposed to investigate. Mr Schoeman said people had given the impression that the same fraud that had taken place in SWA was possibly taking place here. The Van Zyl Commission

found that numerous irregularities had arisen in the SWA meat industry and found conclusive evidence that the former manager of the SWA Meat Board, Frans Heydenrych had accepted bribes to retain his goodwill.

Evidence submitted to the commission indicated that these "gifts, in the form of cash and cheques," were paid by speculators and livestock broker's firms — some of which are prominent in the South African industry.

The commission did not name any of the firms that had paid Mr Heydenrych for his "goodwill". According to the report, allegations were also made concerning gifts said to have been given to the secretary of the SWA Meat Board, Willem Johannes

van der Westhuizen. The report mentions nothing further in this respect. Mr Heydenrych, fell to his death from his Windhoek office only days after refusing to testify before the commission about deposits totalling

hundreds of thousands of rands in his bank accounts. Mr Heydenrych was due to be recalled at the time of his death. The report said it found that various amounts had been paid into the former manager's bank account

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involved three have strong South African ties. They are Karoo Lewende Hawe, B.K.B. and Slabert, Verster and Malberbe. The fourth was SWA Amalgamated Auctioneers. The commission found "the allowing of such practice to be irregular, especially where top management of some of the brokers' firms are involved."

In confirming a South African connection with the SWA set-up, the commission found that it could try was based on a system which was wide open to abuse. SWA Attorney-General, Don Brunette, said he had not received a copy of the controversial report but would study it as soon as he did.

"If there is any evidence of irregularities the police will definitely investigate and prosecutions could follow," he said. "I know that at one stage of the commission things looked very bad indeed," he said. said he felt the report exaggerated the board. The allegations contained in the commission's findings were against certain farmer and livestock agents.

Although he did not have the report at hand, Mr Pretorius pointed out that his board had been asking authorities for the past "three or four years" to sanction a Meat Board inspectorate to police leading procedures, and illegal export of cattle to South Africa.

A South African soldier displays a grain bag sent to Swapo by the liberation movement in Lusaka

THE DEAD ... two Swapo terrorists lie dead in the

15/6/80 SUN 7:11 AM

By NEIL HOOPER

'118 Swapo held in camp'

TWO International Red Cross officials have visited Swapo prisoners held in a secret military camp in Southern Namibia

Mr R Santschy, head of the Red Cross Mission in Pretoria, said he and his deputy, Mr P Lutolf, visited the

camp on June 3. He said 118 Swapo members were being held in the camp in line with Red Cross policy, he could not disclose further details. "We cannot allow the lives of

prisoners to be jeopardised," said Mr Santschy. Commandant Bill Murray of the Defence Force said the prisoners were detained under Proclamation G-9 (an emergency proclamation by

the Administrator-General providing for detention without trial). Confirmation of the visit to the camp is significant for two reasons. Until now the Defence Force

in Namibia has repeatedly denied the existence of such a camp

The Defence Force has repeatedly said it does not consider Swapo terrorists captured in Namibia as prisoners-of-war, but as criminals. Therefore, they were not subject to International Red Cross Geneva Convention regulations

effects an inflation?

How Swapo nerve centre was wiped out

15/6/80 SUN 11M
By RAY SMUTS
Military Correspondent

SECURITY forces destroyed an intricate network of underground bunkers stretching across an area the size of central Johannesburg when they attacked Swapo's headquarters in Southern Angola this week

Surprise, speed and spot-on intelligence were the three factors behind the successful devastation of the Swapo base

South Africa lost 16 young men in the fierce fighting — but more than 200 Swapo members were killed in what can be seen as one of the most successful attacks since the August 1978, destruction of Swapo headquarters at Cassinga

Some equipment of communist origin was destroyed and the South Africans captured more than a hundred tons of arms and ammunition

The mission's success was underlined by Colonel Kobus Bosman of the Defence Force's Directorate of Public Relations yesterday when he said

"The loss of 16 of our own men, no matter how tragic, should be seen in the light of what was achieved"

SADF spokesmen have declined to say exactly where the attack occurred since mopping-up operations are still in progress

To prevent further anguish to relatives, no announcements will be made on how members of the security forces lost their lives

I was told, however, that a number of South Africans had been wounded in the attack — some had resumed fighting after receiving medical treatment — and that an undisclosed number of terrorists had been captured

Hairy trip

Dramatic, eyewitness accounts of the battle in the bush came yesterday from two South African journalists who accompanied the security forces on their mission.

They are Mr Willem Steenkamp, of the Cape Times, and Mr Jan van Niekerk, of the SABC

Mr Steenkamp, a Citizen Force officer who is no stranger to the operational area, said

"It was a hairy trip

"It was a pre-emptive strike and our guys were out to kick the enemy where it hurt most

"The boys leading the action were cool and capable."

He said that although the young soldiers had been in the army for some time and had practised semi-conventional warfare before, they had never been faced with the real situation.

"But after going through it they were older and more sober — they had changed"

The strike was shrouded in secrecy. The journalists had no inkling of what was to come until the last moment.

Mr Steenkamp was told he was going on a tour of oil installations in Natal

Off guard

Then, suddenly, he found himself on a civilian flight to Windhoek and only learnt of the SADF objective at Oshakati the next day.

From accounts it became clear that Swapo had been caught off guard, but they put up fierce resistance

Said Mr Steenkamp

"If they were expecting an attacking force they weren't expecting it at the time we went in.

"The whole camp had a well coordinated fire plan, complete with gun positions, mines and the like

"The whole camp had a well-coordinated fire plan, complete with gun positions, mines and the like.

"Swapo obviously believed any attack would come via a south-north road near the camp for the sides (of the road) were mined."

That is where they erred.

● To Page 3

LAST week, in taking a look at the media scene in South West Africa, I pointed to the discontent among newsmen there with what they see as undue and unwise restrictions on the reporting of military operations

Another vexed area is the security aspect of installations and activities outside military control but susceptible to sabotage. Frequent targets for hostile action are the pylons that support the powerlines from Ruacana

Impressed by intelligence feedback indicating that details reflected in news reports were making the saboteurs' task easier, the Administrator-General recently called an informal meeting at which he discussed the matter with media representatives. I understand that the representatives, who included local newspaper editors, found Dr Gerrit Viljoen's arguments convincing and gave a good hearing to his appeal for greater caution in reporting these incidents

They are, however, less impressed by what they see as an attempt by official bodies — notably, the Roads Department, Water Affairs and the territory's power authority, Swawek — to use the argument of security as a barrier against awkward questions from the Press and the public. Local editors, especially, believe the security argument is often invoked on specious grounds and they fear it may be used to cloak questionable activities

The Administrator-General's Press secretary, Piet Coetzer, conceded that in the "low-profile, undeclared war" that was being waged in SWA, it was often hard to know where the security line should be drawn. Undoubtedly, he told me, the information about siting of pipelines and waterholes, the nature of road surfaces and the routing of power and telephone lines could in certain circumstances be useful to the enemy

No hard-and-fast rules could be laid down, and each case had to be treated on its merits. But as an experienced newsmen — he was until recently Perskor's correspondent in Washington — Coetzer supports the principle of releasing as much information as can be revealed with safety

He hopes some satisfactory basis of operation may be worked out if success attends the move, arising from a suggestion by the Administrator-General, Dr Viljoen, to set up a Namibian equivalent of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union

As I stressed last week, the acute political divisions among the territory's newspapers will probably make it hard to present a united front to the administration. But this must somehow be achieved if Namibia's Press is to fulfill its vital role as a public watchdog

The degree of unity achieved by the Republic's newspapers n

'Security' a powerful word in SWA

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~~115~~

Rand Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg

equally difficult circumstances may encourage their colleagues in SWA

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TO complete the media picture in SWA a glance needs to be taken at the broadcasting service. This is now conducted by the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, set up just over a year ago to take over the SABC's local service in the indigenous languages and eventually to replace the programmes (English, Afrikaans and Springbok Radio) relayed from Auckland Park for the benefit of white listeners.

The planned allocation of time to the three white language groups soon plunged the SWABC into controversy. While adopting in principle the "ideal" of full-time programmes in Afrikaans, English and German, the SWABC board decided that initially it could not afford more than two transmissions

This meant abandoning the bilingual Springbok Radio and providing only two services — one full-time in Afrikaans, the other shared 50-50 between English and German

The English-speaking population feel they are being given a raw deal and doubt whether the proclaimed "ideal" will ever materialise — especially as they constitute only about 10% (or 10 000) of the territory's white population as against the German 30% and the Afrikaans 60%. (Originally, indeed the programme time was to have been allocated on a strictly proportional basis, which would have left English in an even less acceptable position)

The SWABC's executive chairman, Piet Venter, stressed to me that the service in Afrikaans will not be for the exclusive benefit of whites but will be shared by other communities, including coloureds, Basters, Namas and Damaras, whose home language is Afrikaans

As evidence of the SWABC's recognition of the importance of English as an international language, he added that there are plans for quite elaborate "English by Radio" programmes

Such gestures, however well meant, do little to appease the English-speaking people in Windhoek. They do not take kindly to the statistical argument and tend increasingly to see themselves as culturally displaced persons, threatened by a rolling wave of Afrikanerisation

Meanwhile the change-over to the new system proceeds slowly. All the main news bulletins and most other key material are still relayed from the SABC

The SWABC is under public pressure to introduce a television service and would like to do so as soon as possible. It has a committee investigating costs and feasibility, but it is clear that there is no hope of financing the services out of licence fees, even when augmented by the proceeds of commercial spots on radio and TV

Since the shortfall would have to be met by the administration, the final decision will be up to the Administrator-General

It will be interesting in due course to see how time is allocated to the territory's numerous languages in what will pre-

sumably be a single-transmission service

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THE Town Clerk of Krugersdorp, according to Beeld, has been authorised by his management committee to brush off tiresome Press inquiries with a "no comment (geen kommentaar)"

What benefits Krugersdorp's ratepayers will reap from this haughty posture is not yet known. But it is the phrase itself, rather than the attitude it embodies, that has drawn Beeld's particular attention

In a special article the well-known Afrikaans writer, W A de Klerk, ranks "no comment" with such phrases as "low profile", "in depth investigation", "scenario", "dialogue", "keeping our options open" and their Afrikaans equivalents as the kind of jargon that blows over from the US and retains its foothold here long after its use has declined in its land of origin

What De Klerk does not mention and the Town Clerk of Krugersdorp possibly does not realise is that "no comment" is notoriously a two-edged sword. If you asked a man whether he had beaten his wife lately and he replied "no comment", what would you conclude?

Some politicians, in fact, find the formula useful as a kind of tacit admission that is difficult to pin on them afterwards

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SINCE this column is based on the principle that both, or all, sides of any controversy have a right to be heard, it might be expected to welcome a new publication based on the same principle

Such a publication is Frontline, a slim but pithy magazine that has recently appeared on South Africa's newsstands. As its owner-editor-advertisement manager, 33-year-old Denis Beckett, puts it, "Frontline's stock-in-trade is what's under the surface of South Africa — whether it's to do with pinball, the Group Areas Act, the trucking industry, the state of black consciousness — it is for the people who are interested in their society. All of them"

Two issues have so far appeared and the third is due towards the end of this month. A striking feature of the second issue was a hard-hitting article by Dr Nthato Motlana setting out the views of Soweto's controversial Committee of Ten. But "the Nationalist case" was also put (by Stoffel van der Merwe) and Beckett tells me he would be glad to feature the views of the HNP, strongly though he disagrees with them personally

"Frontline," he says "does not claim to be neutral. It does claim to be objective"

With sales of about 9 000 for its second issue and some stirrings in the vital advertising area, this bold venture looks as though it just might succeed. It will be a poor reflection on the "thinking" section of our society if it does not

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**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) and leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

The new SWA strategy 221

RDM 16/6/80.

IT WAS NOT by chance that the army's big raid against Swapo bases in Angola coincided with the proclamation in Windhoek of a Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge to take over executive powers in South West Africa

The two obviously go together as a combined political-military strategy.

It has been apparent for some time that Swapo was gaining ground politically. This was largely due to the tremendous psychological boost of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe, but it was also due in part to a steady increase in guerrilla infiltrations into SWA and the influence this was having on the local population.

This has put the South African Government in a quandary. If it goes through with a UN election deal while Swapo is politically dominant, then Swapo will win — and it is doubtful whether Mr P W Botha could survive the reaction within the National Party if he were to end up having to hand SWA over to Mr Sam Nujoma.

Faced with this, the Government seems to have decided on the following strategy: first, stall for time on an international settlement; second, inflict as much of a military reverse as possible on Swapo in the hope that this will set it back politically too; and simultaneously give the DTA as

much political impetus as possible in the hope that this will enable it to gain the political initiative from Swapo.

Hence the raid, and hence the appointment of the Council of Ministers which virtually sets up the DTA as an internal government with Mr Dirk Mudge as Prime Minister. In effect Mr Mudge is taking over power from the South African Government as represented by the Administrator-General (as we speculate elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen will probably return soon, perhaps to become Vice-State-President and chairman of the President's Council).

A shrewd-looking strategy — on paper. In practice, however, these spectacular raids have not had the desired effect in the past. The Cassinga raid two years ago didn't knock out Swapo, even though 1 000 guerrillas were killed for a much smaller South African loss than was suffered this time. And the repeated Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Zambia failed to take the political impetus out of Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo. On top of which, as a white man, Dirk Mudge makes a poor "Muzorewa" in what is essentially an exercise in black politics.

Isn't it time we stopped trying to manipulate the situation there — and expending precious young South African lives — and let the South West Africans decide for themselves what they want?

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- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

'Nujoma could lose face over Angola raid'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The code-name of the South African attack on the main Swapo operational base in southern Angola last week is still classified — but it might well be called "Operation Credibility"

The prime aim was to deal a massive crippling blow to Swapo military activities in the operational area. The wider object, however, was to damage or destroy the credibility which Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma enjoys among his main arms suppliers.

The course of political and military events in South West Africa might well be altered drastically by the raid on the sprawling base codenamed "Smokeshall".

According to South African Defence Force intelligence analysts, Smokeshall was the nerve centre from which all Swapo operations in SWA were planned and supplied.

An unofficial but graphic comment I heard from one officer was "Our organisations are slightly different, but this is more or less the equivalent of a Swapo force wiping out Grootfontein and Windhoek".

The raid was not a simple hot-pursuit operation. It was a carefully planned pre-emptive strike which was almost a con-

ventional land battle.

This joint political-military effort took into account not only purely military considerations, but also the likely effect on world opinion, South Africa's neighbours, and the inevitable United Nations reaction.

In the end, the planners decided it was worth it, and unleashed their ground and air forces in one of the biggest South African combined operations since the Second World War, comparable only to the 1978 Cassinga raid and intervention in Angola in 1975/6.

If the raid on Smokeshall achieved its stated purpose, it must be considered a devastating blow to Mr Nujoma.

After more than a decade of "armed struggle", he has achieved so little in real military terms that the communist powers which have been supplying him with arms and equipment are losing faith in his abilities.

This is why the border war is being prosecuted with intensified vigour by the security forces.

Even when the ultimate solution to a given situation is political, the preceding military stage is a crucial one — and a campaign is only as good as its leadership.

That is why South African

soldiers and Swapo members fought it out to the death in the thick, dusty bushland of southern Angola last week.

Sapa-Associated Press reports from the United Nations in New York that Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" over the raid, and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA issue, one of his spokesmen has said.

A statement issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stajduhar did not mention Swapo. It said "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola, and of continuing armed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces."

"The Secretary-General has always condemned use of force by any of the parties to resolve the Namibian question. The South African raid constitutes not only a grave violation of Angola's territorial integrity, but a serious heightening of tension and an escalation of violence."

"The Secretary-General urges the parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and to create the necessary climate in which the Namibian issue can be resolved speedily and peacefully."

OAU is likely ⁽²³⁸⁾ ₍₂₂₁₎ to urge ADM 16/6/80. step-up in SWA

NAIROBI — The annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting which begins this week in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown is expected to urge an intensification of the guerrilla war in South West Africa

The OAU Council of Ministers' meeting, starting on Wednesday, is to be followed by a summit at the beginning of July

Diplomatic sources said the OAU was expected to praise the recent sabotage carried out by the African National Congress (ANC). There will also be fresh attempts to merge the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the other banned South African organisation backed by the OAU

The meeting is also expected to condemn South Africa's raid into Angola last week to destroy a Swapo base

It was possible, the diplomats said, that some member states would propose sending an African force to Uganda for elections due to be held there by the end of the year

Visiting Sierra Leone is Liberia's head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, who was snubbed last month by other African leaders when he tried to attend a West African economic summit in Goto

The sources said they expected Sgt Doe to discuss Liberia's participation in the Freetown summit with Sierra Leone's President, Mr Siaka Stevens who will chair the meeting

The issue expected to dominate the meeting is recognition of the Western Saharan Polisario Front — firmly opposed by Morocco

Morocco, which administers the Western Sahara, is trying to prevent the 50-nation organisation recognising the republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas

Lengthy procedural wrangles over this issue are expected. The Front has been fighting for the independence of Western Sahara since Spain ceded the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975

When Mauritania dropped out of the war last year, Morocco annexed its part of the territory and stepped up the fight against the guerrillas

Polisario officials claim the support of almost half the members of the OAU and say they are confident they will be recognised as a republic

The OAU charter says that admission shall be by a simple majority of member states. However, Morocco is expected to claim that this rule does not apply because the Polisario does not represent a sovereign state — Sapa-
Reuter

RDM 16/6/80

SWA council is step to UDI, claims Swapo

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LISBON — Swapo has denounced the setting up of the Ministers' Council in South West Africa, describing it as another attempt to provoke a unilateral declaration of independence in the territory.

Angop, the Angolan news agency, quoted a Swapo statement issued in Luanda as saying the council, set up last week, was composed of well-known figures of the Rightwing Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

It compared the council with what it called other puppet authorities created by Pretoria, including the so-called homelands in South Africa, the Turnhalle conference in 1975, and SWA National Assembly.

Swapo said the creation of the council was illegal, and called the attention of the international community to what it described as "the deteriorating situation in Namibia".

It claimed that for the past three weeks the territory's population had been subject to a campaign of terror by South African authorities. This had resulted in the death and imprisonment of many Namibians suspected of being Swapo sympathisers.

Hundreds of people had been arrested, including clergymen, traders, students, workers and peasants, the statement claimed.

Meanwhile, SABC television news reported that the SWA Prime Minister-elect, Mr Dirk Mudge, and four members of the Ministers' Council were leaving Johannesburg this weekend for London, Paris and Bonn on a 10-day goodwill mission to gain support for the new council and moderate leadership in the territory.

With Mr Mudge are Mr Ben Afrika, Mr Tara Imbili and Mr Kaume Ruruako, who head the other three principal directorates of the SWA four-tier government, and Mr Peter Kalebula, of Owambo.

Questioned on criticisms that present events were leading to a UDI, Mr Mudge said. "We have emphasised that we are not interested in declaring independence unilaterally, knowing this is going to have a negative effect on the future of SWA. All we want is the right to develop the country politically, economically and socially" — Sapa-Reuter.

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SA
RPM 18/6/80

Swapo denies SA raid claims

LONDON — Swapo yesterday denied that South African forces had destroyed its operational headquarters and killed 200 guerrillas in last week's raid into southern Angola.

"South Africa's claim is completely untrue," said Mr Peter Manning, Swapo's information officer for Western Europe.

In a statement, he said "South Africa's present gross exaggerations regarding Swapo's losses are reminiscent of the claim in 1978 to have 'destroyed Swapo militarily', followed by complaints three months later that the activities of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had escalated sharply.

"The regime's pretentious statements are indicative of its need to make its own losses of men and armaments acceptable to its supporters and to boost the waning morale of its armed forces illegally occupying Namibia" — Sapa-Reuter

• A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria last night it was not SADF policy to "comment on Swapo propaganda", but pointed out that two members of the South African news media accompanied the troops on the raid and that statements made at a Press conference on their return corroborated information released by the SADF.

Why We Struck Into Angola

18/6/80

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It is an enduring theme of South African foreign policy, a pervasive belief, that military and economic power generally outweigh other factors circumscribing South Africa's relations with the African continent.

And vice versa. There is a view that in the final analysis realpolitik counts for more than moral considerations of apartheid and other ideologies, even Marxism.

There is much to be said for this view. Realpolitik is the name of the game and perhaps this is the reason why it is so difficult to escape the impression that a climate of acceptance in South Africa for a possible eventual Swapo election victory in SWA/Namibia and a South African withdrawal from the territory is being generated at present.

This is the pragmatic construction which can be placed on the recent security force raid into Angola which destroyed the PLAN operation headquarters and which went a long way towards answering the question of whether Mr P W Botha's Cabinet would ever countenance a Swapo government.

The answer of course is yes, it would. Pretoria has never said it would not accept the democratic choice of the Namibian people in a free and fair election. Power through the barrel of a gun? No, with a capital N. But through elections — why not?

Mr Botha's problem is how to extricate himself, his Government and South Africa from the whole costly Namibian saga as politically painlessly as he can. International pressures are piling up on all sides and the end of the Namibian road for South Africa is in sight. It has now become a question of cutting one's losses as honourably as possible. No doubt Mr Botha, realpolitik practitioner

danger for South Africa inherent in the situation and his definition of an honourable retreat therefore must be one that he can sell to his Rightwing.

The Rightwing in turn can only be placated if the settlement in sight is orchestrated in such a way that it appears to be the handiwork of all the people of Namibia — not only Swapo and the UN South Africa has always maintained that it is the people of the territory themselves who must determine their own destiny and if the consistency of this approach is maintained the Rightwing will have little option but to fall into step and accept the outcome of UN-supervised elections — even if Swapo should win.

Hence the raid, which appears to have been designed to accomplish a multiplicity of military, diplomatic and political objectives. Intended to restore the sagging credibility of the DTA-dominated assembly, it may at the same time have been a device to persuade Mr Sam Nujoma to embark on round-table Lancaster House-type talks with South Africa and the "internal" parties.

Mr Nujoma has already said he is prepared to have round-table talks with Pretoria. One must even assume that the two camps are already talking through intermediaries. But this is not the central problem. The real fly in the diplomatic ointment is that Swapo will insist any "internal" Namibian delegation to such talks must be part of the South African delegation. This would of course be unacceptable to Mr Botha. The situation is entirely analogous to Lancaster House where the Patriotic Front only eventually agreed to accept Bishop Muzorewa's and other delegations as separate from the British negotiating team. Mr Nujoma however is under tremendous pressure from the Frontline States to be more

By DAVID WILLERS
formerly of the
Department of
Foreign Affairs

flexible and conciliatory. The argument is that since Mr Nujoma is an historical winner anyway why not give the South Africans the concessions they need to proceed with elections? Even if these concessions should extend to all-party talks is the unspoken implication. Now that PLAN has received such a sound drubbing with the strong possibility that it could happen again, Sam Nujoma is unlikely to prove too obdurate in the matter of all-party talks.

South Africa — and Mr Botha — must have an honourable retreat. This is widely recognised by the West and the Frontline States. Ergo — if the remaining obstacles to the implementation of Resolution 435 can be overcome at a round-table conference comprising Swapo, the "internal" parties and South Africa then Mr Botha can legitimately argue that the Namibian people would have resolved their problems themselves.

Such negotiations ought not to be overly complicated. South Africa, talk of a "creeping UDI" notwithstanding, remains committed to the implementation of Resolution 435. The basic framework for an agreement is already in place. The negotiations these past three years have not been all that difficult in concept — they have principally been concerned to identify and neutralise inhibiting factors to a free election under UN auspices. The DMZ proposal itself is merely a device to effectuate such a neutralisation and it can be made effective if the necessary determination is shown. The Rand has also been

Pretoria's latest attempts to bolster the internal forces in Namibia, a thankless task to say the least quite apart from the absolute failure of two successive Administrator-Generals to reconcile the white political factions, South African attempts to encourage a centrist accommodation with the DTA have been undercut by the hostility of both the NNF and Swapo-D to the recently announced moves to give the National Assembly power over security matters. Namibia's 32 political parties are falling out among themselves as well, with all the explosive force of a fragmentation bomb.

Pretoria probably hopes that the military muscle deployed in Angola last week will emphasise the new potential of the DTA-dominated National Assembly to wound Mr Nujoma and thereby impress fence-sitting Ovambos.

"As a result of the events in Rhodesia, the DTA has come to the conclusion that nice guys don't win elections in Africa therefore they have not only got to show that they be as tough as their opponents but more importantly they must have the power to get things done", a member of the Administrator-General's office is quoted as saying. The DTA, which has not exactly fulfilled the electoral promises it made during the 1978 general election, badly needs to win greater credibility.

Participation in international negotiations on an equal footing with Swapo could give the DTA some kudos, even though similar advantages didn't help Bishop Muzorewa overmuch when it came to winning elections. However this may largely be immaterial because negotiating parity will satisfy Mr Botha that the fairness and impartiality which Pretoria has always sought in the negotiations will have been achieved. Recognis-

may bend over backwards to try to accommodate Mr Botha's apprehensions about the linkage between Swapo and the UN.

Although many people doubt whether Pretoria is prepared to agree to UN-supervised elections as long as there is a chance that Swapo might win, the costs of continued involvement in Namibia may outweigh this risk quite apart from international sanctions, the South African "Spanish ulcer" — the steady haemorrhage of young South African lives on a distant and hostile frontier for an uncertain cause — could become politically damaging to the National Party. And despite the traditional strategy of the military to meet the enemy as far away as possible there can be not a few tacticians at DHQ who feel it would be more militarily expedient to do so on the banks of the Orange River. Besides, the boys are needed at home to guard 'key points'.

With Zimbabwe gone unexpectedly to Robert Mugabe, Namibia is South Africa's last "external option". But the constellation of states ideal is simply not viable with one of its two most important regional props missing from being a valuable buffer state, Namibia has become a liability for South Africa.

The one thing the USSR has always welcomed is the South African delay in Namibia because it gives the Soviets the pretext they need to really dig

The MPLA moderates desperately want a Namibian settlement in order to mop up a then logistically weakened UNITA, reduce the Russian presence, stabilise the country, attract Western investments and get the Benguela line working again.

Perhaps the realpolitician in Mr Botha recognises this as well. If so Pretoria may soon be singing "Hello Sam, goodbye

SWA parties attack (227) RDM 18/6/80. 'ineffectual' race Bill

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two major political parties outside South West Africa's National Assembly — the Swapo Democrats and the Namibia National Front — have attacked as ineffective a Bill passed last week outlawing racial discrimination

The Bill, relating to property ownership and access to public amenities, allows for a R300 fine or the suspension of an institution's licence

It must still be approved by the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Since the first anti-discrimination laws were passed in 1978 their penalty clauses have

been suspended, making enforcement virtually impossible

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said "What the National Assembly touched on last week was totally superficial"

He said hospitals, schools, higher education and medical institutions were still segregated, and job reservation and discrimination were still being applied in both the private and public sectors

The NNF publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said the Bill was a "petty concession"

"If we were in the Assembly we would just bulldoze a Bill of human rights through, making apartheid in any form a crime,"

he said

"The white man regards the scrapping of apartheid as a concession

"Ours is not a struggle for human rights Ours is a struggle for de-colonisation"

He said the Assembly was unrepresentative of the people of SWA and could not be taken seriously

Both Mr Shipanga and Mr Rukoro saw the granting of increased powers to the Assembly and the creation of a Ministers' Council as a step towards UDI in the territory

Mr Shipanga said South Africa might tell the United Nations to consult with the new council, thereby using it as a "stumbling block" in the way of a settlement



Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African Peoples' Organisation.

The prisoners are confident that victory will be theirs...

THE camouflaged DC4, devoid of all South African markings, roars over the treetops at an altitude of barely 33 m. For kilometre after kilometre the plane keeps down, too low for any potential machinegunner on the ground to fix it in his sights.

As the trees give way to parched grassland, pockets of grazing cattle scatter in terror. In their fenced-in kraals people turn their heads as the plane passes. Our shadow on the fields suddenly sprouts an undercarriage and we are on the runway, rolling past seven French-made Mirage fighter bombers nestling behind protective walls of sand.

Headquarters

From the airstrip to Oshakati, the South African Defence Forces' headquarters in Ovamboland, the central zone of the Namibian war, the journey is overland. Patches of fresh tar on the road mark recent landmine blasts which have killed 32 people already this year.

Behind a double row of barbed wire and sand-bagged towers young South African conscripts man old-fashioned Bofors guns. Oshakati is a caricature of white Africa. In the grounds of the new school three armoured personnel carriers wait to take children back to smaller bases nearby. Inside them, every family is working for the Government, either with the army or as seconded police officers and civil servants. There are no settlers in Oshakati.

Foreign

The impression that this is a foreign army, in a foreign land, is hardly altered by the attempt at morale boosting. Displayed on the walls of the HQ a sign in Afrikaans reads "Smash Swapo." "Enthusiasm" says a poster of two soldiers blazing away with a machinegun.

Senior South African officers make no claims that they will win the bush war against the South West African Peo-

ple's Organisation which has already lasted for more than a decade. Mindful, perhaps, of Vietnam there is no talk here of lights at the end of tunnels or of corners being turned. Nor is there any expectation of winning the political struggle. "I cannot comment on whether anyone is winning the hearts and minds of the Ovambo people. We feel it is our job to create and maintain enough order and stability for the politicians to do what they think is right," says South Africa's commander, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Politicians

Some South African politicians see the Namibian war as the proxy battle for South Africa, a view occasionally expressed by lower ranking officers. "We might as well fight communism here before it comes to the South African border," a young lieutenant told us. But senior officers are careful not to put the stakes so high.

Indeed the whole pattern of South African military activity contrasts with that of the Rhodesians in their struggle against the Patriotic Front guerillas. Although there was a small mercenary element the Rhodesian security forces were, by and large, a white citizens' army, the expression of the total mobilisation of white settlement in the defence of its privileges.

Different

The South African operation in Namibia is different. "It's a tourist war," one veteran said. In their well-stocked bases the main problem for 18 and 19-year-old recruits is enforced idleness, relieved only by occasional games of rugby on a excessively sandy pitch and regular mail deliveries from home. Although national service was doubled to two years in 1977, most conscripts only spend three months on the Angolan border. Whites from Namibia are recruited into the South African army and spend no more time on the border than those from the Cape or Natal. They appear to be doing a duty rather than fighting for a cause.

That duty is often frustrating. Much of the "action" is patrolling on

or near the Angolan border watching for tracks of suspected Swapo guerillas.

Boundary

Ovamboland, the most heavily populated part of Namibia, where most of the fighting is concentrated has no natural boundary with Angola. The frontier is a 460 kilometre long artificial strip cut into the trees. Four years ago the South Africans moved the people one kilometre back to create a no man's land which is under curfew at night. But in the daytime the border is open.

If the foot patrols discover a track they follow it, but success is often elusive.

The infantry can call on riflemen on horseback or summon motorbike units or helicopter gunships to cordon off an area. In recent months they say they have become more aggressive in patrolling in the kraals themselves. As a result they claim to have narrowed down the areas where Swapo is regularly active and to have raised Swapo's losses.

At the same time they concede that Swapo has shifted towards less risky operations and is having success in knocking out telephone poles and electricity pylons. The underground power station at Ruacana Falls, right on the Angolan border, has not been able to supply electricity to the rest of the country since April. Every time pylons are repaired, others are blown up.

South African casualties have also risen.

Massive

The army will not say how many Swapo people they think are inside Ovamboland at any one time, but there is no evidence of bases inside Namibia. There are none in Southern Angola either. Since the massive South African raid on Cassinga two years ago officers say Swapo has moved to a looser deployment with no trenches or permanent buildings. When they come across the border in groups of 30 they sleep in dugouts in the bush or cache their arms and

stay in villages wearing civilian clothes by day and trying to politicise the people by night.

The South Africans have held Swapo largely to Ovamboland so that Namibia as a whole does not look or feel like a country at war. Apart from a single bomb explosion in Windhoek and another in Swakopmund their guerillas have only appeared three times in predominantly white areas.

The most recent attack on white farms in the Tsumeb area occurred in February. But recently mines have been laid in Kaokoland, an apparent attempt to show force south of the United Nations proposed demilitarised zone, which will be 50 kilometres deep, and to tie down extra South African forces.

Stretching

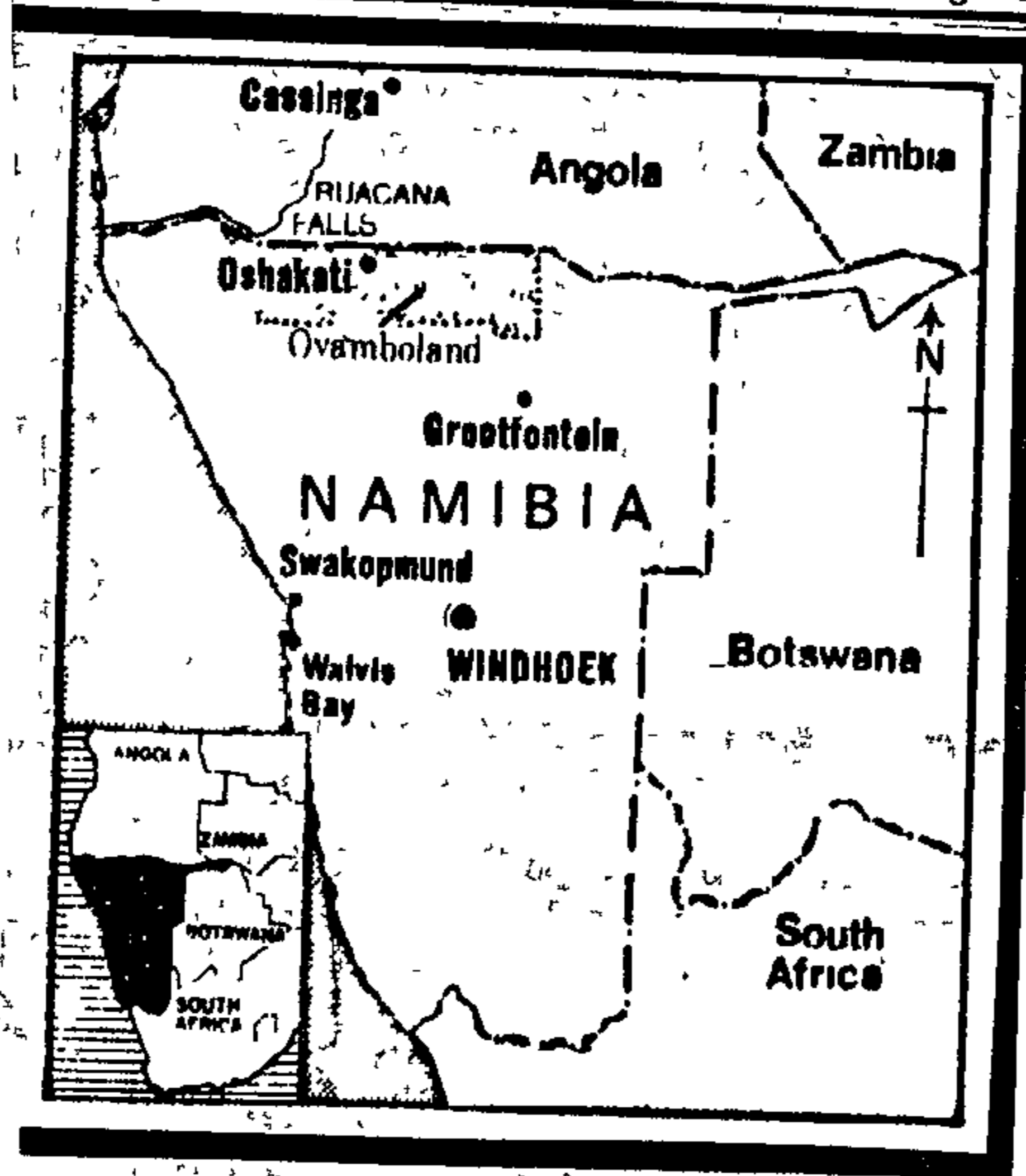
Exactly how many troops Swapo is already stretching is a well-kept secret. Off-the-record hints that the number is 20 000 are considered too low by many independent observers. The South Africans admit to having 40 bases in the proposed demilitarised zone.

Calculating a battalion of 600 men at each base plus several thousand men at the major base at Grootfontein as well as at Windhoek and Walvis Bay and including the seven new "ethnic" battalions produces a total of 30 000 plus.

Another secret is the frequency and extent of South African penetration into Angola. If a skirmish develops on the border an officer must take whatever action is necessary to safeguard his men," says Major General Geldenhuys. Other officers admit that hot pursuits up to 10 kilometres inside Angola is routine but no one will own up to pre-emptive strikes on Angola.

Everything points to a stalemate in the war with no sign that either side can knock the other out. If the South Africans would like to feel that Swapo morale is waning, particularly in a drought when food is scarce, there is little evid-

Post 18/6/80



ence of it from two captured guerrillas who were put on show for us at Oshakati. One had lost his left leg below the knee, the other had a plaster cast on his foot.

Philip Asiku was shot and wounded with three friends eight months ago. Eight others ran away. He had been trained by Russians in Luanda and spent three weeks in Namibia before being caught. Swapo would never surrender, he said.

Johnny Makoka was more talkative. He had spent four months in the country, telling people that after the liberation

they would have work and education.

Swapo's organisation was not very good, he said. Sometimes there was food, sometimes there wasn't. He had been well treated by the South Africans since his capture, he said.

Then came the leading question put by a South African official travelling with us. Would Swapo win? "Yes, it will, if it has the support of the Russians and Cubans. The attitude of the people towards Swapo is very good. They welcome them."—Guardian News Service.

Mudge hits 'delaying tactics' by UN

STAR
18/6/80
(221)

Own Correspondent

STRASBOURG — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Mr Dirk Mudge launched a strong attack on United Nations "delaying tactics" over the future of SWA/Namibia during a visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg

He claimed these tactics were aimed at "bringing about uncertainty and disappointment" among the SWA/Namibian people.

The situation left a political vacuum into which the Soviet-backed Swapo could step, Mr Mudge said

There was no doubt, he said, that with its massive mineral wealth and small population SWA/Namibia was a prime target for Soviet aggression.

Until the UN went back to the original version of Security Council resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia, there could be no further negotiations between the DTA and the UN, DTA Minister Mr Kuama-Isaac Riruako added

Mr Mudge said there was, however, no question of a unilateral declaration of independence.

Soldiers spree: injured

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Cape Times 19/6/80

WINDHOEK -- A soldier was shot in the leg and two civilians slightly hurt in an incident involving members of South West Africa's 41 Battalion who went on a drinking spree near Grootfontein on Monday.

A court of inquiry will investigate the incident, a SWA Command spokesman said in Windhoek.

He said the civilians were hurt when they went to aid a woman who was being molested by three 41 Battalion soldiers at Umlunga near Grootfontein late on Monday.

A soldier fired a shot into the ground and the civilians, Mr Ludwig Karaseb, 26 and Mr Alex Guidoaseb, 24, were wounded by flying stone particles. They were treated for minor injuries.

More members of 41 Battalion arrived and shots were fired in the air. Police arrived, aided by an army task force from Grootfontein.

A 41 Battalion soldier was shot below the knee after he ignored an order to put down his rifle and turned to face the task force. A second soldier was arrested.

'Swapo activity on wane'

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Swapo activity in SWA/Namibia's operational area has apparently decreased considerably — with only three incidents being reported — since last week's South African raid on the organisation's "nerve centre" inside Angola.

This emerged from a communique issued here by SWA Command's second in command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, today.

Brigadier Bosman said in the past week, eight Swapo members were killed in three operations by South African and SWA defence forces.

On June 13 the driver of a civilian vehicle carrying two Swapo suspects tried to smash through a roadblock.

One of the men started firing at the security forces who returned the fire, and both occupants of the vehicle were killed.

UK Govt Will not recognise Mudge

STAR 19/6/80 (221)

The Star Bureau LONDON — Mr Dirk Mudge and his team of recently appointed SWA/Namibian "ministers" will leave Britain disappointed if they are expecting any form of recognition from the British Government.

On the eve of his meeting today with the four-man delegation from the territory's Council of Ministers, British Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce reiterated, "we do not recognise the National Assembly established in Namibia."

He told the House of Commons that this view was shared by the other members of the five-power Western contact group.

Mr Luce avoided commenting on the South African raid on a Swapo base inside Angola. Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes charged that the

action, announced in Pretoria last week, had been directed against "refugee camps."

SURPRISED

Britain and the other members of the Western contact group are pleasantly surprised at the absence so far of any attempt to bring the South African adventure before the UN Security Council.

They are also encouraged by the relatively moderate line taken on SWA/Namibia by the frontline African leaders at their summit in Lusaka this month.

Mr Luce noted in the Commons that the "neighbouring states" had expressed their view that progress towards a peaceful SWA/Namibian solution could be made through the UN settlement plan.

He underlined the British Government's total commitment to this plan and to co-operation on this issue with the Western powers.

The ball was now squarely in the UN court, he said. The next move would be the official response from UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to South Africa's conditional acceptance on May 12 of implementation of the UN settlement plan.

"HELPFUL"

Mr Luce told MPS there had been "some helpful points" in that South African communication.

Observers recalled, however, that Dr Waldheim, at a Press conference a few days after the South African response had been published, called it "compli-

cated" and charged that it "contradicted resolutions of the United Nations."

Dr Waldheim has also roundly condemned the South African raid into Angola.

The programme for Mr Mudge and his colleagues is being organised by Conservative MP Mr Jim Spicer, who has arranged a Press conference for them in a committee room at Westminster today.

Shadow Foreign Minister Mr Peter Shore, who drew fire from Labour left-wingers when he saw the SWA/Namibian Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen in April, has decided to play it safe this time.

His secretary said yesterday he had no plans to see the Mudge group

MR MUDGE

DR WALDHEIM

SWA

Fm 20/6/80

Battle for funds

(221)

The political uncertainty in S.W.A is doing nothing to scare off homeowners. The SWA Building Society (Swabs) — a hybrid of seven concerns that once operated in the territory — reports an unprecedented demand for loans.

GM Don Russell tells the FM that the rate of lending has risen about four times in the first financial year to March 31 — from the R200 000 lent by all societies to nearly R1m a month.

Unlike SA institutions, Swabs can't keep up with demand. During the year it grant-

1369

ed R7,8m worth of new loans and the directors say that "at no time was it possible to satisfy the demand."

Part of the problem could be the comparatively small increase of 13% in total assets. This doesn't match the average inflow to SA societies in that time, but the restructuring of the movement in South West needs time to settle down.

For one thing, about a third of longer term funds were transferred to SA when depositors were given the option before the changeover. Still, total assets rose during the 12 months by R5,5m to R49m, and that's encouraging enough. Smaller growth on the deposit side, however, probably accounts for the difference in the situation between South West and main-line SA.

The rationalisation of the building society operation has certainly paid off on the costs side. Russell says the move to a single head office in Windhoek (the old SA Perm building) saved 60% on premises and 25% on salaries. Another office was opened in Tsumeb during the year.

As part of the deal, Swabs has been exempted from the normal prescribed investments and enjoys a tax holiday for the next 10 years. The concessions are designed to build up society assets.

Swabs has debenture liabilities to certain of the societies and has been servicing interest commitments since inception.

But now it has started to repay capital and the plan is to redeem the debentures by 1990. At the end of the financial year the amount outstanding was R15,8m.

Excess for the year was R139 674, of which R88 369 was written off in establishment costs. A further R30 000 went to general reserves, leaving the society with unappropriated profits of R21 305 at the year-end.

The results are not dramatic, but they do show that the move is working out. And the directors are happy with the R5,5m asset hike. "Taking into account the factors relating to the amalgamation," they say, "this result is satisfactory."

RDM 20/6/82

Eight guerrillas killed in SWA war

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — South West African and South African security forces killed eight more insurgents in the past week in the northern operational area of SWA.
This was announced yesterday by the second-in command of SWA Command Brigadier Pieter Bosman.
In one of the contacts two

guerrillas in a civilian light truck were involved in a shoot-out with security forces.
Brig Bosman said security forces received a report last Friday that two insurgents in a civilian truck were heading towards a road block.
They ignored a warning to stop and tried to force their way through.
Brig Bosman said one of the

guerrillas opened fire at the security forces.
The security forces returned fire and in the shoot-out the insurgents were killed.
Brig Bosman said arms, ammunition and webbing were seized from the truck.
On Saturday security forces tracked down a group of insurgents which had crossed the Angolan border into SWA.

In a short fight which followed three of the Swapo raiders were shot dead.
Brig Bosman said that on Monday three insurgents walked into an ambush near the Angolan border and were all killed.
The past week of the bush war was relatively quiet after last week's massive raid into Angola.

Britain

221 16
spells it

10/17 20/6/80
out to

Mudge

LONDON — Britain yesterday underlined to the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, the importance it attached to the soonest-possible implementation of the United Nations proposals for South West African independence.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this message was conveyed to Mr Mudge by Parliamentary Under-Secretary Mr Richard Luce during a one-hour discussion with the DTA delegation on the SWA situation.

During the meeting, about 250 members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement staged a placard demonstration in Whitehall protesting against Mr Mudge's visit and the Conservative Government's role in it.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Mudge was received as a SWA political party leader and not as head of the new SWA Ministerial Council.

This was the third stop on the DTA leader's European tour, which is aimed at countering Swapo propaganda and putting across the case of the internally-elected representatives.

Mr Mudge said after the talks: "We are trying to sway opinion. It isn't easy. My talks have been fruitful. But Mr Luce and I didn't agree on everything."

"I didn't expect that would happen. They (the British Government) see things from a different angle."

Mr Mudge, with his deputy, Dr Ben Africa, has met French Government representatives in Paris and talked to members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Today he has an appointment in Bonn with the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The main thrust of Mr Mudge's talks has been to persuade European politicians that there has been no deviation on his part from the spirit of the UN plan for an internationally-acceptable settlement, and that the granting of increased internal powers does not violate that spirit.

Mr Mudge returns to Windhoek on Sunday. — Sapa

Mudge pleads for harmony

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STAR
20/6/80

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If positive results on racial issues are achieved in SWA/Namibia, it can lead to a new approach in Southern Africa, says Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA.

Asked in a BBC interview to comment on disturbances in South Africa, Mr Mudge said "Something will have to be done to bring about racial harmony — which is what we are trying to do too in our country. Problems and misunderstandings must be tackled.

"We have abolished apartheid in SWA. I am sure there will have to be a change, a promotion of better understanding, in South Africa.

"I get the impression, and I hope, they are moving in that direction"

Mr Mudge said South Africa would face the same right-wing pressure against change as he had.

"We don't want South Africa to interfere in what we are doing in our country, so it is only fair that I should not interfere in what they are doing."

Mr Mudge will lunch in Bonn today with MPs of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, and later confer with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenther van Well

SECURITY MEN

He dines with West German journalists tonight

Tomorrow, Mr Mudge meets Mr Hans Stercken, a Christian Democratic deputy and president of the German African Foundation.

They will discuss what help the foundation can give the TA in an election campaign.

In London, the Mudge group aroused more interest from British security officials than anyone else

At Westminster Labour MPs shunned the five SWA/Namibians, as did the Social Democrats at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday. Only three journalists — two South Africans and one British — attended the Press conference called by the DTA men's host, Tory MP Jim Spicer. Plainclothes policemen outnumbered the group.

Mr Spicer and reporters at this gathering in a committee room at the Palace of Westminster.

The SWA/Namibians — Mr Mudge, Dr Ben Africa, Mr Tara Imbil, Mr Kuaima Riruako and Mr Peter Kalangula — got no joy from the British Government.

Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce had heard them "very sympathetically," said Mr Mudge.

But Mr Luce had carefully reiterated Britain's commitment to the Western plan and UN settlement efforts.

● West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has proposed the Mudge group meets on the fringe of the Venice economic summit this weekend to demonstrate to the "front-line states" that the five are active.

SWA: Security forces kill 8

WINDHOEK *CAPE Times* Security forces killed eight insurgents in the past week in the northern operational area of SWA/Namibia

This was announced yesterday by the second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman

In one of the contacts with security forces two insurgents in a civilian light truck were involved in a shoot-out with security forces after trying to force their way through a road

20/6/80 (221) block Brigadier Bosman said a quantity of arms, ammunition and webbing was found in the truck

On Saturday security forces tracked down a group of insurgents who had crossed the Angolan border into SWA, Namibia. Three Swapo raiders were shot dead.

Brigadier Bosman said that on Monday three insurgents walked into an ambush near the Angolan border and all three were killed.

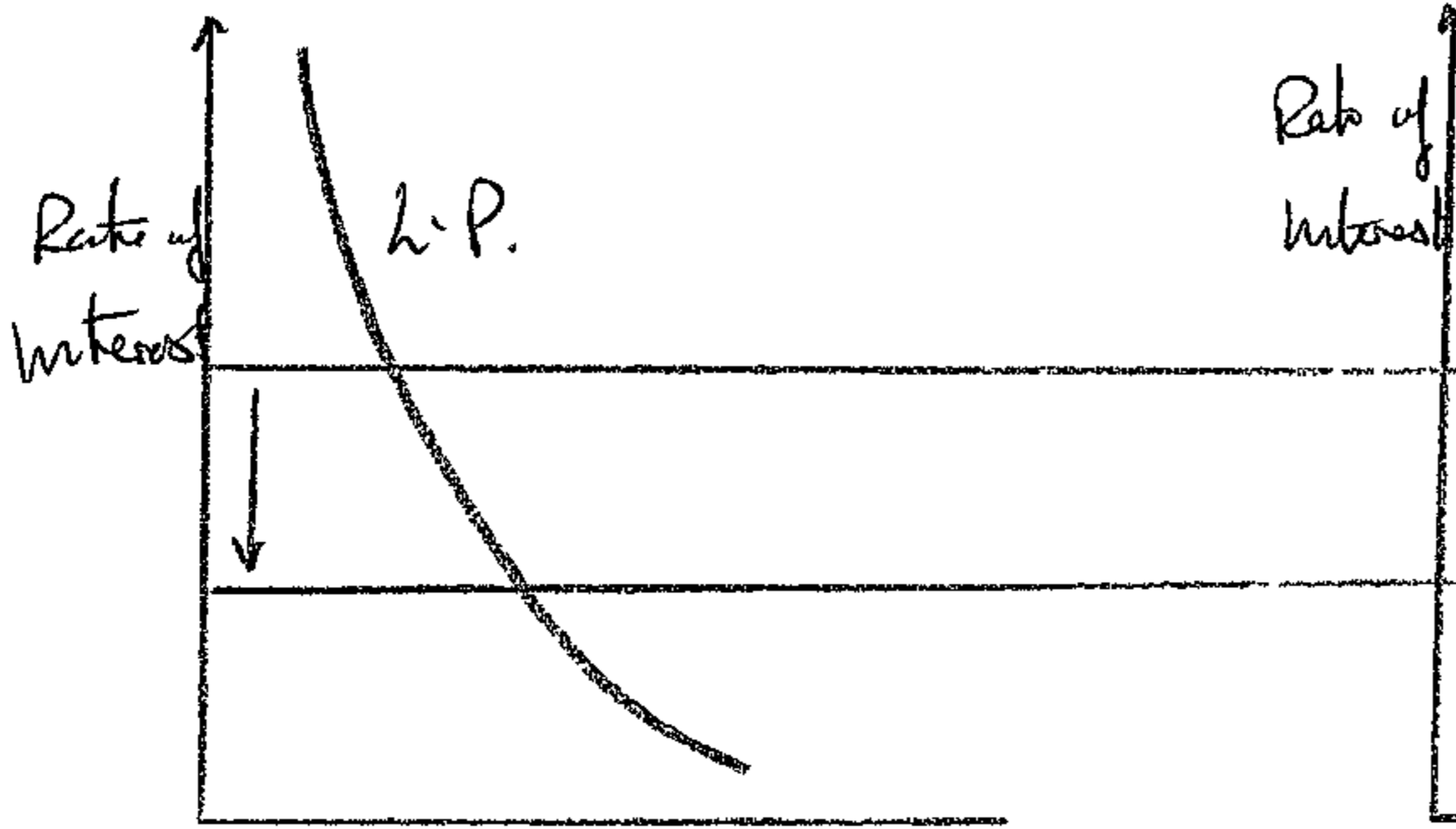
CEASEFIRE CALL BY UN

W/L ARGUS

21/6/80

(221)

to amount of money per
to save and to lower
interest, the greater the
which refers to the amount
no people hold as cash, see
lower the rate of interest.
liquidity preference, the greater
since the marginal efficiency
is inter-related to liquidity
the greater the investment,
scenarios in GDP.



Rate of Interest

GDP.

Weekend Argus

Bureau

NEW YORK.—United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is urging the South African Government to set a ceasefire date for South West Africa so that the UN can begin a costly exercise to pilot the territory to independence.

In a letter handed yesterday to South African Ambassador Mr Adriaan Eksteen, Dr Waldheim also emphasised the organisation's commitment to impartiality in the operation.

His note is the latest in a series of communications during three years of exchanges for a negotiated political settlement in the territory.

QUERIES

It responds directly to queries expressed by the South African Government in a letter to Dr Waldheim by Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on May 12.

Dr Waldheim's letter will be circulated here on Monday. Its contents have not been disclosed yet.

The Security Council — a 15-nation body which acts as the executive board of the UN — will have final responsibility for the R250-m supervisory operation in SWA if it is implemented.

SWAPO

Dr Waldheim conferred with Mr Eksteen earlier in the week and is reliably reported to have urged co-operation by South Africa and to have emphasised the impartiality inherent in the Security Council resolution mandating the exercise.

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Waldheim seeks date for SWA ceasefire

STAR 21/6/80

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United Nations secretary-general Dr Kurt Waldheim is urging the South African Government to set a ceasefire date for SWA/Nambia so that the UN can begin a vast and costly exercise to pilot the territory to independence

QUERIES

In a communique handed to South African ambassador Adriaan Eksteen yesterday, Dr Waldheim responds directly to concerns and queries expressed by the South African Government.

The letter, in Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha on Monday.

Dr Waldheim's communique — in the form of a letter to Mr Botha — will be circulated as a document of the UN Security Council only on Monday and its contents have not been disclosed yet.

Dr Waldheim conferred with Mr Eksteen earlier in the week and is reliably reported to have urged co-operation by the South

African Government and to have emphasised the impartiality inherent in the Security Council resolution mandating the exercise. One of South Africa's enduring concerns has been UN General Assembly backing — moral and material — for Swapo.

Sources said today that Dr Waldheim's letter echoed the spirit of that talk, insisting that the UN seeks only to solve what will probably be an increasingly burdensome military and economic problem for South Africa.

221 RDM 21/6/80.

Kudu exported from rabies zone — claim

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Kudu are being culled for export from farms in rabies zones of South West Africa, says the chairman of the SWA Hunters' Association, Dr O F C Herrigel

He said in an interview that some farmers, knowing importers of SWA kudu meat would not accept any from a rabies area, did not declare that they had sick animals on their land — and went ahead and applied for culling permits

He had evidence to support his claims, he said "The nature conservation and veterinary authorities must be aware of the situation, yet they continue issuing permits."

The deputy director of veterinary services in SWA, Dr John Shaw, has denied Dr Herrigel's claims

"We are in tight control of the situation, and have already refused a number of culling applications from farmers in rabies areas," he said. "Anyway, we accompany culling teams on all shoots"

A spokesman for the Directorate of Nature Conservation and Tourism confirmed yesterday that there had been a sig-

nificant increase in applications for culling permits

Since last year, the price of venison had increased by more than 50%, which made it more lucrative than cattle

The director of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Henning Snyman, said the venison price boom was something of a novelty and might not last. Meanwhile, it was possible for farmers and culling teams to make fortunes overnight

He said he was "uncomfortable" about a night cull of nearly 600 kudu and oryx (gemsbok) on a farm in the Gobabis district, east of Windhoek, last weekend

However, he said he felt some sympathy for farmers who simply wanted to make a little money out of kudu before the rabies plague reached them

The rabies zone, which has been spreading rapidly over the past 2½ years, covers at least 48 000 sq km of central SWA. Thousands of kudu are dying. Dr Herrigel said the SWA Hunters' Association had made an official call for the establishment of a scientific body to investigate all aspects of the

territory's game industry. Unless game was harvested scientifically, SWA's kudu and gemsbok resources would suffer the same fate as the once-flourishing fishing industry

The culling of kudu and oryx was the most immediate threat to game resources

There was also no real evidence that kudu occurred in numbers above the carrying capacity of their habitats. Likewise, an unproven theory that culling helped curb the spread of rabies was being used as an excuse to obtain culling permits

The director of Nature Conservation and Tourism, Mr Bernabe de la Bat, said population dynamics were the only consideration in the issuing of culling permits. Farmers were not allowed to cull more than a third of their game

"Why all this hysterical nonsense about culling? Many times more buck are shot during normal daytime hunting throughout the year than are culled at night

"Anyway, if the farmers, through their agricultural union, ask for an end to culling, we will stop it tomorrow"

Soldier dies in SWA

DEFENCE headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday that Rifleman Jacobus Frederik van den Berg 19 was killed in action in the operational area

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J P van den Berg of 16 Yeats Street, Vanderbijlpark

The General Officer Com-

manding SWA Command Major General I J Geldenhuys announced from Windhoek that Rfn Van den Berg was fatally wounded when security forces on a routine patrol engaged a Swapo group on Thursday afternoon

In the exchange of fire four Swapo men were killed - Sapa

Two brothers die — betrayed by their sons...

22/6/80 SUN TRIB

SWAPO HUNT THE

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Tribune Correspondent
Pictures by Herman Potgieter



Tom van der Merwe, 69, fought with South African troops against the Germans in World War I

DEATH and terror have marched into the once peaceful valley of Epembe in South West Africa's Kaokoveld

The killers are Swapo terrorists who, Russian rifles in hand, sneak through the bush into the valley from across the Angolan border

Their target The Van der Merwes of Ehombo, beside the Kunene River

Of the seven brothers in the Van der Merwe clan two have been murdered shot down like dogs after their sons who have become Swapo terrorists led the killers to them. A third brother has been wounded

The Ehombo Van der Merwes are no ordinary Van der Merwes They are tough as nails descendants of those hardy Dorsland Trekkers who struggled and died on the long trek across a sweltering arid sea of sand on their way to Angola A trek into the unknown, away from British rule

They are different, these Van der Merwes, too, because they are Zulus their forebears the servants of the Van der Merwes who trekked from Natal As was the custom the servants took on the family name learned too the customs of the Boer — and are in many respects today black Afrikaners

One of the brothers, 71-year old Ruiters van der Merwe puts it this way "Deep in my heart I am still a Zulu Or just call me a Boer Zulu"

Like all Ehombo's family Van der Merwe, he speaks Afrikaans his 90-year old mother Ragel unable to speak any other language

But now there is fear in the valley as the clan waits for Swapo to come again, perhaps for Ruiters this time

One thing is certain if any of the Swapo Van der Merwes are among them their family would die trying to kill them

Frederick van der Merwe is a man who knows sadness

He stands there grinning, his face

wrinkled by years of the African sun, his pipe, clenched between his teeth.

"We Van der Merwes are happy here he says, sending a stream of tobacco juice on to the ground "It's just my son He's wragtig become a Swapo terrorist Jan van der Merwe is his name. And if I find him it's him or me. I curse the day he was born. I want to massacre him with my .303 rifle"

That was a year ago, when there was peace in the valley of the Van der Merwes

A few weeks ago Jan van der Merwe led a group of terrorists to his father They found him on his little portion of the fertile Epembe Valley spade in hand among his mango and banana trees

They took him away and left him in the Zebra Mountains with two AK bullets through his head and one in his back tough old Frederick, legendary tracker, betrayed by his own flesh and blood, the son he vowed he would shoot

Tom van der Merwe's turn came a few days later

A year ago Tom said "I am deeply ashamed that one of my sons has gone over to Swapo As far as I am concerned he is dead And because he is dead I don't talk about him any more"

Tom died in an attack on brother Ruiters kraal Ruiters was wounded in the back

Again they say the father's death warrant was signed by the son

They came for Frederick and for Tom and they killed them the two men in the clan who had helped the South African Defence Force in the war on terrorism

Frederick was a top terrorist tracker in the bush war "The bushmen have nothing on me," he used to say, and he proved it on many occasions when he stayed on the terrorist trail for weeks on end dodging all the mine traps they left behind

He was sent into Angola during the Angolan war to spy for the South African forces. For months he moved among the enemy

"And when I returned," he said a year before his death, "there was a new group of soldiers at a certain point on the border

"It was obvious to me they had never heard of a black Van der Merwe. Still a long way off from them. I started waving my papers above my head, keeping my rifle behind my back"

Then the shooting began. One shot hit his rifle butt, the second his thigh and the third scraped his other thigh

"When it stopped the soldiers couldn't do enough for me when they discovered I was their

How they wait for the terrorists to come again

BLACK WAIN DER MERWES



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favourite spy," laughed the man who was mistaken for the terrorist he despised.

Tom van der Merwe was a great help to the Defence Force when it established the Kaokoveld Company, travelling throughout the area recruiting black soldiers . . . including his 19-year-old son Willem.

Tom was himself an old soldier, having returned to the Transvaal in 1914 to take part in the German campaign in South West. He used to say proudly: "I fought with the Boers."

Now the Van der Merwes wait. They know Swapo has opened a new front in their beloved valley. They know there are landmines everywhere, and that death could come on any dark night.

But they are not quitters.

The youngest brother, Oorlog, has just completed training as a police special.

"My mother called me Oorlog (war) after my uncle. He got the name because he fought with the Germans against the Damaras and Hereros. He also helped the Dorsland Trekkers get rid of some troublesome blacks in Angola."

The burden of defending the Van der Merwe bastion has fallen on his shoulders; Oorlog with the police training.

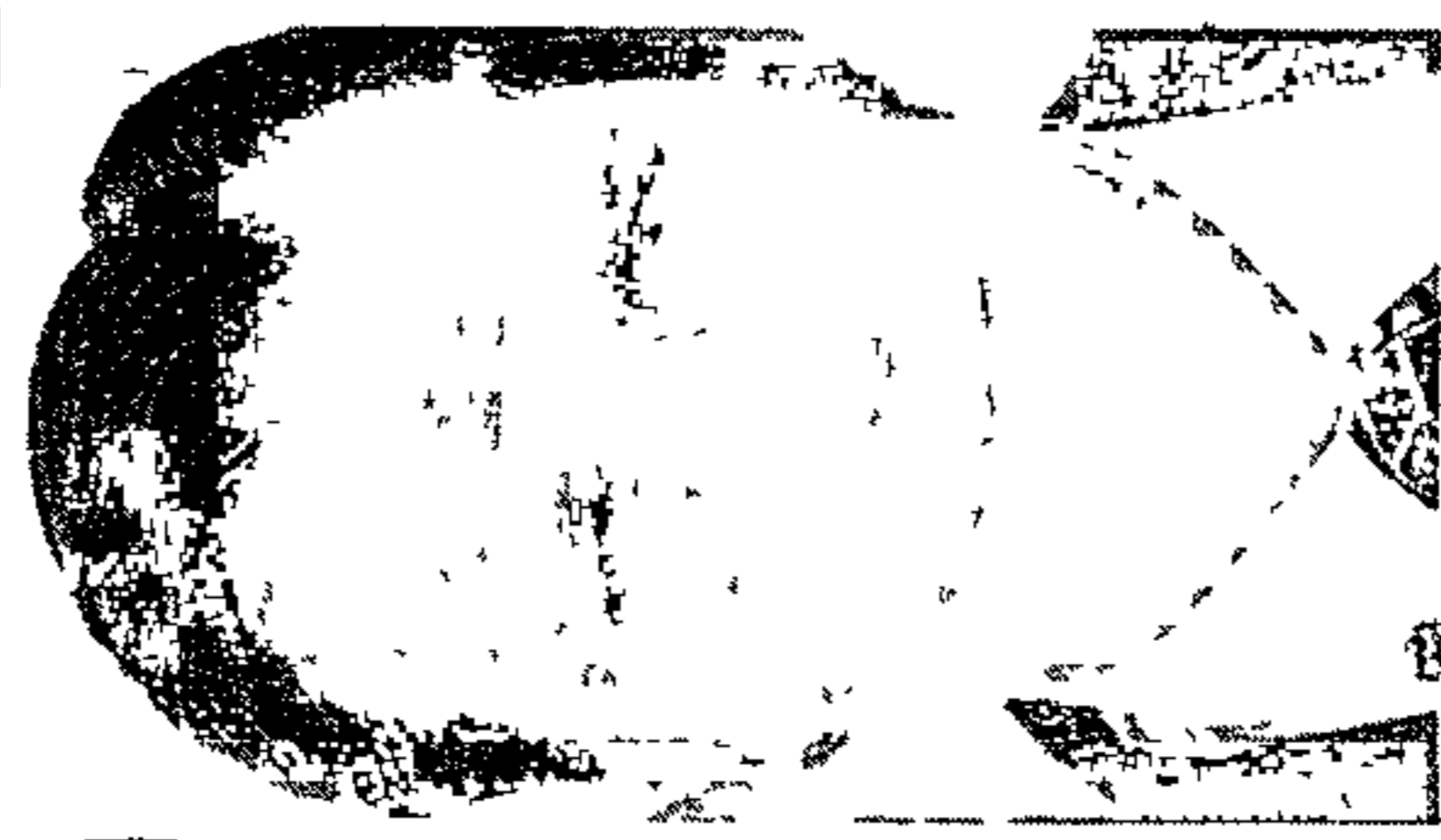
Mother Ragel, widow of black Dorsland Trekker Jan Slagveld van der Merwe, has moved away with her daughters-in-law and granddaughter sitting beside Frederick's widow, she says they will return when there is peace again.

And she adds: "It is the will of God"

© Republican Press

Dirk Mudge, Chairman of Namibia's Council of Minister's, on his return from Europe:

Europe 'a political paradise for Swapo'



Mr Dirk Mudge — led delegation to Europe.

A FIVE-man delegation of the Namibian Minister's Council had made "real progress" in its visit last week to various European countries, the Council's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

There was, however, still great ignorance among European countries of the actual position in the territory, Mr Mudge told a Press conference at J G Strydom Airport near Windhoek, on the delegation's return.

The continent was a "political paradise" for Swapo and it was evident more information on Namibia would have to be made available to overseas countries.

it will use any means possible to do it," Mr Mudge said.

He said the delegation had had talks with officials of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the German State Secretary, and a

Mr Mudge said he had gained the impression that officials the delegation had had talks with understood the point of view of the Ministers' Council.

"But their reaction was that they are bound to

government officials in Europe that there had been a long period of "frustration and disappointment" in Namibia since the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had deviated from the original settlement

"damage" done in the 18 months since its acceptance could never be repaired.

If Resolution 435 were implemented now, it would have to be "in a way and a spirit acceptable to the council"

Council an 'incredible posture'

PARIS — France's anti-apartheid committee at the weekend attacked the creation by South Africa of a Council of Ministers in Namibia as a pseudo-government and the work of a colonial power, and also criticised leader of the council Dirk Mudge's current tour of Europe.

The Ministerial Council was an "incredible posture" and the South African Government's attempt at a "last chance" in Namibia, it said in a statement here.

British junior Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Luce

They had also met members of the European Parliament, businessmen and had held numerous Press conferences.

The committee urged the French Government to cease all contact with Mr Mudge, and to recognise Swapo as the Namibian people's legitimate representative as had the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) long ago.

The committee further called for an end to French companies' involvement in "looting" Namibia mineral reserves, particularly uranium, which it said was in flagrant violation of United Nations decree on protection of the territory's reserves.

Proposals outlined in UN Resolution 435.

This had not been to the benefit of moderate democratic parties in the territory. If the resolution were implemented

Mr Mudge said the delegation had been asked if the election of the Ministers Council and other internal developments were not a deviation from the UN settlement plan

VIOLENCE

"We replied by saying it was strange that Swapo's continued violence and propaganda was not regarded as a deviation," he added.

Mr Mudge said he had been asked how he as a white man could be elected chairman of a predominantly black Ministers' Council

He had asked if it were not possible for a black

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23/6/80



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	
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Talks with leaders on UN reply

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is to consult South West African leaders before reacting to the United Nations' latest communication on a possible independence settlement for the territory.

This was confirmed today by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

He said the department was studying the reply from the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim to queries by the South African Government last month.

A reply would be sent after South West African leaders had been consulted, he said.

A group of these leaders, headed by Mr Dirk Mudge, returned from a tour of Western Europe at the weekend.

Mudge wants concerted info campaign in Europe

STAR 23/6/90 (221)

By Chris van Gass
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINHOEK — A concerted information campaign would have to be launched in Europe to counter ignorance about SWA/Namibia and developments in the territory, the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge said, at the weekend.

Mr Mudge, who as chairman of the Ministers Council of the National Assembly is now 'Prime Minister,' returned with other members of the council after a 10-day visit to France, Germany and Britain.

'The ignorance about our country which exists

there is absolutely shocking,' he said.

'Swapo has for many years held a monopoly in these countries and found itself in a political paradise. We have a major task overseas and I am convinced that we can do something to improve the position,' he said.

Mr Mudge said the group was questioned thoroughly on the formation of the Ministers Council with executive powers which becomes the territory's 'Cabinet' on July 1.

ADAMANT

We tried to explain that although we still stood by Security Council resolution 435 for a solution in the territory, the vacuum created by numerous delays in its implementation had to be filled. That is why we were adamant that wider

powers be granted to the National Assembly and Ministers Council.

'But their reaction was that these moves were not in accordance with the spirit of the agreement with the Western five nations,' said Mr Mudge.

Although he did not want to comment on the expected reply of UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa, he wondered whether it would not again contain 'merely vague terms with much detail still to be clarified.'

If there was a move back to the original proposals of Resolution 435, it would have to be done in such a manner that it would be acceptable to the DTA — especially the factor of when the implementation process would begin.

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

UN is likely to take SA's offer

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations is likely to comply with South Africa's recent proposals concerning the proposed 100km demilitarised zone on the South West African/Angolan border.

According to informed sources, a South African objection to Swapo's claim for bases in SWA after a ceasefire would be met by the United Nations.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 calls for the implementation of a 100km demilitarised zone during a ceasefire of both South African and Swapo forces and a UN-supervised general election seven months after the ceasefire date.

The DMZ would be supervised by UN forces and South African Security Forces would be confined to a limited number of bases.

Both South Africa and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance have expressed serious reservations in the past as to whether the UN could be regarded as an impartial arbiter as long as they recognise Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA.

A document containing the answers of South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to a letter sent to him last week by UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, will be handed in at the United Nations in New York today.

The chairman of SWA's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, who returned to Windhoek with a five-man delegation from Europe yesterday, expressed concern about a possible acceptance by the United Nations of South Africa's objections.

Speaking at a Press conference at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport, Mr Mudge said: "If Resolution 435 was implemented, it would have to be in a way and spirit acceptable to the Council (of Ministers)."

He said that the delegation was well received in Europe but felt many people there were not truly informed on the situation in SWA. The delegation met top Foreign Affairs officials in France, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Holland.

Mr Mudge said the European authorities appeared to be bound to the United Nations.

THE WORLD
YESTERDAY

UN 'yes' to

SWA offer

CAPC TIMES

24/6/80

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JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's offer to "reduce its bases to 20 selected locations" in the proposed demilitarized zone (DMZ) on the border of SWA/Namibia and Angola has been accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said it was "the last opportunity for a peaceful settlement" of the SWA/Namibian question. Mr Rukoro appealed to the Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to halt internal reforms "which clearly militate against the spirit of Resolution 435".

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, rejected Dr Waldheim's reassurance that the UN was committed to an impartial role in free and fair elections.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, was not available for comment — Own Correspondent, Sapa

● The placing of all parties in SWA/Namibia on an equal footing and an undertaking by Dr Waldheim not to give effect to a UN General Assembly resolution which recognized Swapo as "the sole and authentic representative" of the people of SWA/Namibia.

In his reply Dr Waldheim noted that the frontline states and Swapo regarded the proposed 20 bases as "unnecessarily large," but added that they had accepted it "in the interest of obtaining a settlement".

On South Africa's request that a greater percentage of the UN force be deployed in the DMZ, Dr Waldheim recalled that in terms of UN proposals

The acceptance of the offer was contained in a letter from Dr Waldheim to the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, responding to clarifications sought by Mr Botha on the demilitarized zone. The letter was released for publication yesterday.

The acceptance of the offer was seen by observers last night as a bid to meet conditions set by South Africa for implementation of the DMZ proposal, on which the original proposals of April 1978 for settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute depends.

Assurances

In a letter to Dr Waldheim last month Mr Botha sought assurances on several matters before finally agreeing to the DMZ proposal, which envisages a 100 km demilitarized area on either side of the border.

The assurances sought by Mr Botha, which were seen as "conditions by some observers," were:

- Acceptance of South Africa's offer to "reduce" its bases from 40 to 20 in the DMZ.
- The original proposals envisaged a withdrawal of South African troops to two bases in the territory.
- Deployment in the DMZ of "a substantially larger percentage of the 7 500 United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) than originally proposed."
- Acceptable arrangements for the disarming of Swapo insurgents seven days after the holding of a free and fair election in SWA/Namibia.
- Swapo abandoning its

made in February and March live of the seven UN battalions would be deployed in the DMZ as well as "substantial elements" of UN back-up personnel.

On South Africa's need for assurance that Swapo would not contest the election result by force — that Swapo insurgents would be disarmed — Dr Waldheim said: "The governments of Angola and Zambia have undertaken to ensure that the outcome of the election for a constituent assembly would be respected."

Dr Waldheim said the United Nations would not insist on Swapo bases inside

Cautious

Most SWA/Namibian political parties reacted cautiously last night to Dr Waldheim's reply to the South African government, saying that they wanted time to study it.

Only the Namibia National Front and the conservative Herstigte Nasionale Party were prepared to comment.

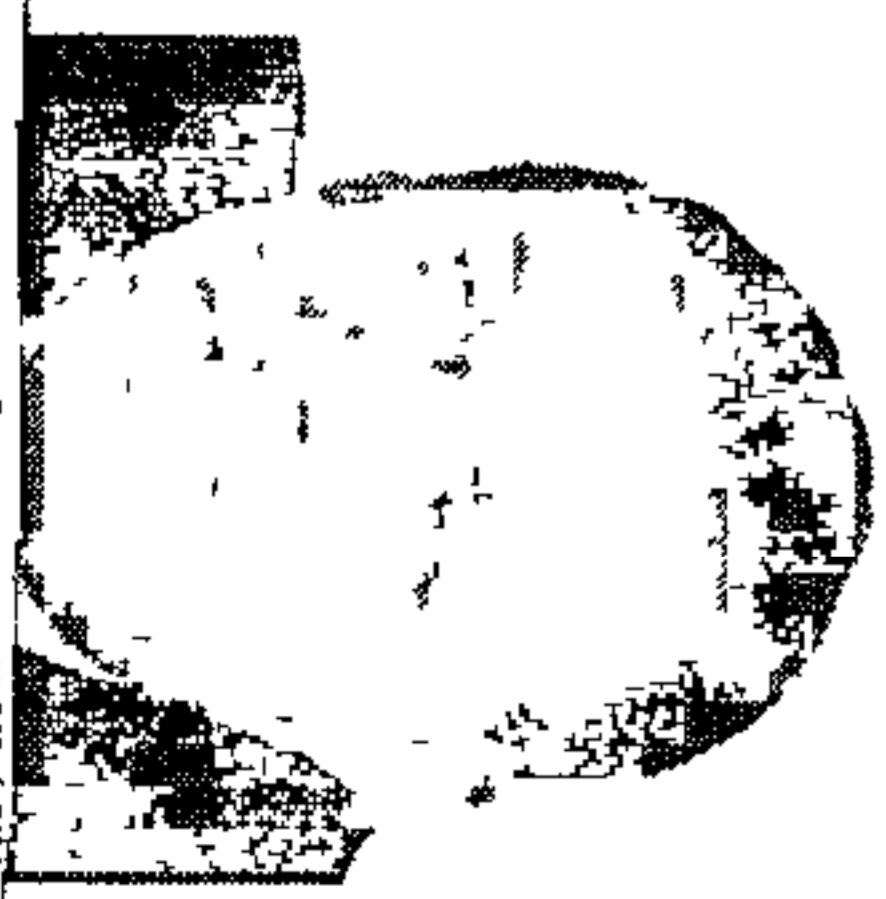
● The chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he would probably comment today.

● The leader of Akkur, Mr A H du Plessis, said he had not seen Dr Waldheim's reply but wanted first to discuss the document with his colleagues.

● The Namibia National Front, one of the two major black nationalist organizations in the territory, welcomed Dr Waldheim's reply as "quite positive" and urged the South African Government to accept



Dr Kurt Waldheim



Dr Kurt Waldheim

Waldheim

raises

hopes of

progress

Political Correspondent

STAR 24/6/80

Cape Town

Dr Kurt Waldheim's latest communication to the South African Government can be interpreted as some progress towards an internationally acceptable solution on SWA/Namibia, according to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

Government sources said today the UN Secretary-General had agreed to some of South Africa's demands over the territory and skirted around others.

It will probably take three to five weeks before South Africa answers the UN letter. Political parties in SWA and the new Council of Ministers will be consulted.

Dr Waldheim's letter turns down a South African request that the proposed UN peace-keeping force should monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia.

Instead, Dr Waldheim says that the Frontline states have undertaken to see to it that there is no Swapo infiltration into the territory during a ceasefire.

South Africa is bound to be sceptical of this assurance.

According to other foreign affairs sources, the UN concession on Swapo bases is regarded as an important one.

According to Dr Waldheim's letter, Swapo is abandoning its claim to have bases inside the territory, as distinct from bases in Angola.

The acceptance of South Africa's offer to reduce its bases in the demilitarised zone from 40 to 20, instead of withdrawing its troops to two bases in the territory, is regarded as another concession.

Another apparent concession is that a substantially larger percentage of the proposed UN Force in the period before an election will now be deployed in the DMZ. In Government circles there is, however, still some scepticism about how these troops will be deployed.

assurance about

SADF to consult SWA council on its troops

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA-Namibia's Council of Ministers would in future have to be consulted when indigenous troop units were sent on incursions into Angola, a prominent member of the council, Dr Ben Africa, said today.

"We would like to be informed because there are SWA/Namibian citizens involved as components of the South African Defence Force in such action," said Dr Africa, who is also vice-chairman

DR BRAND FOURIE

STAR
24/6/80

UN impartiality in the territory are mentioned in some Government circles as an example of how Dr Waldheim skirted around some South African demands.

Caution

South Africa wanted assurances that the UN would stop its active support of Swapo.

Instead, Dr Waldheim gives assurances of UN impartiality and he promises to put all parties on an equal footing. The Government will obviously be sceptical of this, in view of the UN's record in the past.

Some SWA/Namibian political groups have welcomed what is seen in Windhoek as a "conciliatory and positive" approach by Dr Waldheim.

Mr Dirk Mudge said the reply was "one of the most important documents" on the issue but it had to be studied before definitive comment was given.

The secretary-general of the DTA, Mr Billy Marais, said the DTA head executive would meet later today to consider this "vitally important matter," comparing it with South Africa's earlier questions.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, said Dr Waldheim's reply was "very positive" and contained "real concessions."

"I think this is the last best offer we are going to get. Dr Waldheim has done as far as he can," he said.

The NNF's Mr. Vekuii Rukoro described the reply as a "last chance for a peaceful settlement in Namibia."

of DTA. He said in an interview this situation would come about because of the imminent creation of a "territorial force," comprising members of the SWA-Namibian population as a separate unit to assist the South African army.

"We are not concerned directly with the decision whether to go into Angola or not — it would be a military decision and if high ranking officers decided that such action should be taken we would like to be consulted," he said.

"We have, in the past, always maintained that South Africa is responsible for our safety and security. We have never prescribed to them how to undertake these raids."

● There are continuing significant developments in this matter, but news reports are embargoed in terms of the Defence Act at this stage.

Soldier killed in SWA contact

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK—A member of the SWA Defence Force's multiethnic 41 Battalion, Corporal Willem Alfons Finnies (21), was killed in a contact with Swapo at the weekend, a spokesman for SWA Command announced today.

Corporal Finnies, a Bachelor from Kalkrand, had in a short term with 41 Battalion, showed a leadership potential and attended a junior leaders' course at the infantry school at Oudtshoorn last year, the spokesman said.

No details of the contact were released.

20 DMZ bases for SA, 7 for Swapo planned

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK.—The United Nations seems to be closer than ever before to agreement with the South African Government on supervising a ceasefire and pre-independence elections in SWA/Namibia.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's latest communication to the Government suggests that substantial points of disagreement over the proposed demilitarised zone in the north of the territory have been clarified.

But his apparently earnest assurances of UN impartiality may not yet satisfy the Government. And his request for "the earliest possible date for a ceasefire" is unlikely to be met within the next few weeks.

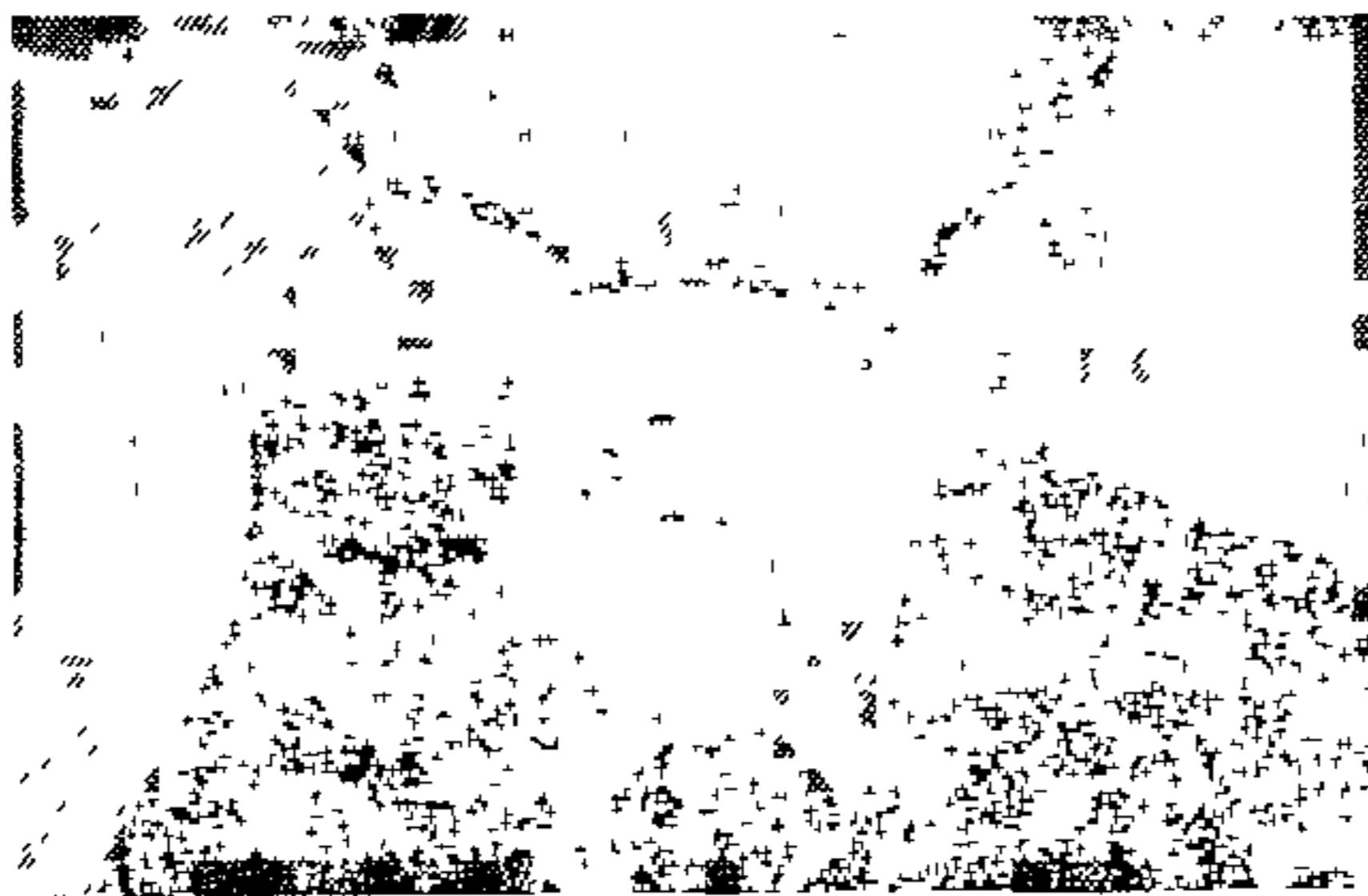
Dr Waldheim said he believed his letter — given to South African ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, last Friday and made public yesterday — "should resolve the issues which have stood in the way" of the planned UN operation. But Mr Eksteen said yesterday "It is a lengthy document and lengthy documents tend to take longer to study, and that we will do." He pointed out that the Cabinet is not scheduled to meet again until early August.

"Before the Government can say anything, we have, in accordance with our policy, to go to the people inside the territory and hear if they are satisfied with what the secretary-general has to say about impartiality."

According to Dr Waldheim, Swapo and the Frontline African governments have agreed to South Africa's wish to retain 20 bases inside the

UN's new move to meet SA

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DR KURT WALDHEIM

Namibian sector of the DMZ for 12 weeks after a ceasefire is called.

The Zambian and Angolan governments — who host Swapo forces — want to man seven bases of their own in their portions of the proposed Zone.

On South African concerns about Swapo's claim to bases inside Namibia, Dr Waldheim said Swapo and the front-line govern-

ments had agreed that "the question would no longer arise," once South Africa accepted the DMZ proposal and the operation began.

And he says that "the Governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire."

The neighbouring African governments have also said they would respect the outcome of a UN-supervised election and have asked for a similar South African undertaking.

Dr Waldheim says "host governments" would be responsible for closing Swapo bases outside the territory and disposing of arms and equipment "in consultation with the Government of the independent state of Namibia."

Sources believe the South African Government may still require finer definition of the functions of various military arms of the proposed UN transition assistance group (Untag).

And South Africa is also likely to want more substantive undertakings of impartiality, particularly on the question of funds channelled to Swapo by the UN General Assembly.

Waldheim accepts

Key offer on SWA

NDM 24/6/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa's offer to "reduce its bases to 20 selected locations" in the proposed demilitarised zone on the South West African-Angolan border has been accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

His acceptance is contained in a letter, released for publication yesterday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, responding to clarifications sought by Mr Botha on the DMZ.

Acceptance of the offer is seen by observers as a bid to meet conditions set by South Africa for implementation of the DMZ proposal, upon which the original proposals of April 1978 for settlement of the SWA dispute depend.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim last month, Mr Botha sought assurances on several matters before finally agreeing to the DMZ proposal, which envisaged a 100km DMZ on either side of the border.

Among the assurances — which were seen as 'conditions' by some observers — sought by Mr Botha were: a reduction of South African bases to 20 in the DMZ. The original proposal envisaged a withdrawal of South African troops to two bases.

● Deployment in the DMZ of a "substantially larger percentage" of the 7 500-strong United

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RDM

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Group than originally proposed.

- Acceptable arrangements for the disarming of Swapo insurgents seven days after the holding of a free and fair election in SWA.

- Abandonment by Swapo of its claim to bases inside SWA, as distinct from in Angola,

- Placement of all parties in SWA on an equal footing and an undertaking by Dr Waldheim not to give effect to a UN General Assembly resolution which recognised Swapo as the 'sole and authentic representative' of the South West African people

In his reply, Dr Waldheim noted that the Frontline states and Swapo regarded the proposed 20 bases as "unnecessarily large" but added that they accepted this "in the interest of obtaining a final settlement"

On South Africa's request that a greater percentage of the Untag force be deployed in the DMZ, Dr Waldheim recalled that in terms of UN proposals made in February and March, five of the seven UN battalions would be deployed in the DMZ, as well as "substantial elements" of UN back-up personnel

On South Africa's need for assurance that Swapo would not contest the election result by force — in other words, that Swapo insurgents would be disarmed — Dr Waldheim said "The governments of Angola and Zambia (where Swapo has its bases) have undertaken to ensure that the outcome of the election for a constituent assembly would be respected"

Dr Waldheim's letter does not revive the Swapo claim to bases in SWA, a claim which brought the original settlement proposals to grief early last year

On the demand that the UN accord equal treatment to all parties in SWA, Dr Waldheim said "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435"

Fairness Vital

Waldheim

FAIR and equal treatment of all parties is a prerequisite of free and fair elections in South West Africa, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim says in a letter to the South African Government.

The letter, published in Pretoria yesterday, was in reply to South Africa's latest response to UN proposals for progress towards independence for SWA.

Dr Waldheim said this requirement was vital to the settlement proposals.

He said UN and South African officials were expected to carry out their duties with complete impartiality and without any discrimination.

Referring to a letter from Mr Pik Botha the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Waldheim said the South African Government deemed it imperative that all participants in the political process in South West should be placed on an equal footing.

An edited version of Dr Waldheim's letter says: In

this connection, I would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

You will recall that the concept of the demilitarised zone was advanced by the late President Neto with a view to facilitating the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978). I have now held further consultations in the context of South Africa's acceptance of the concept and its desire to make it feasible.

"As regards the matter of selected locations, the governments of Angola and Zambia have confirmed to me their desire to retain a total of seven such locations in their portion of the proposed zone. The Frontline States and Swapo have stated that the South African claim to retain 20 bases in the Namibian sector of the del-

imited zone during the first 12 weeks after the ceasefire is unnecessarily large.

"However, in the interest of obtaining a final settlement to the Namibian question, the Frontline states and Swapo would agree to this total within the framework of the provisions of the proposal."

Dr Waldheim also said the governments of Angola and Zambia had "reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire."

"In the interest of establishing a climate of confidence, the Frontline states informed me of their desire for a reciprocal undertaking by the Government of South Africa that it also would accept and abide by the outcome of free and fair elections held under United Nations supervision and control.

"As sovereign States they would diligently exercise their responsibilities in compliance with the letter and spirit of the proposal. It follows therefore, that the closure of the bases and the disposition of arms and equipment would be the responsibility of the host government."

"Their final disposition should be undertaken by them in consultation with the government of the independent State of Namibia."

Personnel previously in these bases are to be allowed to return to Namibia, he said.

"Nevertheless, according to the provisional deployment proposals outlined by the UN mission in February and March 1964, five of Untag's seven battalions would be deployed in the demilitarised zone, together with substantial elements of its monitoring, air, communica-

tions transport and other units. I should like to reiterate that UN peace-keeping operating procedures are of a different nature to those pertaining to a national defence force.

In particular, Untag's provisional deployment proposals assume the existence of a ceasefire and the co-operation of all parties concerned. In setting them out General Prem Chand emphasised not only this point, but also that final decisions concerning deployment could be taken only in the light of the circumstances prevalent at the time of implementation."

Dr Waldheim said he hoped South Africa was now "in a position to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)".

He emphasised that Resolution 435 "states that every adult Namibian, without discrimination or fear of intimidations transport and other units.

tion from any source, will be eligible to vote, campaign and stand for election to the constituent Assembly.

"It makes provision for secret ballot, and for full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and Press. It requires that the electoral machinery ensure that all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, shall have a full and fair opportunity to organise and participate in the electoral process."

"It requires the repeal of all remaining discriminatory or restrictive measures which might abridge the objective of free and fair elections, and the release of all political prisoners or detainees so that they can fully and freely participate in the electoral process, without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment."

"I believe that this letter should resolve the issues which have stood in the way of the implementation of Resolution 435. I would therefore like to suggest to Your Excellency that we now establish the earliest possible date for a ceasefire and the implementation of the Security Council resolution."

"The proposal also provides for the peaceful return of Namibians in exile so that they too, may fully and freely participate in the electoral process without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. It stipulates that Namibians be given a full and voluntary choice whether to return."

In closing, Dr Waldheim said "I wish to reiterate my belief in the urgency of arriving at a peaceful solution to the question which has preoccupied the international community for many years, and whose unresolved condition has led to tragic loss of life and destruction in Namibia and throughout the whole region."

"I believe that this letter should resolve the issues which have stood in the way of the implementation of Resolution 435. I would therefore like to suggest to Your Excellency that we now establish the earliest possible date for a ceasefire and the implementation of the Security Council resolution."

SWA gets own 'civil service'

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa would have its own government service from next month the Administrator-General's office announced in Windhoek yesterday

A statement issued on behalf of Dr Gerrit Viljoen said the Government Service Act — provides for the organisation and administration of an independent government service for the territory — would come into effect on July 1.

Details of the new service would be released later through the various state departments

At the same time, Dr Viljoen announced that the territory's existing directorates would in future be known as government departments and that the head of each department would be called the Secretary

He emphasised that the status and rights of South African public servants seconded to SWA would be unaffected by the new dispensation — Sapa

Landmine explosion injures 7 civilians

(221)
R.D. 24/6/80

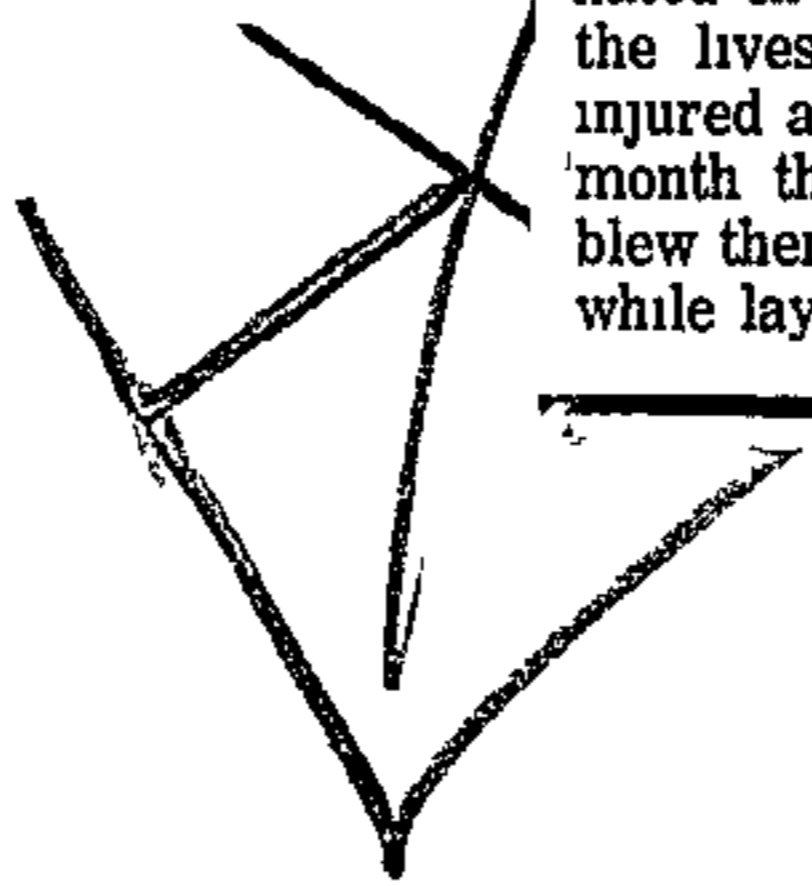
By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Seven civilians were hurt when their vehicle detonated a landmine near Eenhana in north-eastern Owamboland at the weekend, a spokesman for the Owambo Government said yesterday.

He said it was understood several schoolchildren were injured in the blast. No names have been released. All seven people were treated at the Oshakati State Hospital.

The incident at the weekend is the first landmine blast involving civilians that has been reported since June 9, when an undisclosed number of civilians were hurt in an explosion in Kaokoland in north-western SWA.

Last month landmines detonated in Owamboland claimed the lives of six civilians and injured another 11. Earlier this month three Swapo insurgents blew themselves up, apparently while laying a landmine.



CAPE TIMES 25/6/80

Mudge silent on UN proposals for SWA

221

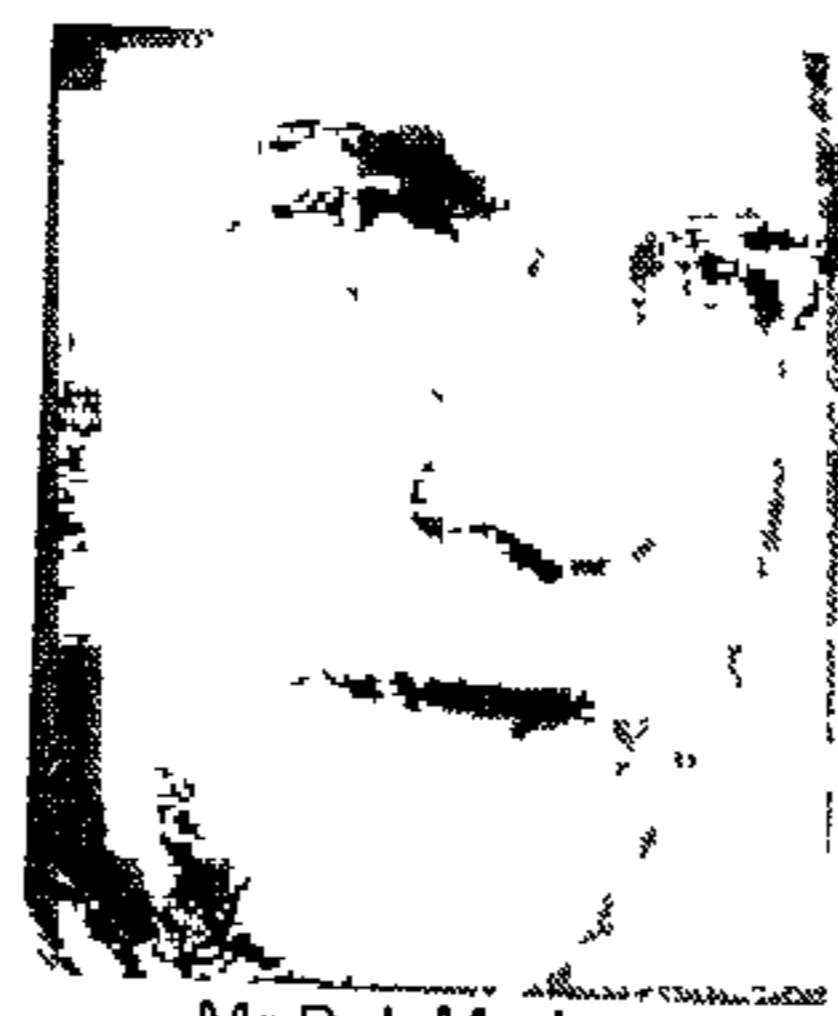
Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers and leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, remained tight-lipped yesterday on the reply of United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's demands on the proposed demilitarized zone on the SWA-Angolan border.

The DMZ would extend 50 km across each side of the border once a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa were implemented.

In spite of some initial optimism on the apparently "soft" UN line, the feeling in South African circles here was that the UN had made no concessions to South Africa.

They said the UN appeared to be merely adhering to the original Security Council Resolution 435, especially in the



Mr Dirk Mudge

clarification that there would be no insistence on Swapo bases inside SWA after the ceasefire. In the resolution there was no insistence on such bases.

Mr Mudge's office said he would comment on Dr Waldheim's reply after the DTA executive council had met.

The information and publicity secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhard Rukoro said that if South Africa came up with new excuses to foil the UN plan, the South African Government and the SWA puppet administration would be declared a threat to international peace.

The National Independence Party, which is part of the NNF alliance said the hurdles of Unita and treatment of Namibian political parties had not been cleared.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said that only the implementation of Resolution 435 could bring independence and self-determination.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr John Kirkpatrick, welcomed the "concessions" made by Dr Waldheim, the frontline states and Swapo.

SWA public places brace for 'open' day

(221)
RDM 25/6/89

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Disgruntled hotel and restaurant owners in South West Africa are taking elaborate steps to soften the impact of strict new anti-apartheid legislation which comes into force on Tuesday.

Several hotels are changing hands, and some restaurants are being turned into takeaway-only cafes. Other owners are leaving SWA.

One Windhoek restaurant is introducing an unusual system of screening prospective customers.

From Tuesday, owners of public facilities in SWA who are convicted of turning away black customers will lose their trading licences — unless they undertake in court to obey the law. Second offenders will automatically forfeit licences.

Hotel apartheid was outlawed in SWA last year, but there was such a vicious white backlash that no penalty clause was passed until this month.

Mr J A van den Berg, owner of the whites-only Apollo Restaurant in Windhoek, described the new penalties as "an assault on private enterprise".

He said he expected that cer-

tain "malicious" blacks might come to his restaurant to "terrorise" him, but he did not foresee that any would come as genuine patrons.

"Any potential new customer not solicited by me will be given a chance to prove that he will be a long-term asset. This will be done at the client's expense through a private detective agency."

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrator-General confirmed that a letter was received from Mr Van den Berg earlier this month, asking for financial guarantees for five years if the anti-apartheid legislation was enforced.

The spokesman said it was unlikely that there would be any public comment on the request.

Reaction to the opening of facilities has been positive so far, and it has been proved that it leads to fewer problems than expected by some, says a Press statement released this week by the Office of the Administrator-General.

It said any owner would be free to maintain civilised standards by reserving the right of admission, so long as race was not a deciding factor.

SA likely to query UN letter on SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TWO points in the latest United Nations communique on South West Africa might delay the final South African acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone — upon which peaceful settlement of the SWA dispute depends

South Africa, it was reliably learnt yesterday, is certain to analyse closely, and perhaps even to seek further clarification on, two points in the letter from the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha

The two points are

- Non-fulfilment by Dr Waldheim of South Africa's demand that Swapo bases in Angola be monitored by UN troops,
- Doubt over whether Dr Waldheim fully satisfied South Africa's demand that the UN end its "preferential treatment" of Swapo, as against internal parties in SWA

Dr Waldheim tried to meet these conditions, but it seems that there are doubts in Pretoria over whether he has fulfilled them adequately

While not agreeing to the UN monitoring Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, Dr Waldheim said "The governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire"

On the second point he said "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435"

Resolution 435 provides for implementation of the Western settlement proposals agreed to by South Africa and Swapo in 1978

But Dr Waldheim's assurance of personal impartiality does not meet a South Africa demand that he stop the flow of UN funds for the exclusive use of Swapo

Although Dr Waldheim's

reply has not been considered formally by the Cabinet, it was, almost certainly on the agenda of Monday's meeting of the State Security Council, it was learnt yesterday

In the view of many observers, the State Security Council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has superseded the Cabinet as the most important — and powerful — body in South Africa

Its members include Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, the Minister of the Interior, Mr P W Botha, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, and General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force

One of the *realpolitik* decisions which it will have to make is to assess the relative chances of the main competing parties in the proposed UN-supervised election

The two frontrunners are the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the revolutionary Swapo

A month ago, sources in SWA close to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, conceded that the tide was running strongly in favour of Swapo in the wake of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe

The strategy then, according to the sources, was to delay implementation of the settlement while taking moves to strengthen the DTA in relation to Swapo. These moves were to grant executive power to the DTA-controlled National Assembly and to take the offensive against Swapo militarily, in the belief that it would cause its political fortunes to decline

The recent creation of the SWA Ministers' Council and the raid into Angola might be viewed as partial implementation of these moves. If they have not yet tipped the balance against Swapo, the chances are that a strategy of further delay will emanate from Pretoria

Whatever happens, South Africa is committed to consulting the Ministers' Council and the Administrator-General, and its reply to Dr Waldheim's letter is unlikely to be made soon

221
RDM 25/6/80

(221) (251)
Soldier dies in SWA action

CSM 25/6/80

WINDHOEK — A member of South West Africa's own 41 battalion, Corporal Willem Alfons Finnies, 21, has been killed in action, SWA Command announced yesterday

Finnies died in a contact during a military operation last week. Cpl Finnies, a Baster, was from Kalkrand in southern SWA. His next-of-kin is a Mrs C. A Madjet, of Kalkrand — Sapa

A brief communique said Cpl

Doubts on UN plan in SWA

221
RDM 25/6/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, remained tight-lipped yesterday on the reply of United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's demands on the proposed demilitarised zone

The proposed DMZ on the SWA/Angolan border will extend 50km across each side once a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa is implemented

Despite initial optimism in some quarters on the apparent "soft" line the UN took on South Africa's demands, the feeling is that the UN had made no concessions to South Africa

Observers in Windhoek said the UN appeared to be sticking to the original agreement of Security Council resolution 435

A spokesman for Mr Mudge's office said yesterday that he would comment on Dr Waldheim's reply after the document had been studied and the DTA executive council had met

The publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, warned that if South Africa tried to foil the implementation of the plan, appropriate measures would be taken

The secretary-general of the National Independence Party (NIP), Mrs Otilie Abrahams, said "The end to the prolonged Namibian conflict is not yet in sight and we do not expect any further progress to be made this year."

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, welcomed Dr Waldheim's reply. He said that the implementation of resolution 435 could bring independence and self-determination to SWA.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said his party welcomed the "concessions" made by Dr Waldheim, the Frontline States and Swapo.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, said the UN could not be trusted to play a fair and impartial role in supervising elections

The leader of the National Party and chairman of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, said he would have to discuss Dr Waldheim's reply with his colleagues before commenting.

West backs

SWA plan

STAR 26/6/80 (221)
Own Correspondent

ANKARA — Five Western nations have agreed to make a joint approach to South Africa in support of a United Nations-backed peace plan for SWA/Namibia

The Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States, decided on the initiative to support the recent letter from UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the Pretoria Government, US officials said. The Ministers are in Ankara for a Nato conference

In his letter last week, Dr Waldheim made further proposals for UN-supervised elections in the territory — Sapa-Reuter.

Row in SWA (220) over (3/2) new UN plan RDM 26/6/80

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Front yesterday dissociated itself from statement by one of its member parties which rejected the latest proposals by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on a settlement of the South West African independence dispute.

The black nationalist NNF said the statement by Mrs Tillie Abrahams, secretary-general of the National Independence Party, was "totally reactionary and counter-revolutionary".

Mrs Abrahams' statement condemned Dr Waldheim's reply and said the end of SWA dispute was "not yet in sight".

She said Dr Waldheim had rejected most of South Africa's requests on the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and especially those regarding UN impartiality and the involvement of Unita in the negotiations.

The NNF said the statement provided the South African Government with "ammunition not only to delay an internationally-acceptable solution, but also to destroy the prospects of such a solution."

The NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said in Windhoek: "We unreservedly condemn any move, including this one, aimed at furthering the interests of racist South Africa."

The NNF still regarded Resolution 435 as the only viable basis for a negotiated settlement in SWA issue, Mr Rukoro said.

"We therefore welcome Dr Waldheim's letter as very positive and call upon the South African Government to facilitate the speedy implementation of Resolution 435."

Mrs Abrahams' statement was "in total contradiction" of NNF policy, Mr Rukoro said.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will probably only react to the Waldheim proposals next week, a DTA spokesman said yesterday.

He said the party, which commands an 80% majority in the SWA National Assembly, was still busy studying the document and would first

hold an executive committee meeting to discuss the matter before commenting. "And it looks like the meeting might only be held next week, so you'll just have to be patient and wait." There has been no indication as to when South African officials will meet SWA leaders to discuss Dr Waldheim's reply, or what form the consultations will take — Sapa.

RDM 26/6/80. 221

US aid plans could endanger SWA talks

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration will not oppose congressional efforts to lift the ban on covert United States aid to Angola, despite protestations that it has no intention of getting involved in the country's internal conflict.

State Department spokesman Mr. Hodding Carter said the administration decided not to oppose the measure because of a general desire to remove presidential restraints on congressional authority in foreign affairs.

Speaking privately, State Department officials described the timing for lifting the ban as "atrocious." They predicted it would damage US efforts to improve relations with Angola and to achieve a settlement of the South West African issue.

The decision not to oppose the lifting of the ban was made in the White House despite State Department objections, they said.

Congress banned covert aid to Angola in 1976 at a time when the Ford Administration wanted to assist Unita, one of

the three black guerrilla groups then struggling for power.

A rival Marxist group, the MPLA, eventually managed to seize Luanda with the help of Cuban troops.

It has since been recognised by a large number of countries although the US has refused to establish diplomatic relations as long as the Cuban troops remain.

The Carter Administration's policy has been to tacitly accept the MPLA Government and try to gradually improve relations with it.

Officials say this policy is working. The Angolans allow Gulf Oil to operate freely offshore and recently released an American citizen who had been held for several years on suspicion of being a mercenary.

They have co-operated with US efforts to arrange a peaceful transition to independence for SWA. The US is one of those involved in trying to arrange for a demilitarised zone in Angola. In this zone, the activities of Swapo terrorists are to be monitored to the sat-

isfaction of South Africa during a transition period to elections.

Officials say the MPLA is "very sensitive" to the possibility of outside aid to Unita and is likely to be suspicious despite the administration's protests that it does not intend to provide any.

That they say could damage the SWA mediation effort.

The move to lift the ban was sponsored by Republican Senator Jesse Helms to make it possible for the President to help Unita. It passed in the Senate with little debate last week as an amendment to the 1981 Foreign Aid Bill. Under the amendment, the President would only have to secretly notify the House and Senate foreign affairs committees if he wanted to provide covert aid.

The House did not include the lifting of the ban in its version of the Foreign Aid Bill. The two versions will be reconciled by a conference committee that is expected to begin its deliberations this week. — Sapa-AP

SWA/NAMIBIA

Doubting UN motives

Fm

27/6/80

221

The slow-grinding wheels of diplomacy churned out the latest proposals on SWA/Namibia this week. And this time the general reaction was one of optimism.

The Voice of America quoted a Washington source as saying "If SA wants to settle, it can do so on these terms. But the question is: does SA want a settlement?"

In Britain, too, the proposals — written by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — were welcomed as "a meaningful step" towards an international settlement in the territory.

But it is not going to be quite as easy as that. Although there is a general air of hopefulness over the proposals here, SA is, with good cause, highly suspicious of UN motives — particularly in the light of the resolution that made Swapo the sole representative of the territory's people. In spite of attempts by the UN to climb down on that one, SA still believes this is the overriding feeling within the organisation.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, therefore, wants to ensure that whatever agreement is made will safeguard the interests not just of SA but of the more moderate people in the territory. It wants, in particular, to avoid a situation where Swapo snatches a victory — through diplomatic trickery and UN help — that it has been unable to achieve on the battlefield and might perhaps not achieve at the ballotbox.

Vague assurances

And so it was not surprising that the major concern about the new proposals was with assurances of UN impartiality and with "undertakings" by the frontline states to see there was no Swapo infiltration into the territory during the cease-fire.

SA simply does not trust anything dependent on vague assurances like that, particularly in the light of UN undertakings elsewhere, notably on Israel's border with Lebanon.

On the other hand, the South African authorities are likely to be pleased with the concessions in Waldheim's letter — Swapo abandoning its claim to bases in SWA, an acceptance of SA's offer to reduce its bases from 40 to 20 instead of only two marshalling points and a larger UN peacekeeping force in the DMZ.

It looks like more negotiating lies ahead as SA seeks to obtain clarity on these assurances. Certainly, SA's reply will take some weeks to prepare.

At the same time, there is an increasing feeling that finality must be reached soon on the issue. Britain sees Waldheim's

letter as a "significant step forward in an early and speedy resolution of the conflict." Our London correspondent cables that officials there privately stress the urgency of the issue. They argue that if Pretoria creates the impression of obstructionism, the OAU members — and specifically the frontline states — might step up their demands.

But there have been such warnings in the past. And the negotiations have always



UN's Waldheim . . . Western optimism, but SA hesitancy

moved slowly. There is no special reason to believe it will be different now.

Indeed, following its successful strike against Swapo recently, SA probably believes it has gained a little more time. Let's hope it's used profitably. We do not need to tell government just how much better settlement will be than protracted conflict.

STAR 27/6/80 (221)

DTA claims Waldheim is not an 'impartial arbiter'

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has raised an obstacle to United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's efforts to obtain a speedy implementation of the UN peace plan for SWA/Namibia

In a statement issued in Windhoek the DTA said it had lost all trust in Dr Waldheim as an "impartial arbiter"

The DTA, which dominates the SWA/Namibia National Assembly and Council of Ministers, is one of the most important

internal political groups which has been strengthened recently by numerous constitutional changes

The DTA came to power during a South African-sponsored election in 1978 which was boycotted by other parties, including Swapo

Reacting to Dr Waldheim's latest reply on the proposed implementation of a demilitarised zone on SWA/Namibia's northern border — a reply generally welcomed as "positive" by most other internal political groups — the DTA expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in negotiations

during the past three years

It said Dr Waldheim's assurances of impartiality were "meaningless" because of the UN General Assembly's "partial attitude" to Swapo and the inclusion by Mr Martti Ahtisaari, commissioner of the UN Council of Namibia, of a Swapo representative in a council delegation which toured Europe recently

The DTA, which has conveyed its protest to the South African Government, said it was not going to forego internal constitutional developments on the basis of "vague promises," without an opportunity to repair trust and stability inside the territory

Secrecy ⁽²²¹⁾ ^{27/6/88} Over SA Pilot's escape

are contained in a short Defence Ministry statement released in Pretoria yesterday and an even shorter item released by Angop in Luanda.

The Pretoria statement said Angolan ground troops fired at and hit the helicopter. The pilot crash-landed and he and Sergeant Cilliers emerged unhurt, only to be attacked by a company-sized group of Angolan soldiers.

The Angop statement identified the helicopter as an Alouette and said it had been hit as it landed troops near the town of Cangongo during an attack on southern Angolan positions.

A number of questions raised by the two statements remain unanswered.

Q Where exactly is Cangongo?

If it is in the southern part of the relatively small Cuanene province, it is comparatively close to the border — certainly not more than 150km, and probably a good deal less.

Q If the helicopter was attacking a base, as Angop alleges, what sort of an establishment was it?

Since it is no secret that in its pre-emptive raids into

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

An Alouette helicopter

Angola and Zambia the South African Government has long been at pains to attack Swapo and avoid inflicting damage on the host country's forces, installations or infrastructure. It must be assumed that the base, if there was one, was a Swapo concentration which also happened to have Angolan troops in or near it.

Q Were there soldiers in the helicopter, as Angop claimed? If the helicopter involved

was, in fact, an Alouette, Angop's statement is of doubtful value. Alouettes are the smallest helicopters in SAAF service, and at most can carry only three passengers apart from the crew — hardly a unit of any tactical significance. An attack force would be more likely to use larger helicopters capable of carrying a section or platoon of troops each.

Q If, in fact, there were soldiers in the helicopter, what

part did they play in the ensuing shoot-out with the Angolan troops?

Angop's statement — the only one of the two to say the helicopter had other occupants — makes no further mention of their activities after the crash.

Q How exactly did the pilot reach safety?

Presumably he was picked up by members of a rescue force sent to the scene, or friendly troops who happened

to be in the vicinity. Here again there is no clarity about the events after the crash.

Q What sort of ground fire brought the helicopter down?

Quite likely it was an automatic weapon of some sort and not a rocket, since the latter would have inflicted severe damage on the helicopter or even destroyed it, while the evidence available makes it clear that both the pilot and Sergeant Cilliers were unhurt till the ground shoot-out began.

It is possible the helicopter crash-landed because a few stray bullets had damaged fuel or hydraulic lines without seriously damaging the machine itself.

SA rejects Angola invasion claims

COM 28/6/80

28/6/80

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night rejected Angolan claims that South Africa had deployed several brigades in the raid on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

In a letter sent to the president of the United Nations Security Council, Mr Botha said allegations that about 3 000 South African troops with air, armour and artillery support had invaded Angola were ludicrous.

At the UN yesterday, Angola's ambassador charged "this is war" and asserted his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repulse a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

The Angolan Government claimed on Thursday that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded and several villages occupied in the action.

Mr Botha said "At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is continu-

ously raging in the area. The only casualties involved were Swapo personnel or people involved in Swapo activities.

He said only a small combat group with some air support was involved.

The combat team started its return to base some days ago and the withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two.

Mr Botha said that at no time did South Africa act against MPLA (Angolan Government) forces, except on June 23 when, in the action against Swapo, a South African helicopter was fired on and damaged by MPLA forces.

He said South Africa had always been and remained in favour of dialogue in resolving differences. In the case of Angola this aim had been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo.

Mr Botha said South Africa was responsible for the security and protection of the people of South West Africa and their property. In the exercise of this responsibility South Africa could not stand idly by while Swapo sought to impose its will on the people of the territory by force of arms, murder and abduction.

He reiterated South Africa's commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the creation of peace and stability in Southern Africa.

"The Security Council is now engaged in a debate on allegations of 'aggression' by South Africa against Angola. South Africa emphatically rejects this accusation. South Africa harbours no aggressive intentions against Angola and its people."

Mr Botha said it was Swapo which should be condemned.

"I also urge you, Mr President, and the Security Council, to prevail on Swapo to cease its campaign of violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia."

Richard Walker reports from the UN that the Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said yesterday that South African forces were in Angola to establish Unita power in the south and force a direct role for Unita in UN negotiations over SWA.

The council was last night edging towards a vote on a draft resolution which condemns "the racist regime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions" of Angola and the use of SWA as a springboard for attack.

Mr De Figueiredo warned that if the "massive" occupation force remained, Angola would "definitely" seek outside help.

Where will Walvis voters end up?

221
RDM 28/6/80

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Delimitation Commission said yesterday it was prepared to reconsider its plan to include Walvis Bay in the Green Point constituency following strong objections by political parties.

Incorporation of Walvis Bay's 3 000 voters would turn the Progressive Federal Party seat into a safe NP seat.

"The National Party, however, yesterday protested more vociferously than the PFP against the proposal part of the commission's provisional boundary changes for the Cape.

The NP wants Walvis Bay to be included in the new Saldanha seat, while the PFP would prefer it to remain in Namaqualand, where it was first put after administration of the enclave in South West Africa was returned to the Cape. Both parties agreed that Walvis Bay residents had no community of interests with Green Point.

The two parties also raised a number of other objections to the commission's provisional Cape delimitation. After hearing verbal evidence yesterday, the commission gave the parties until the end of July to submit written proposals.

The commission's chairman, Mr Justice P M Cillie, said the provisional delimitation was not to be seen as a basic accepted outline to which only minor adaptations would be considered. Parties could still submit arguments for far reaching changes to the plan.

Senator Koot van Staden of the NP told the commission its solution to the problem of what to do with Walvis Bay was one of several key errors in a delimitation the NP found unacceptable. He regretted that the NP's proposals had been rejected almost in their entirety.

Including Walvis Bay in the Cape metropolitan area, which already had too many voters,

resulted in a chain reaction of boundary changes and unnecessary disturbance to voters.

The NP also objected to the way the Port Elizabeth municipal area had been divided into five seats, to the disappearance of Malmesbury as a constituency and to the planned redelimitation of East London.

The PFP too, was unhappy about the commission's East London proposals. National director, Mr Neil Ross, asked the commission to reconsider its whole delimitation for the Border region with particular reference to Albany. The objections include the proposed excision of Bathurst, the founding town of the 1820 settlers, from Albany which included the other settler areas of Grahamstown and Salem.

The commission, having completed its Natal and Free State hearings, moves to the Transvaal next month.

'Plunder' of SWA under UN microscope

STAR
1/7/80
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By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A United Nations body begins an investigation next week of uranium mining in SWA/Namibia to assess compensation a future independent government could claim for past "exploitation and plunder" of the territory's resources.

The probe—in the form of a week-long series of hearings at UN headquarters — is being conducted by the UN Council for Namibia, which was created by the General Assembly in 1967 after South Africa's administration of the territory was ruled illegal.

Acting as an interim administering authority, the council in 1974 decreed that no "animal resource, mineral or other natural resource" from the territory could be removed without its permission.

The hearings open on Monday, July 7, and are scheduled to continue until the end of the week. The first day's hearing will be addressed by a Swaziland representative and an official of the Inter-

national Atomic Energy Agency

Publicising the schedule of hearings, the council says it hopes to "expose and denounce the illegal exploitation and plunder of Namibian resources by South Africa and other foreign interests." The hearings will "develop information concerning the exploitation and purchase of uranium in Namibia as well as to identify the firms and countries involved."

But a major aim, says the council, is to assess "financial and economic deprivation suffered by Namibians as a result of the illegal exploitation and depletion of Namibian uranium resources, bearing in mind that any future government of an independent Namibia will be justified in seeking compensation from companies and individuals...".

A number of anti-apartheid organisations will be represented and statements are expected to be made by several people who have investigated South Africa's uranium and nuclear industries.

SWA now has own defence department

221 RDM 1/7/80.
WINDHOEK — The Administrator General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday officially announced the establishment of an independent defence department for the territory.

The new department would come into operation on August 1, he said. He stressed, however, that existing SWA defence units, — in future to be known as the SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces — would still remain part of the South African security forces until such time as the territory became independent.

The South African Defence Force would also, for as long as its services were still required, still be responsible for the defence and security of

SWA and its people, Dr Viljoen said.

According to the statement, the officer commanding the SWA/Namibia Territorial Forces would also act as officer-in-charge of the South African Defence Force in the territory.

"With certain exceptions, executive control over the SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces would rest in the hands of the Administrator General and the territory's newly-elected Ministers' Council," it said.

The officer commanding the territory's forces would also be directly responsible to the Administrator General, except in the case of Operational Command, in which case he would be answerable to the chief of

the South African Defence Force.

Overall planning and liaison between the South African and SWA defence authorities would be undertaken and controlled by a joint committee after August 1, the statement said.

A spokesman for Dr Viljoen's office said earlier that details about the Joint Defence Committee were still being worked out and would only be made known later.

He added that the SWA Ministers' Council, which will be officially installed in Windhoek today, would from now on have to be consulted about operations, particularly hot-pursuit operations across the border into neighbouring states — Sapa

SWA assembly may pull out of peace talks, Mudge warns

STAR 1/7/80 (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—A warning that the SWA/Namibia National Assembly may withdraw from the current international peace negotiations on the territory was given today by Mr Dirk Mudge as he was sworn in as chairman of the territory's new Council of Ministers

The Assembly would have to "consider seriously" whether to continue taking part in "this political chess game," said Mr Mudge.

"Mere recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia and the termination of conflict is not sufficient,"

he said.

"Peace and recognition at any price is not acceptable to us

"We will have to consider whether it is in the interest of SWA/Namibia to continue with the negotiations, particularly in view of the fact that the internal parties have up to now played the role of spectators"

The installation today of the council as a virtual Cabinet and of Mr Mudge as the equivalent of a Prime Minister give the territory a large measure of self-government at a time when international efforts are being made to arrange UN-supervised elections for an

internationally recognised independence

"It appears as if the Western countries would prefer to hand over the problem as soon as possible to the UN — and as if the UN at all costs would want to prevent the internal parties from stimulating internal development, because it would not be in Swapo's interests, Mr Mudge said today

"Swapo has had devastating setbacks militarily, and therefore faces serious problems," he added

Mr Mudge said the territory had today reached a "milestone" in internal constitutional development. The struggle was no longer for independence, but against Russian imperialism, which also threatened South Africa.

Aktur, the HNP and the Baster kaptein, Mr Hans Diergaardt, boycotted the proceedings

"We cannot have any political relationship with them for obvious reasons. We feel revulsion at their system of apartheid. What we have reversed here they are still practising there."

"But on economic ties, the relationship which we found in existence will continue, because the reality is that our economy, both historically and geographically, has tended to depend more and more on South Africa's economy."

"This has to be recognised."

I expected Mugabe's win — PW

LONDON—South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was not surprised by Mr Robert Mugabe's victory in the Zimbabwean election.

In a major interview in the Europa supplement to The Times today, Mr Botha added "I expected it. The people were sick and tired of war and they knew the only way to stop it was to vote the way they did."

"The previous Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, allowed the British to convince him that he must relinquish his Prime Ministership, and that created the image of a weak personality" — The Times News Service

Rush to emigrate

SALISBURY — More than 1500 people emigrated from Zimbabwe in May, the largest monthly exodus since April last year.

Latest migration figures show 1558 people emigrated while 464 immigrated, representing a total loss of 1094. No racial breakdown is given, but it is known that most of the emigrants are white while many of the immigrants could be black.

(221) 1/7/80

Mugabe offers link role in SWA

STAR 1/7/80

(221)

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Mr Robert Mugabe is prepared to sponsor a meeting in Salisbury between South Africa and Swapo on the question of SWA/Namibia.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister made this offer in an interview with Nicholas Ashford, published in the Europa supplement to The Times today.

Mr Mugabe said he be-

lieved a negotiated solution could be achieved in SWA/Namibia on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

"We think the parameters are there, the principles have been spelt out and some basic requirements demanded by South Africa seem to have been met," he said.

"It appears that Swapo is forthcoming — perhaps

more forthcoming than South Africa — on the question of a conference to work out the manner of implementing the UN resolution on Namibia."

Asked to define his attitude towards South Africa, Mr Mugabe said. "Our position is clear a political relationship with South Africa is out of the question."

Zimbabwe hopes rise for special trade deal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The chances of a "special deal" for Zimbabwean beef and sugar imports to Europe improved yesterday after high level talks here.

A two-man Zimbabwean ministerial delegation appeared to have made headway in negotiations for greater access for beef and sugar imports in talks with several British Government Ministers, including Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The delegation of Mr Bernard Chidzera, Minister of Economic Planning, and Mr David Smith, Minister of Commerce, appeared satisfied at the end of a day of lobbying

the Zimbabwean case as part of membership of the Lome Convention, the trade and aid agreement between the EEC and developing countries.

Although both parties remained guarded on yesterday's talks, it was learnt that the Zimbabweans were "well pleased" with the way they had gone.

But it has been made clear that any deal struck between Britain and Zimbabwe may still be blocked by other EEC member countries, such as France and West Germany.

The delegation is on a tour of European countries following the opening

of negotiations which will culminate in Zimbabwe becoming a full member of the Lome Convention sometime next year.

Mr Chidzera expressed optimism after the completion of the opening round of negotiations in Brussels last week.

The delegation met Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State, at the Foreign Office, before their talks with Lord Carrington. They also met separately with Mr Douglas Hurd and Mr Neil Marten.

Late yesterday evening the delegation was due to meet Lord Soames, former Governor of Rhodesia, for a round of "general talks."

Minimum pay now set

SALISBURY — The controversial Minimum Wages Act, introduced by Zimbabwe's Government to stop what it terms "exploitation" of workers with a minimum pay of about R30 a month, was published today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary.

In a statement announcing the publication, Labour Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai said a number of cases had been brought to his attention of "certain unscrupulous employers" reducing wages from a figure well in excess of the required minimum down to the minimum level.

The new act provides penalties of a fine of up to about R1000 or imprisonment for up to three months, or both — Sapa

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Mugabe

offers to
host talks
on SWA

By STANLEY UYS
London Bureau

LONDON — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has offered to sponsor a meeting in Zimbabwe between the South African Government and Swapo on the future of South West Africa.

Mr Mugabe's offer is made in an interview published in The Times yesterday with the newspaper's Southern African correspondent, Nicholas Ashford.

Mr Mugabe believes a negotiated settlement on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 is possible. He thinks Swapo is more "forthcoming" on the matter of a conference.

Earlier this year, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, offered to fly to Cape Town for talks with the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

The offer was not taken up, but in London soon afterwards the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, hinted that South Africa might wish to bypass the UN and hold talks directly with the Frontline States, and possibly even with Swapo.



Members of a culling team with part of the night's haul of exportable venison

THE dust over South West Africa's troubled meat industry, which was recently the focus of an extensive inquiry, has not yet settled and there are indications that the spotlight may shift to its younger sister, the burgeoning game industry

Allegations of corruption — although not yet made in the open — and mismanagement of precious game resources are so rife that farmers and highly placed agricultural officials say in private that some important heads may roll quite soon

The game industry is enjoying a boom which can be attributed to an expanding overseas market, favourable prices which make venison more lucrative than cattle and the fact that SWA's domestic stock-carrying capacity is saturated

Game earned SWA R10-million last year. An expert predicted that this year's slice may be R12-million

So it contributes more than 10% of the territory's total agricultural income but uses considerably less than 10% of available grazing

The biggest single money-spinner for certain farmers at the moment is "night culling", a controversial nocturnal mass slaughter of game for export by skilled professionals using bright lights to dazzle their prey

If the culling teams do their job well, farmers can, at no personal risk, earn R10 000 a night. Last year night culling netted SWA R3-million. This year it could be worth more than R4-million

Culling is done only by five teams registered by the Directorate of Nature Conservation and Tourism, which says game is culled only where there is an overpopulation and that no farmer may cull more than a third of his game

Veterinary officials attend all night culls. Farmers who are opposed to culling allege that the authorities issue permits to cull unacceptably large numbers of animals without verifying the true population density

These dissident farmers are frequently those who annually host overseas trophy hunters. Their interests are threatened by the mass harvesting of the cream of migrant herds of kudu and oryx (gemsbok)

It has also been alleged that authorities have a financial stake in the mass slaughters and are as keen as anybody else to cash in while the boom lasts

The Director of Nature Conservation, Mr Bernade de la Bat, says he treats the allegations with contempt, particularly those aimed at one of his senior officials, Mr Piet Brand, who has pioneered night culling and whose brother, Mr Jan Brand, is leader of one of the five official culling teams

Nature conservation authorities say there has been a significant increase in applications for culling permits this year. One of the reasons, they say, is a rapidly spreading kudu rabies plague which is killing thousands of kudu in a 50 000 square kilometre area in central SWA

Farmers are anxious to profit from kudu on their land before the epidemic reaches them. Nature conservation and veterinary authorities believe the spread of the killer disease can be somewhat curbed by thinning kudu populations. This is because they believe the virus is spread by contact

However, the chairman of the SWA Hunters' Association, Dr Otto Herrigel, an outspoken critic of night culling, subscribes to another school of thought, which believes that to contain the rabies kudu must be left alone so that nature can select the most resistant animals to survive and breed

Until it is proved otherwise there should be a total ban on harvesting of kudu, he said

Culling kudu for the coffer

221
ROOM
2/7/80

The thunder of guns in the night has brought rumblings of discontent at the slaughter in the game meat industry in South West Africa. ANDRE VILJOEN of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek on the culling of game.



Freshly-culled oryx are loaded onto a truck fitted with blinding lights

Pictures: STEFAN SONDERLING

He said profit-motivated farmers used the kudu rabies scare as an excuse to get permits to plunder animals, which were not their own anyway, since they range over areas much larger than any single farm

He also made the serious allegation that kudu were culled for export in the rabies zone. He said farmers did not register rabid kudu on their land and, even though they knew that importers of SWA kudu meat would not accept any from the disease zone, went ahead with obtaining culling permits

The deputy director of veterinary services in SWA, Dr John Shaw, denied Dr Herrigel's claims and said the matter was under tight control. A number of applications for culling permits from farmers in the rabies zone had been refused

Dr Herrigel said the hunters' association has called for the establishment of an independent scientific body to study all aspects of game and game harvesting in SWA

Unless game was scientifically harvested, the territory's game resources would dwindle as had its once flourishing fishing grounds

He said there was so much greed and mistrust in the game industry that only an entirely disinterested institution could undertake an effective investigation

"Ideally the body should be formed under the Department of Education and later it could be connected with a university or institute of higher education in SWA"

He said one of the problems the proposed body would have to solve would be how best to deal with proven overpopulations of oryx and hartebeest. They were not confined by normal fencing and yet if effective game-proof fencing were erected there would be a serious risk of inbreeding such as has led to serious degeneration of springbok in many parts of South Africa

Dr Herrigel supported the view that night culling presently posed a threat to international trophy hunting

Despite the avowed policy of culling teams of shooting a cross section of kudu and oryx, he said it was difficult in practice and often simply ignored. He had witnessed a night cull where team leaders openly told their shots to go for the big ones only

The teams were paid by the kilogramme and the biggest buck were sometimes worth twice as much as smaller ones

He said trophy hunting posed a threat of its own by being aimed at the biggest and longest-horned animals, which were usually also the most reproductively important. Trophies should be redefined as the oldest animals

However, the value of trophy hunting to SWA was incalculable. It attracted influential people to the territory and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, a trophy hunters' organisation of which he was a member, operated freely in both capitalist and communist countries

Last year, trophy hunting earned SWA more than R3-million. Trophy hunters annually visit about 220 of SWA's approximately 5 000 farms

The director of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Henning Snyman, said a major friction area was a 1967 law which made game on fenced farms the property of farmers

It worked well in the south where springbok were effectively contained by jackal-proof fencing. In the north there was no fencing capable of confining kudu and oryx

Mr Snyman said the 1967 legislation would definitely be reviewed at the union's congress in October

Another obstacle was the almost irreconcilable clash of interests between five groups in SWA which had an interest in game. The groups included game farmers, culling teams, traditional hunters, trophy hunters, conservationists and exporters of live animals

An attempt was made at a game congress in Windhoek in April to bring all the parties into one umbrella body but so far without success

Mr Snyman said he was very concerned about aspects of night culling and was disturbed by a recent culling of nearly 600 kudu and oryx on a 93 000ha farm in the Gobabis district, east of Windhoek

Nature conservation director, Mr De la Bat, said he could not understand the "hysterical nonsense" about night culling. Much more game was shot during normal daytime hunting throughout the year

Last year 3 547 kudu were culled on 104 farms. However more than 20 000 were shot by day. Critics still maintain that night culling accounts for an unnaturally high harvest in a small area

Mr Jan Brand, who has been intimately associated with night culling since its introduction in 1973, said he was satisfied it was the best known way to bring a top quality product to the international market

Since man had removed nature's predators, culling was the only way to keep populations within viable limits

In 1977 there were already 1 500 000 animals too many on South West African soil. To maintain the status quo, at least 400 000 animals should have been culled that year. In fact only 350 000 were harvested in 1977

Mr Brand said the international demand for SWA venison exceeded the present rate of supply. Far from paying heed to those who wanted an end to night culling, he planned to organise farmers into blocks which could effect large scale culling operations independently of the teams monopoly

He said that although culling teams could earn money in a short period, the work was unpleasant and the risks and overheads were stupendous

(221)

RDM 2/7/80

Mudge to have power of a PM

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Troops will line the streets of Windhoek today when the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, drives to the National Assembly for the swearing in of South West Africa's first Cabinet Council

During the ceremony, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, will be sworn in as the council's first chairman — a post which carries the powers almost of a Prime Minister

There might be some placard carrying demonstrators outside the Turnhalle, where the National Assembly sits, to protest against the increase in powers being granted to the Assembly.

Three of the major internal parties, Swapo, the Swapo Democrats, and the Namibia National Front, see the new dispensation as tantamount to UDI

Meanwhile, the office of the Administrator-General has confirmed that SWA will have its own Department of Defence from August 1

From that date, existing SWA defence units will be known as SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces. They will be controlled by the Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers will have to be consulted about operations of the SWA forces, such as hot-pursuits

Sapa reports that at the inauguration of the Council of Ministers yesterday, Mr Mudge said the National Assembly would have to consider seriously if it was in its interest to continue taking part in international haggling on the territory

He said in his address that mere recognition, and the ending of hostilities in the territory, was no longer sufficient

"The National Assembly will have to consider whether to take any further part in this political chess game, particularly in view of the fact that the internal political parties have, up to now, played the role of spectators,"

He said it would appear as if the Western Five would prefer to hand over the problems of SWA as soon as possible to the United Nations. And the UN appeared to want to prevent, at all costs, the internal parties from stimulating internal development, because it would not be in the interests of Swapo

"We will no longer be satisfied with the fact that we, an internal party, are excluded from negotiations which affect us fundamentally," said Mr Mudge. "Especially taking into account that Swapo has had devastating setbacks militarily"

He said the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had concentrated to such an extent on the technicalities of the SWA settlement plan that he had lost sight totally of the psychological effects of his actions and those of the UN

"We cannot agree to further prejudicial treatment of the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia, merely in an endeavour to accommodate the whims of Swapo," he said

Turning to South Africa, Mr Mudge said it had never shirked its duties towards SWA. South Africa had ensured the security of SWA and given financial and economic support

The Cape Times, Th

Big SWA gold find reported

CAPE TIMES 3/7/80 221

WINDHOEK — Gold has been discovered in the Kamanjab district in north-western SWA/Namibia, reports here claimed yesterday

The reports quoted the director of Rhyno Prospecting and Mining Company, Mr Jan van der Merwe, as saying a reef containing large deposits of gold had been unearthed between Kamanjab and Outjo

The reef, reported to be about 12 sq km, apparently cuts through two large farms

Articles about the gold find featured prominently in most of Windhoek's daily newspapers yesterday

In a front-page article under the banner "There's gold in the Thirstland", the Afrikaans daily *Suidwester* said 31 claims had already been staked and registered with the deeds office in Windhoek following the find.

An application for mining-concession rights had also been filed with the territory's mining commissioner

Mr Van der Merwe reportedly told newsmen here that an estimated one million tons of gold ore was easily workable

He was confident more than 10 grams of fine gold a ton of ore could be extracted from the reef

Mining observers here did not appear over-enthusiastic about the discovery, saying that in view of the size and quantity of the territory's known deposits, gold mining in SWA/Namibia was "hardly a viable proposition" — Sapa

Guerilla grew ^{3/1/80} ^{up - time} weary of 'Swapo' ²²¹ racism'

From WILLEM STEENKAMP
JOHANNESBURG — Seven-
teen-year-old George, a
Damara from Windhoek (his
surname is being withheld to
protect his family from retri-
butions), used to be a Swapo sol-
dier. But on a day last week he
stayed behind when his com-
rades fled, and surrendered to
security forces sweeping
through southern Angola.

The reason — "They had too
much race discrimination",
George, who has now applied to
join the security forces, told
local and overseas journalists
at a press conference at On-
dangwa yesterday.

A shout of incredulous laugh-
ter greeted the slightly built
former insurgent's explanation
for his decision to lay down
arms.

He explained, "I saw that
Swapo was only for one tribe
The Ovambu."

"I was the only Damara
there, and they discriminated
against me. I had to work
for them, fetch water for them.
They called me a 'kwangara'
(serf) and used to talk about
me in their own language which
I couldn't understand. I was
very unhappy."

George said he had never
been interested in fighting as a
Swapo insurgent. He had been
talked into joining by his elder
brother and had been under the
impression that he would go to
a better school than the one he
attended in Windhoek, "be-
cause I wanted to study. I
was forced to fight."

In May 1978 he and his
brother went to a kraal about
50 km from Oshivelo, where "a
group of Swapo guerillas" met
them and took them to Angola.

George was given three
months' training at a camp
near Lubango (the Sa Da
Bandeira of Portuguese times).

He was a radio operator
when the security-forces sweep
overran his group which con-
sisted of about 50.

George said the spirit in his
group, composed of men in
their early and middle
twenties, was "very bad".

They did not have the will to
fight but they were "forced to
fight".

They had known about the
offer of amnesty circulated the
past few months by the
SWA/Namibia Government but
added that "the big com-
mander" had ordered that their
radios be removed to stop them
from hearing more about the
offer.

However, they had still be-
lieved Swapo would not only
win the war but win it before
the end of 1980.

He told a questioner that
numbers of Nama and Herero
were members of the Swapo
fighting forces "but not more
than the number of Ovambo".

Now, he said, he had applied
to join the security forces and
intended "to train more in ra-
dio communications".

Big Swapo 'onslaught' is shattered

221
ROM 3/7/89

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE 1980 Swapo offensive — aimed at ultimate victory over South West African and South African security forces — has been crushed, in a massive three-week attack and mop-up operation in which more than 360 Swapo guerrillas and 17 South African soldiers died.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer commanding SWA Command, told a large group of local and foreign Pressmen yesterday that Swapo forces had been mustering since the beginning of the year for a major drive southwards.

Speaking after the final withdrawal of South African and SWA security forces from Angola, Gen Geldenhuys said that after the initial attack on the Swapo 'Smokeshell' base early in June, it had been necessary for security forces to stay on for extensive mopping-up operations.

The mopping-up claimed the lives of 160 Swapo guerrillas, bringing the Swapo death toll for last month to more than 360.

A further 150 tons of Warsaw Pact arms and obsolete United States weapons and ammunition had been captured.

At the Press briefing in the Operational Area Gen Geldenhuys gave details of further engagements with Swapo forces.

A Swapo prisoner-of-war was presented and interviewed for half-an hour by Pressmen.

After the initial attack on the Swapo nerve centre, the security force operation spread to Swapo pockets in the area.

More than 30 military storage depots were then destroyed in six areas of Angola. What the security forces brought out was only a fraction of what they found, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Asked if the strike had been directed at any forces other than Swapo, Gen Geldenhuys

said wherever possible his men had avoided contact with Angolan soldiers.

He said no direct contact had been made with any East Germans, Cubans or Czechs reported to be in Angola.

More action came the way at the security forces later in the mopping-up operations, when offensive column of Soviet trucks and personnel carriers headed into their positions.

"When they discovered where they were headed, they took evasive action," Gen Geldenhuys said. "Our air support pursued them and had them trapped for the ground forces to follow in. Most of the vehicles were either captured or destroyed."

Later on, a Swapo group which tried to escape the security force dragnet in trucks was captured and its vehicles destroyed.

General Geldenhuys said Swapo had been planning the incorporation of motorised armour into their military structure since 1978, but had so far not used it in action south of the Angolan border.

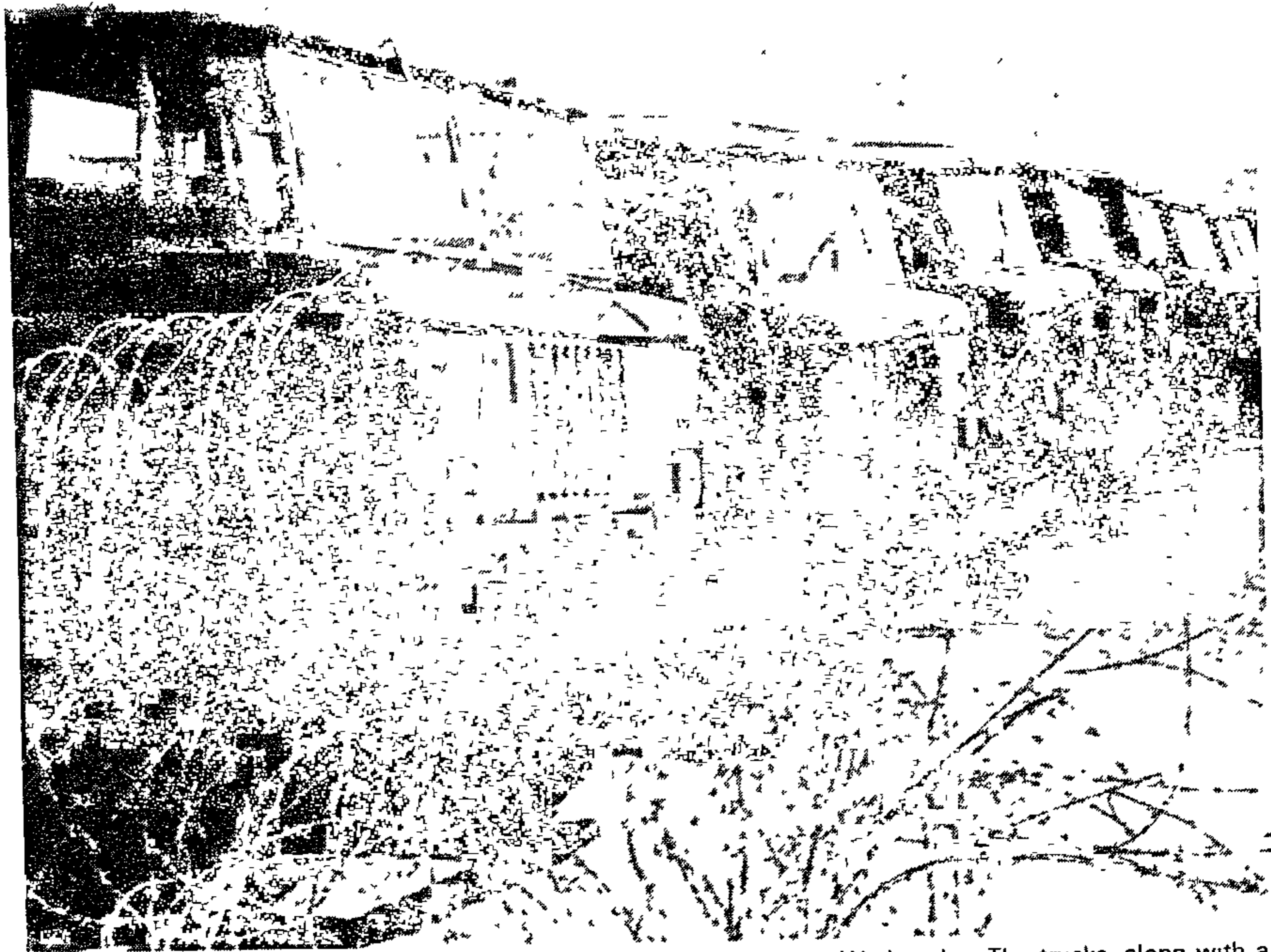
He said there had been an estimated 8 000 armed Swapo forces in Angola two years ago.

"That number is now 8 000 minus," Gen Geldenhuys said. "They are losing more men in action than they are actually recruiting."

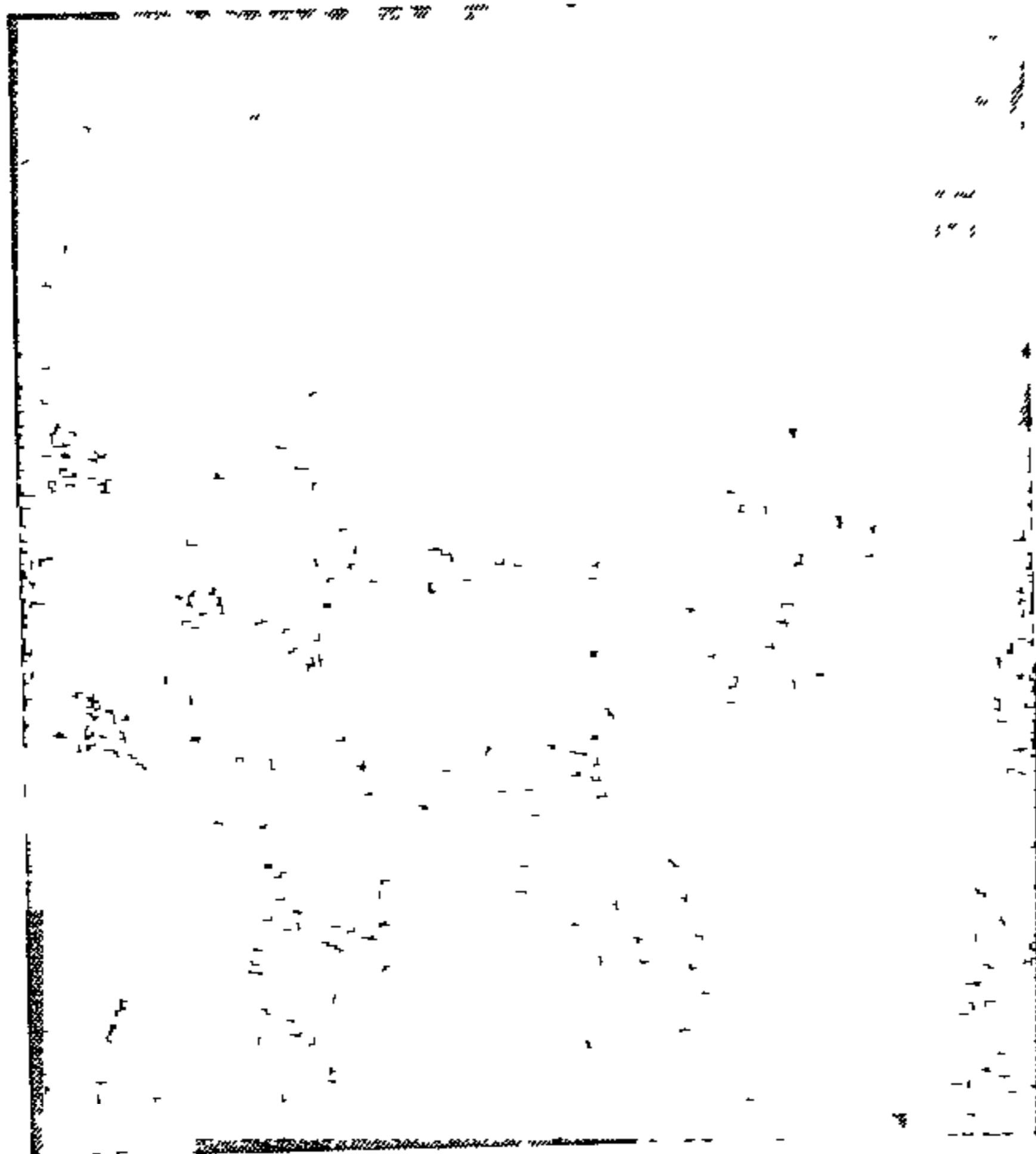
Gen Geldenhuys said Swapo's 1980 onslaught had been planned to stem the rising discontent in its ranks over the past year.

He said the Swapo military infrastructure has not necessarily been permanently broken.

"It is quite possible that mine incidents, murders, and acts of sabotage by Swapo can still take place. There are areas we had not touched at all, areas where there could still be a number of Swapo terrorists."



Captured Swapo trucks on display in Ovamboland, SWA/Namibia, on Wednesday. The trucks, along with a massive quantity of arms and ammunition, were brought back by South African soldiers who returned from a three-week operation into Angola. More than 360 Swapo guerillas and 17 South Africans were killed in the operation.



A Swapo propaganda poster which was seized by the South African soldiers.



Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys of SWA Command with captured rifles.

SWA/NAMIBIA Km 4/7/80
UDI one step closer
(22)

National multiracial rule came to SWA/Namibia for the first time ever this week, leaving SA the only all-white-ruled country on the African continent

The new dispensation for the territory came as SA-appointed Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen handed his executive power to an all-race cabinet council of 12. This is the territory's first legislative authority to govern the whole of SWA. And it marks the most decisive step yet on an apparently inexorable road to UDI.

The next step towards complete self-rule will come on August 1 when SWA will have its own Department of Defence.

It would be wrong, however, to draw too close an analogy between SWA today and Rhodesian UDI 15 years ago.

For one thing, the SWA legislative council is on the face of it representative of all the territory's 12 racial groups and is not a white rebellion. The effective "prime

minister" Dirk Mudge — the determined pioneer of power-sharing in the territory — happens to be white. But he holds the post through ability and the respect of the other council members who elected him into office. He is not a latter-day Ian Smith.

Secondly, leaders like Mudge realise an international settlement remains the ideal. They understand that UDI in the light of the UN mandate could prove to be counterproductive. So they are not deliberately defying international efforts to achieve UN-sponsored elections in the territory, which they believe they can win. But they are, at the same time, not prepared to sit back and wait indefinitely as the negotiations drag on. Hence the step-by-step moves towards self-rule.

The next step is for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — now effectively governing SWA — to call for its inclusion in negotiations on the territory's future, a move that is likely to be backed by SA. The party is understandably angry at the emphasis placed by the world community on Swapo to the total exclusion of the DTA.

But the world, and specifically the UN,

is unlikely to agree, even though Britain's Lord Carrington is reportedly trying to find a basis of negotiation that would bring the UN, Swapo, SA, the DTA and Angola together. His chances of success must be rated as slim.

In the meantime, the DTA will continue to lead SWA closer to independence.

SA wants SWA UDI—claim by UN critics

S-TAR
4/7/80
221

NEW YORK — South Africa's political moves in SWA/Namibia and military intrusion in Angola drew another barrage of angry denunciations at the United Nations yesterday from critics who claim Pretoria has signalled its preference for UDI in the territory.

The United Nations Council for Namibia, Swapo and the Angolan Government issued separate — but equally harsh — statements condemning South Africa's creation of a ministerial council in Windhoek and insisting

on mandatory economic sanctions as punishment.

And Angola formally told Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim that "murderous South African actions" were continuing inside Angola, in spite of South Africa's claims that its troops had withdrawn across the frontier.

The UN Security Council is monitoring the situation in the wake of its formal censure last week of the military raids and is likely to meet again at short notice if Angola's complaints persist.

SABC radio news has reported that the Minister of Manpower Development, Mr Fanie Botha, said in Louis Trichardt last night that South

Africa could not afford another situation like the one on the northern borders of SWA/Namibia and would immediately wipe out any terrorist bases found in Zimbabwe.

In Luanda, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has promised to support Angola in its confrontation with South Africa.

And in London, Swapo was dismissed as "sheer propaganda". South Africa's assertion that its recent military thrusts into Angola had delivered a severe blow to the guerilla movement's campaign in SWA/Namibia. — The Star's London Bureau, Sapa. Sapa-
Reuter

SA raid has hardly dented us — Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa has "cast into oblivion" the United Nations' plan for South West Africa and decided to go it alone, says Swapo — and boasts that its fighting forces have hardly been dented by the assault into Angola by South African troops

In a statement issued at UN headquarters, Swapo dismissed the Council of Ministers in SWA as another "predictable, unscrupulous" manoeuvre designed to distort the internal situation — "it is a cheap but dangerous trick".

Swapo's chief spokesman at the UN, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, described the South African strike into Angola as no more than a setback.

"It doesn't change the situation. It has not affected our

fighting capacity," he told me. "We and the Angolans knew about the invasion in advance, though we didn't know the magnitude — and our people are saying that we lost no more than 20 people dead and about 20 wounded."

He claimed that transit camps had been hit, rather than Swapo's main operations and logistics bases, as reported by South Africa.

"They made the same claims after the Cassinga raid (in 1978). They said our infrastructure was destroyed and we were rendered virtually irrelevant. But shortly after, they were attributing actions to Swapo."

Mr Gurirab quoted a South African military spokesman's warning that Swapo might hit

into SWA "to regain lost prestige".

"Clearly that's a contradiction," said Mr Gurirab. "Either our fighting capacity has been destroyed, or it was yet another conflict in which we shot at them and they shot at us."

"We can see that P W Botha, having said this was the largest mobilisation since World War II, and having informed the public they lost 16 people, has to justify it as a worthwhile sacrifice."

• Due in New York this week is the South African Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Brand Fourie. His country's officials insist that the visit is strictly to consult South African diplomats, particularly on the progress in uniting the Information and Foreign Affairs sectors

221
157
5

IDM 5/7/80.

Mining industry boycotts inquiry

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Big business is boycotting next week's United Nations' hearings on the exploitation of SWA/Namibia's uranium

Top producer Rio Tinto Zinc and Canada's Falconbridge Corporation have turned down their invitations — so has Rio Algon America's Westinghouse Electric — a major user — has not replied

But the UN's Council for Namibia is pressing ahead with the week-long scrutiny of the booming Namibian uranium mining industry — estimated at 16.5% of Western production — and will seek ways to curb it

The chairman of the hearing, Mr Noel Sinclair, said they would take action after the hearing

The cold shoulder from the mining industry had been total so far, because the panel was going to denounce the multinational corporations

The panel will hear evidence from strings of private "witnesses", ranging from the former Namibia Commissioner, Mr Sean MacBride, to environmental and anti-nuclear group representatives

The council's major weapon is a never-tested five-year-old, UN General Assembly 'decree' — inspired by Mr MacBride — which seeks to allow for the seizure of Namibian production, with the banking of proceeds for the benefit of a future Namibian government

Western governments have not objected, said Mr Sinclair, "though we didn't exactly consult them".

In private diplomacy, Western officials have indicated their sympathy, but said they had no control over the conduct of the involved companies — Sapa-Reuter.

SWA trio

set

(221)

army 5/7/80.

first

WINDHOEK. — The first three candidates for commissioning from the ranks in the multiracial 41 Battalion, became officer cadets at a military ceremony near Windhoek yesterday, in which 18 others received Pro Patria Medals

The three cadets were among the first group of South West African non-commissioned officers to qualify as instructors a year ago, after attending the South African Infantry School at Oudtshoorn.

Presenting medals to the 18 men, the battalion commander, Colonel D Linford, said "This is the Defence Force's way of saying thank you for the sacrifices you have made and the hardships you have suffered in defending your country"

He commended the men for their distinguished conduct in action.

With the establishment next month of a South West African Defence Department, the local troops will become South West African Territorial Forces, but remain part of the South African forces — Sapa

under which a resource is an 'unusable' resource being determined firstly by available technology - e.g. mining reserves are increased by technological improvements - and secondly the institutional decisions and limitations which close off many resource uses, e.g. a mountain is 'sacred' and so not available for tourism, a national park is supposedly not available for mining activities, houses cannot be built of zinc sheets if regulations only allow brick houses, etc.) The rate at which resources can be brought into a use or switched to some other use depends on the processing, exchange, and organisational resources available. The usefulness of a resource depends on how well it can be deployed to solve the problems facing the group, but the use of group or national resources to solve some particular problem will usually be possible, if at all, only after delay. Accordingly, particular importance attaches to resources that individuals in the group are able to control directly, for then the decision to use them to solve a problem can be taken immediately by the individual. While more can be done with group resources, their use is more univocally, most can be done with national or international resources, but in general difficulties will arise in getting these large-scale resources deployed profitably to solve the group's problems (cf 5.6.3)

The aim at this level is to detail the resources whose control is held by the individuals in the group, or by the group as a whole, or which are allocated on behalf of the group by others (particularly by the local or national government). To prevent double counting we will in general not include organisational resources here, as these are listed at the 'access to power' and 'level of living' levels, for it is precisely organisation which (within the given environment) arranges the other levels to work the way they do (cf [57]). Thus a building, people, chairs, desks, etc. are resources which may be listed as 'idle resources', when they are used to form a school, it is organisation which turns these resources into a school - the people, buildings, etc. could have been used for clerical purposes instead, for example. Similarly, some wilderness area can in a particular period be used for recreational purposes, or as an army training ground, depending on the organisational situation. We would therefore aim to include in the resource list, as 'used resources',

'criminal', see e.g. chapter 8 of [45]), but see section 6.2 for further related comments. 35

The conclusion one may derive from the considerations in this section, is that the proposed criterion does indeed give a reasonable measure of the 'overall state of welfare' of the interest group concerned. However, this name may easily be confused with the concept of the 'state of welfare' (level zero of the control hierarchy). Various other names could be used, e.g. the concept of 'Health' as defined by the WHO³⁶ is virtually the same as the concept of 'welfare' or 'quality of life'. Despite the various other possibilities, no other name seems particularly more appropriate, so it is suggested that the name 'quality of life' is appropriate for the concept envisaged of assessing the from the viewpoint of decis

Defence transfer to SWA is going well

WINDHOEK - The Officer Commanding, South West Africa Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek yesterday that the planning for the transfer of political and executive powers regarding the control and administration of the South West defence force was progressing well.

He declined to comment further on developments. He said full particulars would be released soon.

An independent defence de-

partment for South West is to be established on August 1. The SWA Territory Force - as it will be known - will, however, still remain a part of the South African Defence Force until such time as the territory becomes independent.

According to a statement last week, executive control over the South West forces will, with certain exceptions, rest in the hands of the Administrator-General and the territory's newly-installed Ministers' Council - Sapa.

37 The terms proposed for the transfer of political and executive powers regarding the control and administration of the South West defence force was progressing well.

38 He declined to comment further on developments. He said full particulars would be released soon.

Sun POST 6/7/80 (221)

Secret army plan claim

A SECRET "security scheme" for defence of Rio Tinto Zinc's uranium mine at Rossing in Namibia has fallen into the hands of Swapo guerillas.

The five-page document shows that the owners are dependent on South African troops and three separate armoured units to defend their mine against "civil, labour or terrorist attack".

It will be presented to a hearing on the alleged "plunder of Namibian uranium" to be held by the United Nations Council for Namibia in New York this week.

The Rossing mine, a R360-million investment, is Britain's leading supplier of uranium.

Arms available in the security manager's office include four .22 automatic submachine guns.

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the security scheme as "nonsense". He said there were "no terrorist activities in the Rossing area

since it is not in the operational zone".

Meanwhile, illegal cargoes of weapons are allegedly being bought in East and West Europe by a mysterious agent in South Africa's Paris Embassy.

The agent is named as Charles Kanfield but his name does not appear on any diplomatic list.

Mr Kanfield, according to the Danish newspaper Politiken, is involved in the shipments of arms which have been smuggled to Durban and other South African ports in Danish coasters over the past four years.

The disclosure of the smuggling has brought protests from anti-apartheid groups and the United Nations.

The Danish police have launched a full-scale investigation.

A SADF spokesman said "it was common knowledge that the South African Defence Force never divulges its sources of arms supplies". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

All quiet ⁽²²¹⁾
STAR 7/7/80
at nonracial

restaurants

WINDHOEK — The first week following the introduction of penalties for barring blacks from public premises has passed without incident or a single official complaint

Mr Piet Kruger, secretary of Economic Affairs in the territory, said he had not had any reason "up until now" to take action against restaurant owners refusing entry to anyone

"In fact a number of places which could in the past have been considered 'closed' have now shown interest in obtaining subsidies to provide facilities to all races," he said.

The owner of the city's "apartheid" restaurant, Mr Jan A van den Berg, said there had been no incidents at his establishment. He has placed a notice in front of the restaurant warning "malicious" people to stay away.

The notice also warns whites accompanied by blacks that they are not welcome.

221
RDM 8/7/80

'Namibia could get autonomy this year'

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa could become independent this year or early next year after a one-man-one-vote election, Mr A H du Plessis, the SWA National Party leader said at the weekend.

Addressing a public meeting at Grootfontein in northern SWA, Mr Du Plessis said SWA was only a small step away from independence.

"This small step could well be taken this year or early next year," he said.

Independence had now become an end in itself. It's original significance — peaceful settlement — had been lost.

"Such a situation would not improve the international security situation in the territory," he said.

If SWA independence was against the wishes of the international community, the territory should return to the principles of the original Turnhalle constitutional conference which recognised the existence of each population group in the territory, Mr Du Plessis said.

— Sapa.

Cape Times 10/7/80 221

UN hears of oil drilling in Namibia

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — A Texan oil company is about to sign a contract to drill in the north of SWA/Namibia, a United Nations hearing was told

Unless warned off by threats, it could signal the go-ahead to many other eager, but nervous, exploration groups tempted by the territory's mineral wealth, the UN panel was advised

Mounted by the UN Council for Namibia as an assault on Rio Tinto Zinc and its uranium mining partners, the second day of hearings featured a charge from Swapo that they were being 'blacked out' by the Western press, and a South African protest that they were a typical example of UN "one-sidedness"

Far from exploitation, as alleged by the UN Council, uranium mining had spurred development and a living standard that many countries would envy, asserted the South African Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen. Then he turned on the Soviet Union, which he accused of being the only true "plunderer", through heavy fishing off the territory's coast

His was the lone voice of protest, as RTZ suffered the rage of assorted critics

According to British consultant Mr Roger Murray, the success of its Rossing mine had stimulated a uranium boom in Namibia of gold rush proportions. This "massive exploration" demonstrated the willingness of big business to ignore UN decrees against the pre-independence exploitation of the territory's wealth

In a significant new step, Superior Oil of Texas was now preparing to sign an exploration contract with Canadian-owned Etosha Petroleum, he said. In the 1960s, Etosha had found some oil, but the high recovery cost had discouraged development. High oil prices and South Africa's strategic priorities had changed the picture, he surmised

Uranium 'plunder' charge, ^{STAR} 10/7/80 levelled at West

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western governments trying to negotiate a settlement in SWA/Namibia have come under fire from witnesses at a United Nations hearing on uranium mining for their alleged links with industrial corporations "plundering" the territory's minerals.

Speakers have claimed the United States, Britain, France and West Germany have "compromised their negotiating positions" through joint interest in receiving supplies of uranium mined in Namibia.

Individually, all the governments concerned have repudiated similar allegations made in different forums. But yesterday West German envoy Mr Rudiger Von Wechmar — who is front-runner for the General Assembly presidency later this year — reiterated his government's denunciations.

REPUDIATED

"Repetition of old accusations that have been repudiated in the past do not get better by being repeated," he said in a telephone interview.

He said the West German Government "will continue to offer its services" as a member of the Western "contact group" trying to negotiate a settlement in Namibia in terms of UN Security Council plans.

British, French and American diplomats could not be reached for additional comment today.

The week-long series of hearings were set up by the UN Council for Namibia to publicise and denounce what it regards as "exploitation and plunder" of the territory's uranium resources by South African and Western corporations.

The council intends securing General Assembly endorsement of criticism of uranium mining in the territory, which it regards as illegal in terms of the council's own existence as

Namibia's only legal administering authority (since South Africa's de facto rule was pronounced illegal) and in terms of a decree it published in 1974 to outlaw removal of resources from the territory.

QUESTIONED

Mr Alun Roberts, a member of the London-based Namibia Support Committee, and Mr Jacques Marchand, representing the French Anti-Apartheid Committee, yesterday questioned the integrity of Western Governments in their negotiating for the territory, claiming the governments all maintained an interest in receiving Namibian uranium.

Mr Roberts said the largest corporation in the venture Rio Tinto Zinc, had direct government connections, while South African and French national air carriers transported uranium out of the territory. Mr Marchand said the French Government sanctioned transportation of the uranium in French aircraft and on French railroads.

Similar complicity in the trade was alleged against the West German Government.

The hearings continue until the end of the week. They have generated no media interest here, which spurred organisers into calling a Press conference and promising another after the hearings.

SA and Namibia

Keeping SWA

STAR 11/7/80 (221)

options open...

ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

South Africa is following a double policy on SWA/Namibia that makes it like a circus rider standing on two moving horses

On one side is the policy of negotiating with the United Nations and other external parties for an internationally recognised independence.

On the other is the policy of pushing ahead with internal constitutional development that would lead ultimately to a unilateral independence.

But these horses don't run side-by-side and the further one gets ahead, the closer the rider is to abandoning the other

Recently, the external policy picked up speed with the concessions made by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the plan for a demilitarised zone as a prelude to UN-supervised elections.

But the internal policy leapt even further ahead with the South African attack on Swapo's bases in Angola and the granting of a large measure of self-government to the in-

ternal political groups. This included the creation of a virtual Cabinet with Dirk Mudge as the equivalent of a Prime Minister.

By apparently splintering Swapo's military capability in the Angola attack South Africa has gained time — several months at least — in which to strengthen its political defences against Swapo inside the territory.

It has given the moderates a chance to take the reins and build up political support through careful use of the executive power they got through the "cabinet" — the Council of Ministers

Judging by the cautious reaction from South African circles to Dr Waldheim's letter and the disenchantment persistently expressed by the DTA — which dominates the council of ministers and the national assembly — an internationally acceptable settlement for the territory is still some way off.

The crux of the DTA's objections to the UN approach is that it is, as

an internal party, being excluded from top-level negotiations while Swapo is not

SWA/Namibia will also get its own Department of Defence on August 1. Official hopes are that this will counter Swapo's current influence, even though it is acknowledged that Swapo would get strong support in an election.

It is also hoped that control over SWA/Namibia's own security forces will fulfil the long-held belief that the black African voter will follow the "strongman" who wields the power

Mr Mudge outlined at the inauguration of the council of ministers the priorities of his council and the national assembly from which it was elected, for the new phase of internal development

He said the "cabinet" would develop not only the physical infrastructure but also the human infrastructure through education and training and employment opportunities

The aim is to make the proverbial "man in the

bush" actually witness the fruits of change.

Perhaps the first significant step will be a national literacy course which is due to start on August 1

The military incursion into Angola gives the moderates even more room to operate.

The action "pre-empted and broke" a Swapo build-up across the border in preparation for a major push southwards later this year which might seriously have hampered the new phase of internal development.

The presence of the Council of Ministers at the Press conference at Ondangwa where the captured Swapo weapons were displayed has already identified the council with the military might displayed in Angola last month

The "strongman" image is already in the making

Meanwhile, negotiations continue with the United Nations over the external peace plan. But the time is coming closer when South Africa will have to abandon one half of its two-horse policy.

Progress in SWA police force plans

ADM
11/7/80
221
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Plans for the establishment of South West Africa's own police force were well advanced, the chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday

Mr Mudge was speaking after the first meeting of his 11-man Cabinet Council who were sworn in on July 1

He said the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had discussed the matter with the council and would announce the date of the establishment of the new police force in the near future.

The South African Police, who fall under the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, police the territory at present

Although Mr Mudge did not reveal details of the proposed new police force, it is believed the SAP will play a key role in its establishment and in supplying personnel for the new force

On August 1, SWA is to get its own Ministry of Defence which will control all SWA battalions and units

221 ADM 15/7/80.

Police detain National Front men in SWA

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two members of the Namibia National Front were detained by the South African Security Branch at the weekend

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the security police

Mr Lazarus Nunuhe and Mr Adolphus Kanguotui both leaders of the NNF Youth League were arrested after leaving the NNF offices on last Friday

The publicity and information secretary of the NNF, Mr Reinhard Rukoro yesterday condemned the detention of the two men

Mr Rukoro said all efforts by legal counsel to find out about the men after they were detained proved fruitless

They were referred from one official to the next, said Mr Rukoro

Their lawyer informed them yesterday that the men were

being detained under Proclamation Nine which allows for detention without trial

"The NNF condemns the deprivation of Namibians of their fundamental human rights and demands that they be taken to court or be released," said Mr Rukoro

"We realise that the politically-motivated arrest of our comrades is only the beginning and that very soon the rest of the progressive leadership in the liberation movement will also be behind bars"

He said he had heard that two members of the NNF, Mr Albertus Kanguatjivi, a member of the executive and a Mr Kandjromuni, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court in Gobabis

He believed their appearance related to charges for illegally assisting people to leave the country. Their case was postponed for two weeks and no evidence was led

SA 'has foisted DTA ⁽²²¹⁾ rule ^{KDM} on us'

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) government installed in South West Africa by Pretoria was a rule imposed on the unwilling majority in the territory the Swapo-Democrats Party said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday. Referring to the newly-elected SWA Ministers' Council, it said it opposed South Africa at any moment to transfer negotiations with the United Nations on the territory to Mr Dirk Mudge and the council.

"It is clear that Pretoria is geared to frustrate any effort that can secure the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence, as understood universally," the party said.

"South Africa's resolve is to forestall a short independence on this country to enable it to rule through its local lackeys."

The Western Five seemed to be preparing to wash their hands of the task of finding a peaceful solution in the territory, it said.

"The DTA 'government' which Pretoria has installed here cannot and will not be a government of the people, for the people, or by the people. It is the rule imposed on the unwilling majority of the population by a foreign power."

Such a government was bound to rule "only by repression" and "at the point of a bayonet."

The majority of the SWA people wanted to see peace in the territory and the acceptance of a UN-supervised election, it said.

"But there must be no mistaken belief that they will accept, lying down, the continuation of South African rule in this country in whatever shape or form it comes."

The installation of Mr Mudge and other members of the Ministers' Council had constituted UDI — no matter that it had been called internal political development.

"Pretoria has declared UDI in this country — whether it is administered in small or large doses, it is the same thing," Swapo-D said — Sapa

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Aktur warning against a white revolt in SWA

(220) RDM 16/7/80
WINDHOEK. — Whites in South West Africa would revolt if their wishes were further ignored, Mr Jannie de Wet, an Aktur member of the SWA National Assembly, said at Outjo, it was reported in Windhoek yesterday

Addressing a SWA National Party meeting, Mr De Wet said the whites in the territory wanted to appoint their own leaders and not in a one man, one vote election

"If the will of the whites is further ignored after the white election and if matters relating to whites are further taken out of our hands it will cause revolt (verset)," Mr De Wet said.

"If Sam Nujoma, the terrorist leader, may issue warnings the whites may surely say that, if they are ignored any longer,

they will resist in an orderly manner," he said. He did not amplify the statement.

Whites further demanded a say in the establishment of a SWA Defence Force and police force and in their economic and financial affairs.

They wanted to be recognised in any further negotiations between South Africa, SWA, the world at large and with other population groups, Mr De Wet said.

Independence in the territory without the blessing of the whites would, to a great extent, retard development, he said.

Independence without the whites would mean chaos and bloodshed.

Whites were leaving Zimbabwe "by the thousands" because of a government system

which had removed the right of the white population to decide their own future in that country.

Mutual interests among the SWA ethnic groups should be respected without the one group dominating the other.

Mr De Wet said Swapo was a common enemy of the people of the territory and action against the organisation should be ruthless.

The SWA National Party was prepared to "go far" in international negotiations, but the party was not prepared to commit suicide.

The world at large would have to stop favouring Swapo and recognise basic democratic rights in an independent SWA, Mr De Wet said. — Sapa

SWA will welcome migrants

STAR
16/7/80

221

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Immigrants from Germany, Greece, Zimbabwe, Spain, Iran and Britain will be welcome in SWA/Namibia, the territory's Council of Ministers has agreed

The Council yesterday also agreed to make a feasibility study into the question of immigration

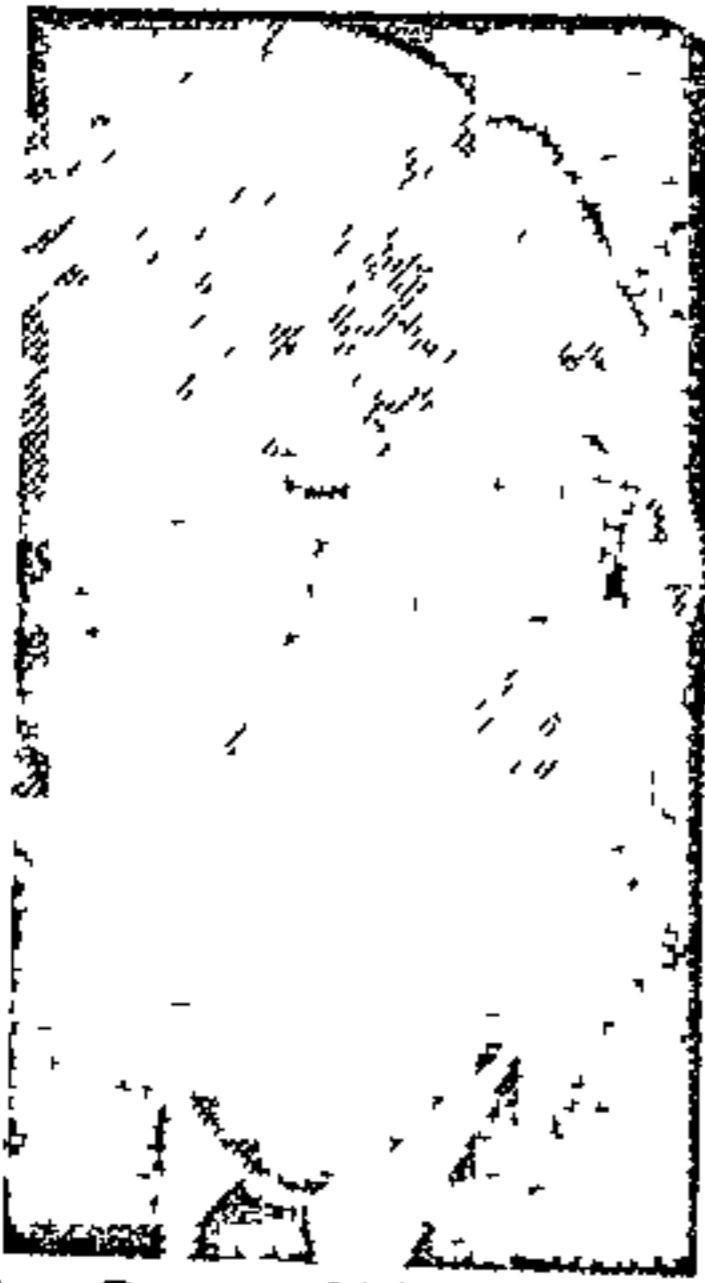
The move is seen here as a step towards encouraging and preparing for the possibility of foreign investments in SWA/Namibia

But "first choice" of jobs will go to SWA/Namibian inhabitants who have the necessary skills

The Council also decided to ban the exportation of indigenous birds from SWA/Namibia after December this year

STAR 16/7/80 (221)

SWA/Namibia council gets pay boost



Dr Gerrit Viljoen
white salaries unchanged.

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Members of SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers and various ethnic authorities have been given a salary boost by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

But the salaries of members of the white Legislative Assembly — which are higher than those of their black counterparts — remain unchanged "until parity can be established in future increases," said a statement issued today by Dr Viljoen.

The biggest increase, from R24 000 to R32 000, will go to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, or "Prime Minister," Mr Dirk Mudge.

The increases were given to the council "because of their added responsibilities, especially the chairman, with the granting of executive powers to the body," said Dr Viljoen.

Members of the white Legislative Assembly now receive almost R8 000 a year, compared with the R6 000 laid down for

members of other ethnic representative bodies. For members of the Executive Committees of these authorities, the difference between the white Assembly and others is about R6 000 a year.

The salary increases have been criticised by parties outside the National Assembly, particularly the NNF.

Mr Vekun Rukoro, publicity secretary of the NNF, said his organisation considered everything to do with the National Assembly as illegal.

Pay rise ⁽²²⁷⁾

for SWA bodies

ADM 17/7/80

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday announced salary increases for members of the territory's newly-installed Ministers' Council, the National Assembly and the various ethnic second-tier authorities.

The retrospective increases follow the constitutional changes which have recently taken place in the territory, Dr Viljoen said.

They had been necessitated by the increased powers and responsibility that the various bodies had had to assume, he said.

In future, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council will receive a salary of R32 000 a year (R6 000 is tax-free). Ordinary council members will receive R22 000 a year (R4 000 is tax-free).

The president of the National Assembly will now derive an annual income of R10 800, (R3 000 tax-free), while the salaries of the other members of the Assembly have been increased to R8 400 a year — Sapa.

30 killed ^{SAR}
^{17/7/80}
on border (221)

WINDHOEK — South African and SWA/Namibian forces killed 30 terrorists in the SWA/Namibian operational area during the past two weeks, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here today.

He said the forces had encountered small groups of terrorists who had crossed the Angolan Border into SWA/Namibia — Sapa

30 Swapo
221 RDM
fighters
18/7/80
killed

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - South African and South West African security forces have killed 30 Swapo guerrillas in the past three weeks

This was announced yesterday by Brigadier Pieter Bosman of the SWA Command

He said the contacts took place in the northern operational area, mainly near the Angolan border in Owamboland

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30 Swapo
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321 RDM
18/7/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

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SWA meat
5-10-78 18/7/80
probe; man
~~to resign~~ (227)
to resign (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—A member of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board who gave evidence before the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory's meat industry, is expected to resign soon.

His would be the first resignation from the Meat Board since the commission published its findings last month.

Sources say Mr J N Buys, the sole representative for meat agents and wholesalers on the board, announced his intention to resign at a meeting yesterday.

Mr Buys is also a director of the SWA Amalgameerde Afslaers firm, meat agents mentioned in the commission's report. The report noted that the commission had heard evidence that the company was involved with more than 1 000 unauthorised permit transfers in the period July 1 1977 to September 30 last year.

(B/meat)

SWA meat
STAR 18/7/80
probe: man
~~to resign?~~ (22)

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**SWA
Meat
Board
member
may resign**

18/7/80
ARGUS
13
221

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — A member of the South West Africa Meat Board who gave evidence before a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory's meat industry is expected to resign soon.

His would be the first resignation from the Meat Board since the commission published its findings in June this year.

Sources say Mr J N Buys, the sole representative of meat agents and wholesalers on the board, announced his intention to resign at a board meeting yesterday.

Mr Buys is a director of the SWA Amalgameerde Afslacers firm.

PERMIT TRANSFERS

According to a table published in the report, SWA Amalgameerde Afslacers was connected with 1 184 unauthorised transfers of marketing permits in the controlled areas.

The permits were said to involve 21 653 head of cattle, about 45 percent of the total number mentioned under 'unauthorised permit transfers'.

9 Swapo
men die
in clash

WINDHOEK — Nine insurgents and a member of the Security Forces have been killed and two Swapo men captured in a skirmish in the northern operational area of South West Africa, a spokesman for SWA Command announced in Windhoek at the weekend.

The South African killed in the clash between an SADF patrol and Swapo guerrillas was Lance-Corporal Nicolas Jacobs van der Merwe, 19.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs N J van der Merwe, of 16 Newman Street, Rosedene, Boksburg.

His death was announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria earlier.

A spokesman in Windhoek said the patrol encountered the Swapo group north of the Ondangwa airfield in central Owambo on Friday.

During the ensuing exchange of fire, nine insurgents were shot dead and two taken prisoner, and the lance-corporal was killed — Sapa

'Prestige target' was Swapo's aim

STAR
2/17/80

221

The Star
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Swapo group intercepted north of Ondangwa air base late last week were probably heading for an operational area "prestige target," say military observers in Windhoek

Nine Swapo infiltrators were killed in the contact and two captured during fighting which lasted most of Thursday night

Although a spokesman for SWA Command said today there was no information to suggest the group was heading for the air base, he said it was "probable."

In military circles it is expected that Swapo will make an all-out effort to hit at such a target to restore the prestige it had lost in the across-the-border operations by security forces in June.

A security force patrol intercepted the Swapo group on Thursday night, just to the north of Ondangwa air base. In the ensuing attack, one security force member, Corporal N J van der Merwe, of Boksburg, was killed

A spokesman for SWA Command said the security force patrol immediately attacked the group after spotting it.

Ex-envoy's wife stands in SWA

221
PDM 23/7/80

WINDHOEK — Mrs Anna Frank, the wife of a former South African Ambassador to Vienna, is one of two nominations announced by the Republican Party yesterday for the white second-tier elections in South West Africa

Mrs Frank, wife of Mr S Frank, a former South African MP, ambassador and member of the SWA Executive Committee, was nominated for the Windhoek South constituency

The other nomination was Mr Appie Louw, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) chief whip in the National Assembly. He was nominated for the Pioneers Park constituency.

The Republican Party is the white component of the DTA.

Up till yesterday morning, the other two white parties which will contest all 18 seats in the white election, the SWA National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had not announced candidates. They are expected to do so soon

The election date has not been set, but political observers have said they expect it to be towards the end of October or the beginning of November.

When ethnic elections were announced by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, he said elections for all population groups would probably be held on the same day

Existing black and brown ethnic authorities have so far not indicated if they will hold elections this year — Sapa

Jan 23/7/80

271

Shipanga's call to UK over SWA elections

The Star's Bureau

LONDON — Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats, has told the British Government of his fears about a piecemeal UDI being effected in SWA/Namibia

In talks with Foreign Office officials this week, Mr Shipanga charged that the South African-backed administration was trying to get independence for the territory without full elections.

Western powers were not pressing South Africa hard enough, he said. Mr Shipanga claims to have 47 000 registered supporters.

He believes that behind the diplomatic manoeuvring at the United Nations and elsewhere, South Africa is trying to entrench its interests in SWA/Namibia

The DTA was getting UDI "in bits and pieces," he said.

Since the 1978 elections it had widened its powers in various ways, including covert direction of foreign policy and control of security, he said.

Mr Shipanga, who is seeking support in Britain for his party and its objective of full elections, urged the British Government to press South Africa for a speedy reply to the latest letter, from UN Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, covering the precise terms of a ceasefire to enable UN-supervised elections.

Charge laid after SWA assault allegation

WINDHOEK — Four members of the Namibia National Front's executive were today expected to appear in the magistrate's court here in connection with an allegation of fraud — a sequel to claims made about a "brutal assault" by police on a colleague in the NNF.

All the relevant documents have been referred to S.W.A./Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr Donald Brunette, who has decided to proceed against the four.

This was confirmed in a statement from the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, today.

The four executive members are Mr Vekun Rukoro, Publicity Secretary, Mr David Kasume, Mrs Norah Chase, and Mr Tjeripo Ngarinombe.

The prosecutions follow a Press conference yesterday at which allegations of an assault and "torture" were made against the police.

It was claimed that an NNF youth leader — detained two weeks ago in terms of emergency security legislation — had been partly paralysed by the police assault.

Mr Rukoro said at the Press conference Mr Adolphus Kangootui, the NNF's secretary for youth, was in hospital as a result of the injuries sustained during his detention.

He also said Mr Kangootui had been examined by an independent medical practitioner, Dr W E Birkenstock, but that the NNF was still awaiting his report.

Dr Birkenstock said last night he would make available the findings of his examination if his clients, the NNF agree to it.

It is understood the medical report on Mr Kangootui forms part of the police docket handed to the Attorney-General today.

Mr Rukoro said Mr Kangootui had made the allegation of being "brutally assaulted" after NNF office members had gone to see him in hospital a week ago, but were refused access.

"He said that as a re-

sult of the assault he was paralysed down his left side and demonstrated his condition in our presence. He alleged his interrogators had been professional in the art of torture," said Mr Rukoro.

Because of Mr Kangootui's condition the NNF had approached the Administrator-General requesting that an independent medical practitioner examine him.

This request was granted on condition that the NNF nominate three doctors, from which one would be chosen, that the State pathologist and medical superintendent of the hospital be present, that the proceedings be tape recorded and a copy of the findings be presented to the Office of the Administrator-General.

Swaps expels two men over Caprivi

Star 23/7/80

2.21

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — In a major Swapo leadership shake-up, party vice-president Mishake Muyongo and eight other senior officials have been expelled, the Zambia Daily Mail reports today.

They were expelled because they "engaged in counter-revolutionary and secessionist activities aimed at dismembering Namibia's national terri-

tory," a Swapo spokesman reportedly said.

"They have actively been advocating and organising for the breaking away of our eastern region — Caprivi — from the rest of the country"

The report said Mr Brendan Simbwaye had been appointed new vice-president and that Mr Sam Nujoma remained president

Shipanga doubts ⁽²²¹⁾

SA will ^{ADM. 24/7/80} agree to UN plan

LONDON — The leader of the Swapo-Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday he feared South Africa was trying to bypass the United Nations and impose its own solution in SWA.

In an interview in London, where Mr Shipanga is on a "material and aid seeking mission" he said he was not "confident" that South Africa would agree to the UN Resolution 435, as they were setting up a Cabinet in SWA and giving it control over foreign affairs and defence.

He told British Foreign Office officials at a meeting earlier this week that the Western powers were not pressing South Africa hard enough to accept the UN settlement. South Africa's moves in SWA were, in effect, giving the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Dirk Mudge, unilateral independence in "bits and pieces", he said.

Next week Mr Shipanga will visit France, Belgium and Italy before returning home.

He declined to comment on Tuesday's announcement by Swapo that it had expelled nine central committee members, including acting vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo.

Mr Shipanga formed the Swapo-Democrats after resigning as a vice-president of Swapo. — Sapa.

SWA four charged over 'torture' letter

225

ADM 24/7/80.

WINDHOEK — Four Namibia National Front executive members appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of fraud

The charges arise from allegations by the NNF that one of its youth leaders, Mr Adolphus Kangootui, had been maltreated by police while in detention

Three of those charged — Mrs Nora Chase, 40, Mr Tjeripo Ngarangombe, 39, and Mr David Kasume, 44, appeared together before Mr G S Coetzee. The NNF publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, appeared later on his own

No evidence was led. All will be asked to plead today. They were released on R30 bail on condition that they reported to the police last night.

According to the charge-sheet, the four are alleged to have committed fraud in a letter to the Administrator-General of South West Africa,

and in a sworn affidavit dealt with by the chief director of the Office of the Administrator-General

They claimed that on July 15 Mr Kangootui made certain verbal statements to them in which he alleged that

- He had been offered a meal on the first day of his detention, but it had not been "fit for a dog", and he had refused it.
- No food had been offered in place of the "inedible mess".
- He had not been given anything to eat or drink until the Monday (he was detained on the Friday).
- He had been "brutally assaulted" and was in poor mental shape. As a result of the assault in detention, he had become paralysed down the left side, causing the loss of the full use of his left arm and left leg.

The letter said that to illustrate his condition, Mr Kangootui had stood up in the presence of others, proving to them that he was paralysed. It was

claimed that he was also examined by a prison doctor on July 12, apparently for the purpose of determining the extent of the paralysis — and during the examination he was unable to stand on his paralysed leg.

The charge-sheet says that the letter also alleges that Mr Kangootui's interrogators had told him that when he was discharged from hospital and returned to prison, they would "fix" him — to the extent that he would not be the man he had been.

Mr Kangootui allegedly said his interrogators had been "professionals in the art of torture".

In the course of the conversation by the four accused with Mr Kangootui and an independent witness, it was stated that the symptoms had been the result of electric shock, the charge-sheet said.

It said the accused had, by false pretences, been intent to

induce the Administrator-General, or the chief director of the Office of the Administrator-General to accept and believe that Mr Kangootui had been brutally assaulted by a member or members of the police force or other government officials.

This had been to the prejudice or potential prejudice of the police or officials charged with the detention of Mr Kangootui, the charge-sheet said.

It said that, in truth and in fact, the four accused had, at the time they had given out these allegations, been well aware that they had never spoken to Mr Kangootui in the manner alleged.

Mr Kangootui had never conveyed or indicated to them any of the allegations nor had an independent witness stated that, in his opinion, the symptoms evidenced by Mr Kangootui "were definitely those resulting from severe electric shock" — Sapa

Swapo guerrilla leaders purged, says Shipanga

By *Colin ...* (22)

LONDON — Four military commanders are among the nine leading Swapo members who have been expelled from the organisation according to Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the break-away Swapo Democrats.

The expulsion of the nine Swapo members, including the acting vice-president, Mr Michale Albert Muvongo, was announced by Swapo's central committee on Monday after a three-day meeting in the Angolan town of Ndalatinda last week.

All nine members are from the Caprivi Strip in S.W.A./Namibia. Swapo accuses Mr Muvongo of trying to organize a Caprivi clique in Swapo and of advocating the secession of Caprivi from S.W.A. Namibia.

The central committee reaffirmed its confidence in the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma, but Mr Shipanga, who is in London predicted yesterday that the "purge" in Swapo will continue for as long as Mr Nujoma was leader, because Mr Nujoma was unacceptable to many Swapo supporters.

Mr Muvongo, according to Swapo sources, began forming a Caprivi clique a few years ago and has intensified his activities during the past year. He tried to instil fear of Swapo among Caprivi refugees who had fled across the S.W.A./Zambia border into southern Zambia by telling them Swapo wanted to relocate them in Angola and keep them there to die.

Caprivi refugees discussed

The question of Caprivi refugees was discussed between Zambian Government officials and Swapo leaders, and further discussions then took place with the refugees themselves.

Swapo's purpose in relocating the refugees, Swapo claims, was to remove them from an area where they were in danger of being bombed or attacked by South African forces.

When Swapo moved its provisional headquarters to the Angolan capital of Luanda about a year ago, Mr Muvongo refused to leave Luanda. He set up a new office for himself and his lieutenants in Luanda and Swapo alike, established a comfortable life-style there.

Mr Shipanga, who has arrived in London with Mr Solomon Mtshana, the Swapo D Labour secretary, said yesterday "I think the purge in Swapo will continue. He disagreed, however, with South African claims that recent military studies into Angola had effectively paralysed Swapo's guerrilla capability."

SWA/NAMIBIA (221)

Last obstacle

FM 25/7/80

According to the best information available in Western diplomatic circles, South Africa's decision on the implementation of the UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia will be conveyed to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim in the second or third week of August.

This is probably just as well, for with the UN General Assembly in session, and Namibia likely to come up for discussion, possibly next week, it may be difficult to frame a clear-headed decision while so much heat is being generated at the world body.

It is a fair bet that Pretoria is about as satisfied as it will ever be with the parts of Waldheim's letter dealing with technical and military aspects of the proposed demilitarised zone, which is to be the fulcrum of the peace plan. But Pretoria is making no secret of the fact that it is still not entirely confident that the UN will do an impartial job at implementing the plan. Heated anti-SA rhetoric emerging from the General Assembly in the next week or so is unlikely to advance the chances that Pretoria's full co-operation will be gained. It will provide grounds for further delay in coming to a decision.

The question of UN impartiality, or lack of it, is the last remaining obstacle to settlement. In Pretoria's view it seems to be the most intractable of the remaining problems. The UN secretariat probably sees this in the same light, for, according to Pik Botha's May 12 letter to Waldheim, it seems that nothing less than a full repudiation of General Assembly pro-Swapo resolutions and a cessation of UN financing for Swapo will set Pretoria's mind at rest. Botha himself does not think that there is anything in Waldheim's mandate that would preclude him from making a positive response in this regard.

Waldheim, on the other hand, has avoided being drawn into the argument, reminding Botha instead of the numerous safeguards providing for impartial treatment of all parties to the settlement plan.

Pretoria's view, according to a government spokesman, is this: "Thousands of troops representing the UN, which favours Swapo, would patrol the territory in the run-up to an election and a bemused, bewildered electorate would be told by the Swapo campaigners that there had been a capitulation to the UN, and therefore to Swapo."

"Taken further, the electorate could be told that the UN would not accept any election result which did not put Swapo

into power. And to prove this, the UN resolution which regards Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, need merely be quoted.

"This would be intimidation of the most insidious kind."

It does strike impartial observers as odd, however, that the question of the suitability of the UN as an impartial referee has been raised at this late stage. At no time in the tortured three-year history of the latest settlement exercise negotiated with the Western contact group did there appear to be any doubt in the

minds of the parties involved that the involvement of the UN, warts and all, was essential to achieve a lasting, universally endorsed settlement.

(220)
DM
25/7/83
**'Come
back to
SWA in
peace'**

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of South West Africa's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, last night invited nine leading Swapo members who have been expelled from the organisation to return to SWA in peace.

The nine Swapo members, including acting vice-president, Mr Mishake Albert Muyongo, were expelled from Swapo after a three-day meeting in Angola last week. Swapo's central committee announced this week.

All nine members expelled were from the Capriv strip and Swapo accused Mr Muyongo of trying to organise a Caprivi clique in Swapo and of being agents of the South African Government.

Mr Mudge accused Swapo of racism in its treatment of Mr Muyongo and his followers.

"It is obvious that unless Mr Muyongo and his followers are prepared to play a minor role there will be no place for Caprivians in racist-oriented Swapo under the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma's dictatorship," said Mr Mudge.

The recent Administrator-General's amnesty for guerrillas had been used exclusively by Caprivians except in one case, Mr Mudge said.

It was obvious that there was no place for people such as Mr Muyongo inside Swapo.

"Like the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe, Swapo cannot bridge the problems of tribal and other differences."

Inside SWA, said Mr Mudge, the kind of problems Mr Muyongo had faced had already been bridged a couple of years ago.

"Mr Muyongo and his allies who have now broken away from the racism of Swapo are invited to come back to their fatherland in peace."

Pressure on Swapo to put ^{26/7/80} ~~stew~~ its house in order ^(27/)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo — which moved its headquarters to Luanda last year — is under pressure from the Angolan Government to put its house in order and make sure it was a viable organisation.

This is seen by observers as the main reason for the expulsion this week of nine senior officials, including an acting vice president

There had been extensive rumours that there were certain individuals in Swapo who were involved in corrupt practices, and presumably the nine have been singled out as examples

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the breakaway Swapo-D party, describes the expulsion as "an act of desperation" by leader Sam Nujoma and it won't be the last."

Commenting on a report that the nine had been expelled for taking money from 'Boss' (former South African Bureau of State Security) to betray their own people, Mr Shipanga said.

"This will not be the end of Nujoma's attempts to purge the clique around him. There will be other such expulsions.

"Nujoma is a dictator and all dictators, whether on the right or the left, will always try to get rid of those with whom they come into conflict"

PENETRATE

Mr Shipanga said he was unable to say how true the allegation was about the nine taking money from 'Boss'

But it seemed strange that the organisation "could penetrate right up to Nujoma's number two man"

He recalled that when he and others had been arrested in 1976, they had been accused of being "South African agents" so it was a familiar allegation.

Such purges obviously weakened Swapo and could only benefit its opponents, he said. "If Nujoma..."

eventually destroy the whole organisation."

ENDURE

But Mr Roger Murray, a British journalist who specialises in the SWA/Namibian economy, said that in his view this was not a major split in Swapo at all, since there were no other prominent individuals involved in this expulsion

On possible penetration of Swapo by South African security, he said "There is no hard evidence that any comprehensive infiltration has taken place"

But inevitably one imagines that South Africa would be seeking to divide Swapo if it can, since Swapo is obviously its main opponent.

SURPRISED

I would be surprised if there had been no attempts made to obtain influence through possibly corrupting certain individuals in Swapo.

But I think that the majority of the Swapo leadership remains pretty impervious to any such tactics

It is not known what has happened to the nine men, most of whom were based in Lusaka

25/7/80
226

Mudge offer to expelled Swapo

'SA should accept UN SWA plan'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Nine prominent members of Swapo, ousted from the organisation earlier this week, have been invited to return to SWA/Namibia in peace to "contribute positively" to the territory and its people.

The invitation came yesterday from the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In a statement on the dismissal of the nine, including Swapo's former acting vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, Mr Mudge accused the movement of discrimination within its ranks.

He said the move earlier this week came as no surprise to the Council of Ministers because former members of Swapo told repeatedly of blatant racism in Swapo.

"It is clear that unless he is prepared to play a

secondary role, there is no place for people such as the Caprivian in the racist orientated Swapo under the dictatorship of Sam Nujoma," said Mr Mudge.

If the nine former Swapo members accepted the invitation to return they would find many opportunities had come into being in the last few years, said Mr Mudge.

The expulsion of Mr Muyongo followed attempts on his part to revive the Caprivi National Union (Canu) and lead the Caprivi Strip to independence separately from Namibia, high Swapo sources said in Lusaka yesterday.

The sources said Canu could not be a viable or militarily independent force.

Mr Muyongo had also opposed Swapo central committee resolutions starting in 1977 to move Swapo headquarters to Luanda from Zambia.

● P15: Pressure on Swapo to put house in order.

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — If South Africa is really concerned about communist penetration in southern Africa, it should accept the UN plan for independence in SWA/Namibia on condition Angola honours a promise to send the Cubans home, says the New York Times.

In an editorial, the newspaper says a government installed in the territory by South Africa would always be scorned as a puppet.

"South Africa's stalling," says the editorial, "has domestic political roots. Prime Minister Botha, having lost the zest for battle with diehards in his National Party, seems to hope that American pressure on Namibia will recede, especially if Ronald Reagan becomes President."

Investigation begins on SWA meat racket

221

DM 26/7/80

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

COMMERCIAL Branch detectives in Johannesburg have launched an investigation into alleged widespread irregularities involving the South West African Meat Board

The investigation follows the Van Zyl Commission report on alleged malpractices in the SWA Meat industry, Colonel Nollie Hulme, head of the Commercial Branch at John Vorster Square, said yesterday

Earlier this month the chairman of the SWA Meat Producers' Association, Mr J P van der Walt, said numerous prosecutions could result from the report.

Police said yesterday that the investigating officer is now in Windhoek

The Government-appointed commission found in its report that

- Farms were registered twice for meat permits,
- Certain people were favoured for slaughtering turns, and,
- Certain amounts had been paid into the account of the former manager of the SWA Meat Board — who committed suicide during the investigation

The report also found that a number of employees (including top management) of

brokers' firms ran their own farming or speculating enterprises, and this had resulted in them "abusing their positions in a considerable number of cases in connection with access to local slaughterings"

The commission's seven-page report did not refer to any individuals by name, nor did it specify the amounts involved, but limited itself to general findings about practices in the SWA meat industry

It was reported earlier that the Administrator-General of the territory had requested the Attorney-General to institute investigations into the alleged malpractices

SWA's 'Ruacana' ⁽²²¹⁾ raid' pilot fired ^{RDM} 26/7/80.

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Daredevil Windhoek pilot, Mr Jacques Migeotte, who flew into Angola to jam the gates at the weir near Ruacana and restore the electricity supply to South West Africa, has been fired.

Mr Migeotte confirmed that on Wednesday he received a letter signed by the administration manager of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation (Swawek), Mr H J Kriel, informing him that with immediate effect his services were no longer required.

The former French Foreign Legion paratrooper made his daring raid into Angola on January 9 with nine other people, to drop the scour-gates at the weir at Ruacana and thus enable the water to flow to the hydro-electric station nearby.

The R260-million, 240mw Ruacana hydro-electric station on the Kunene river had been periodically inactive since the end of the Angola war.

Accompanying Mr Migeotte on his mission 1,5km into Angola were Mr John Langford, the

resident engineer at Ruacana, two other officials and six Portuguese workmen. They flew across the border in a jet helicopter.

As Mr Migeotte stood guard at the top of the weir the team closed the two scour-gates by hand, diverting the water down a pressure canal to the turbines at Ruacana further down the river.

To prevent the Angolans from opening the gates again they dismantled the emergency gears for lowering the gates.

Mr Migeotte then shuttled the team and the two gears across the border into SWA using the jet helicopter.

In terms of the letter handed to Mr Migeotte on Wednesday, he was strictly forbidden to enter any Swawek building, hangar or aircraft except the administration offices unless accompanied by the head of the corporation's security branch.

He was told to vacate his corporation house by August 22 and to hand over keys of the hangar, helicopter and aircraft.

A shocked Mr Migeotte said "I can only guess the reason for my dismissal."

He thought it was because of his illegal raid into Angola.

He felt the raid had been a great service to the territory.

Mr Migeotte said Mr Kriel had treated him politely but said he was not allowed to give reasons for the dismissal.

The daring pilot who had be-

come something of a folk hero in SWA said he would try to find a job as a pilot in the territory. If unsuccessful he would try South Africa and then Australia.

The general manager of Swawek, Mr J P 'Polla' Brand, was unavailable for comment last night.

DETROITIVES OPENT PROBLEMS IN TO SWA MEAT CLAIMS

SUN TRIB

21/7/80

COMMERCIAL
 Johannesburg have launched an investigation into alleged widespread irregularities involving the South West African Meat Board.

The investigation follows the Van Zyl Commission report into alleged malpractices in the meat industry, Colonel Nolte, Helme, head of the commercial branch at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, said yesterday.

Many prosecutions could result from the report, the chairman of the South West African Meat Producers' Association, Mr

J P van der Walt, said this week. Police said the investigating officer travelled to Windhoek this week to start work, reports Sapa.

In its report the Government appointed commission found that farms were registered twice for meat permits, some people were favoured in slaughtering and money had been paid into the account of the board's former manager, who committed suicide during its investigations.

But the annual congress of the Meat Producers' Association agreed with the commission's findings that no evidence could be found that any of its

representatives on the Meat Board — outgoing chairman Mr Hansie van der Walt and Mr Andries Pretorius — used their positions to promote other interests.

The "sacrifice" was made, however — that of Mr van der Walt, who has served as chairman of the association for seven years, not making himself available for re-election. Another association representative to the Meat Board, Mr C Mouton, was voted out of his position.

It was perhaps this, coupled with the steps already taken through the Meat Board to start rooting out problems highlighted in the commission's report, that led the association to rescind other disbar-

ment and multi-billing over corrupt in areas.

Many reports the Sunday Times Africa News Service from Windhoek, meat farmers in South West Africa/Namibia to be averted a split in their ranks over the report of the commission when assurances were given about prosecutions.

One of the first steps will be the promulgation of legislation making the Meat Board more powerful. It will provide for meat inspectors to be appointed to do activities such as the export of meat to South Africa without permits.

The legislation will also

make the Meat Board more independent of its South African counterpart. It will set meat prices locally and, through this control, make it more attractive for Namibian farmers to market their meat inside the territory.

Mr van der Walt said legal steps would be taken against those who were found by the inquiry to have transgressed.

"I have personally been given the assurance that steps will be taken on the strength of the commission report by the Administrator-General and the Attorney-General."

The biggest problems he felt the inquiry report had cleared were the transfer-

mers and meat brokers, as well as the illegal export of meat to South Africa.

"There were also the irregularities among officials, especially one man which we never expected.

The problems in general were born from misery and coincidence since about 1974 — the disappearing of our traditional markets, the closing down for 18 months of one of our biggest meat factories and recession and inflationary tendencies that nearly affected the farmer here were the problems that led to difficulties in market for our meat. And the results — people doing anything to obtain outlets — can only be seen as human in the circumstances."

What the inquiry did was to confirm suspicions, although they were not as radical as some people had written them up to be. I think, looking back at the build-up of the entire process, that nobody was innocent. Official, representative, broker or farmer. One can argue for years over the degree of

And this all led to this crucial congress, which had the potential of either killing the meat industry here or setting it back on its feet. There was a real danger of a split.

Through hard work I think we managed to hold it together and I feel we can hand over a clean slate to the new committee.

What the inquiry did was to confirm suspicions, although they were not as radical as some people had written them up to be. I think, looking back at the build-up of the entire process, that nobody was innocent. Official, representative, broker or farmer. One can argue for years over the degree of

Star
28/7/80
2.21

Swapo in hit-and-run attack on Ruacana

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents lobbed at least 40 heavy Russian mortar bombs into the border town of Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia early yesterday before swiftly withdrawing back into Angola.

A spokesman for SWA command, said nobody was killed in the surprise 2.30 am bombardment. Security forces launched a follow-up operation immediately, he said.

It is understood that two civilian prefabricated houses were flattened — an 82 mm Swapo mortar scored a direct hit in the bedroom of one house — and other dwellings in the town were slightly damaged.

The bombardment, which lasted about 10 minutes, came from the south of the town which lies about 8 km from the Angolan border.

Security forces returned fire, but it is understood there were no losses on the Swapo side.

Sources in Windhoek said that most of the 40 missiles fell in open ground outside the target area. Most of the damage was caused during the first part of the action.

It is also understood that "a few" of the 82 mm mortar bombs failed to

detonate. Security forces at the town were today defusing the unexploded bombs.

This is the first large-scale Swapo operation in SWA/Namibia since security forces conducted a widespread attack on Swapo base areas in southern Angola last month.

The Ruacana raid is seen as an effort by Swapo to regain prestige lost in June when security forces killed about 360 Swapo members and severely disrupted its Swapo operation in a massive raid in Angola.

SENSELESS

The chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, today described the bombardment as "a senseless attack" especially because it was aimed at civilian targets.

"The Swapo gang which attacked Ruacana should be pursued until they were found and hit with meaning," he said.

"We are thankful that security forces have already begun with a follow-up operation, and as far as I am concerned they must follow the terrorist gang — even if it is deep into Angola — and they should be hit with meaning."

Rain of mortar bombs fell on open ground

(22)
WDM 29/7/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — More than 40 mortar bombs rained on a little South West African town, Ruacana, on Sunday, in the first major Swapo reprisal since Security Forces killed about 300 guerrillas in Angola last month

"Luckily most of the mortars fell in an open space away from the houses and nobody was killed," a spokesman for SWA Command said yesterday

Two empty prefabricated houses were destroyed in the early morning attack and another two houses were slightly damaged

Some mortars which did not explode at the time were deactivated yesterday

A source in Ruacana said the

attack, from the south, started about 2 30am and lasted for several minutes

Most of the town's approximately 42 white residents sheltered in private bunkers

If it had not been for the bunkers, people would have been seriously hurt. A few people received light injuries

Most of the town's folk worked at the nearby power station at the Ruacana Falls in north-western SWA

Insurgents have launched two unsuccessful attacks on the strategic power station in the past two years

The spokesman for SWA command said no details were available of the follow-up action by Security Forces immediately after Sunday's attack

R500 fine for aiding group

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A leading member of the NNF Youth League, Willibald Kandurimuni (31), was yesterday fined R500 (or six months) in the Gohabis Magistrate's Court for helping a group of nine to leave SWA/Namibia illegally. He pleaded guilty.

The court was told he aided the group to cross into Botswana on July 11. Half the sentence was suspended.

221

Star 29/7/80

By Alan Dunn
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — If the supporters of Windhoek's whites-only restaurant did not form a private club to buy it and keep black diners out, the owner would wait for SWA/Namibian authorities to withdraw his licence in terms of anti-discrimination legislation.

So said Mr Jan A van den Berg, owner of the only restaurant in the capital of SWA/Namibia which has defiantly remained closed to "new

RESTAURANT
customers" after recent penalty clauses in terms of the anti-discrimination laws

He was speaking in an interview after giving "urgent notice" in an advertisement in a local newspaper yesterday that his white clientele could now rally to form a private club to take over the business to keep it "exclusively white".

He said the first steps to withdraw his business licence were taken when police served him a letter from the Directorate of

Mr defies race laws

221 Spw/ 30/7/80

Economic Affairs In terms of the notice, Mr van den Berg apparently has 14 days to prove he is not discriminating against people on racial grounds.

Mr van den Berg said it was too soon to say what the response to his advertisement was, but noted that "many" clients had expressed interest in forming a whites-only club.

"I did not want to give up the business. I needed it. But now private enterprise for personal gain has become a crime. One

could call it a premature termination of one's business," he said.

Mr van den Berg, who has made little secret of throwing open urban residential areas and public amenities in SWA/Namibia to all races, said there was no room left in the territory for private enterprise.

"If any customers do not take over the business, then I will wait till Dirk Mudge (chairman of the DTA-dominated Council of Ministers) closes it

and takes away my licence."

"They doubt their own law, because they want to confirm it by using me. They set a trap for me. With all their money, they have not provided an eating place for black people at their own risk. They want private enterprise to take the business risks," said Mr van den Berg.

He said the matter was with his attorney, but he was vague when asked if he was prepared to go to court on the issue.

INVESTIGATIVE

Swanu silent on Libyan link

DD 3012650 (22)
From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Union (Swanu) remained tight-lipped yesterday about reports here that 85 members of Swanu had left SWA for military training abroad.

According to reports in the mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, *Republikein*, and the pro-DTA *Windhoek Advertiser*, the Swanu recruits are all at present in Botswana.

Recent reports here have speculated that Swanu has been in contact with Libya and China to try to gain support for a military campaign inside SWA against South Africa.

The Swanu leaders are said to have been in personal contact with the Lib-

yan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, in their quest for military support.

The publicity and information secretary of Swanu, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said yesterday: "I would not at this stage try to react to this type of speculative reporting."

"It is clear that type of information is being circulated by the security police."

Since the bush war on SWA's borders started in 1966 all the fighting has been done by Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)

If Swanu aims to begin a military campaign in the territory its biggest problem will be to find a country willing to harbour its members in bases outside SWA.

Black violence in US town

NEW YORK — Police were pelted with rocks and bottles for a second time late last night and sporadic looting broke out in a predominantly black neighbourhood in Orlando, Florida where disturbances previously had erupted before dawn, police said.

After what officers said started as "an extremely normal night" gangs of black youths roamed around the area, tossing the missiles and breaking into stores. Police cordoned off a four-block downtown area after the violence broke out, said police Sergeant Jay Dowling.

"We've been having some problems in the last hour or so," he said.

"To our knowledge there are no injuries. The police are in the area now."

Sergeant Dowling said riot-equipped county deputies were called in as reinforcements to heavily-armed officers already in the area.

The violence early yesterday was touched off by an arrest at a neighbourhood bar, making Orlando the third Florida city to be rocked by racial violence in recent months.

Motorists were pelted with rocks and bottles, police said. There also were reports that one Molotov cocktail was thrown. Witnesses reported at least one building on fire and some looting. — Sapa AP.

Two top Swapo members released

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two top Swapo members who have been held in detention for more than a year have been released by police.

The men, Mr Axel Johannes, the secretary-general of the organisation and a member of the party's executive, and Mr Rahimise Kahimise, were held under emergency security legislation of the Administrator - General, which provides for indefinite detention.

Their release has come as a big surprise to Swapo members.

There are still nine Swapo members being held under the same emergency regulation, Proclamation AG 26.

Colonel Johan van der Merwe, head of the security police, has confirmed the release of Mr Johannes who was detained on April 27, last year, and Mr Kahimise, detained on May 2 last year.

The order for the release on Friday of the two men was signed by the Administrator-General, De Gerrit Viljoen.

He stimulated certain

Veteran SAAF instructor taxis in

Own Correspondent

One of the South African Air Force's most experienced flying instructors has finally "hung up his wings."

Colonel Frans "Piet" Swemmer retired today after serving with the SADF for over 40 years, 39 of them with the SAAF.

During his career he saw active service in World War 2 and in Korea.

He was also decorated by the Americans and Britain, as well as winning the Korea Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and a number of South African decorations.

During his career he served as a pilot instructor for 18 years, clocking up 2 000 hours as an instructor, and a total of 4 500 flying hours.

He was Officer Commanding 40 Squadron, Senior Staff Officer Operations of Light Aircraft Command and, at the time of his retirement, Senior Staff Officer Inspectorate at Air Force Headquarters.

He was also the Union Defence Force, and SAAF light heavyweight boxing

conditions — that they do not attend a gathering of more than five people, do not leave the municipal area of Katutura without the permission of the police station commander, remain in their homes between 8 pm and 6 am and do not receive visitors during these hours.

champion in 1948.
Colonel Swemmer said he rated South African pilots as among the best, if not the best, in the world.
Colonel Swemmer has no plans for his retirement, but intends taking some leave and then deciding on his future.

Soweto residents get ultimatum on rents

Star
3/1/75 (342)

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, has threatened to evict residents who do not pay the rent increases that start tomorrow.

Mr Thebehali told a Press conference at the

he was aware that pamphlets calling on residents not to pay the increases were being distributed in Soweto townships.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Board announced the construction of 15 000 houses

tutional development marches into a new phase tomorrow when elements of the security forces here come under the direct control of the newly created Council of Ministers or "Cabinet."

The establishment of the new Territorial Force sees the formation of an embryo army which, at a later stage, will be broadened through the introduction of a system of conscription.

It is also seen as a major step in the stated intention of building a "strong-man" image for the DTA, which is exclusively represented in the Council, as a direct counter to Swapo guerrilla activity and infiltration into SWA/Namibia.

A proclamation by the State President is expected to be published in

TOMORROW SEES

Transfer of SWA forces

31/1/78

2-21

Pretoria tomorrow which will transfer the executive powers of the SWA Territorial Force from South Africa to the Council of Ministers

A Government notice is expected to be published simultaneously in Windhoek proclaiming the creation of the force and defining units which will form this force, and the creation of an own Department of Defence for the territory.

The handing over of executive control to the Council of Ministers is a

direct result of a statement by the South African Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, who said in Parliament recently that certain aspects of the Defence Force will be handed over to a "responsible government" in SWA/Namibia

Although the Council of Ministers will have executive control over the force, overall command will still rest with the South African Defence Force for practical reasons

The creation of the Ter-

Dr Africa . . . a system of conscription.

territorial Force is a prelude to the introduction of a system of conscription which is expected to start next year, according to Dr Ben Africa, DTA vice-president and a member of the Council of Ministers.

The move is also seen as a counter to a "Vietnam syndrome" which has developed among certain South Africans who have questioned the fact that their sons were fighting on the border of a "foreign" country.

Dr Africa added that

the HNP in particular, because of the policies being implemented in the territory, were using this argument as political ammunition to whip up emotions against young white South Africans doing border duty in SWA/Namibia

"At the moment we have the youngsters from South Africa fighting on our borders, but when we introduce conscription I feel you will get a better prepared and motivated person, who is looking for a career in the forces, joining up," said Dr Africa

But ironically, should international efforts at reaching a peaceful solution by successful and United Nations supervised elections take place in SWA/Namibia, all these units of the territorial force will have to be disbanded in terms of agreements already reached between South Africa, the Western Five and the United Nations

Army hot on tracks of 30 insurgents

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia are hot on the tracks of a group of at least 30 Swapo insurgents responsible for the bombardment of Ruacana on Sunday.

"Our men are at this stage only a few hours behind them," a senior security force officer said at Ruacana yesterday.

"We think they used four 82 mm and 60 mm mortar tubes to lob about 40 bombs at the town," he said. "Tracks show they fired at a range of about 2,5 km."

Another officer said the short distance indicated that the insurgents had tried as hard as possible for accuracy in their fire.

Twelve mortars had fallen in the military base in the town. One exploded next to a tent, slightly wounding six soldiers.

About 28 mortars landed in the town, most of them on the open ground.

FOURTH ATTACK

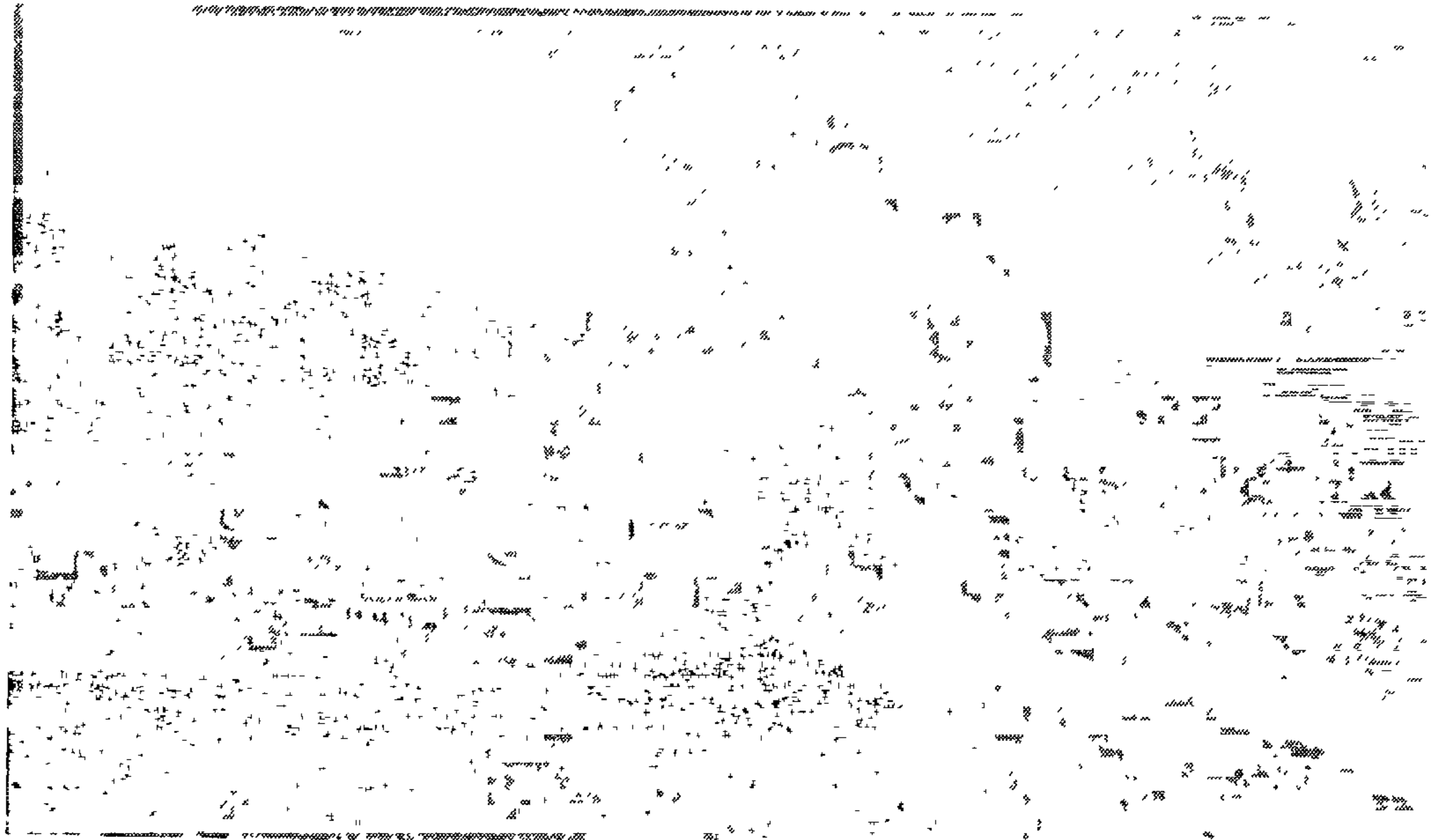
This was the fourth bombardment of Ruacana since February 1978 when Swapo launched a mortar attack on the airfield some kilometres from the town.

The town was subjected to stand-off attacks with mortars, RPG-7 rocket launchers, and 122 mm missiles, in April, June and July last year, the officer said.

Newsmen from Windhoek, flown yesterday by the South African Air Force to view the damage at Ruacana, found themselves treading in the footsteps of crack security force members involved in a raid on a Swapo transit camp at the Angolan town of Chitado.

The group was flown in helicopters about 35 km west of Ruacana, following stretches of the Kunene river, and then heading northwards for five kilometres to Chitado.

Hostilities had ceased by the time they arrived.



South African Defence Force engineers blow up two MPLA buildings in the southern Angolan town of Chitado, long used as an infiltration staging post.

Rubble brought joy to Ruiter

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Ruiter Slagveld van der Merwe (63), leader of the black Afrikaner clan in Kaokoland, which has become a Swapo target, was airlifted to Chitado to witness the security force operation.

And for him the rubble of Swapo's buildings and the bodies scattered in the area, were pure joy. He has lost two brothers in Swapo attacks on his kraal in the north-east corner of the Kaokoland. Mr van der Merwe himself was wounded in the stomach in one of them.

His family has been under attack from Swapo for several months because of its ties with Afrikanerdom and a heritage which goes back to the days of the Dorsland Trek into Angola.

South African-made semi-automatic assault rifle slung over his frail shoulder, Mr van der Merwe arrived at the town to see the gut blow Swapo had taken.

He was airlifted from Opuwa in Kaokoland early yesterday.

His apparent jubilation was strengthened by the fact that the black Van der Merwes of Kaokoland have been forced off their lands in that remote corner of the area, to the relative safety of Opuwa.

"This to me is the nicest thing," he said after the attack.

"They must destroy every last Swapo stone and tree."



Kaokoland leader Mr Ruiter van der Merwe views an MPLA slogan on a building in the southern Angolan town of Chitado.

Blitzed Angolan town long used by Swapo

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The security force blitz into southern Angola yesterday and the demolition of a Swapo transit camp at the town of Chitado was in response to the bombardment of Ruacana in Northern SWA/Namibia at the weekend.

A small force of hand-picked soldiers seized the town in a helicopter-borne raid about 5 km across the border, destroying Swapo's military infrastructure after unleashing a potent but brief ground attack.

Senior security force officers said at the scene they had known for a "long time" that Chitado, which also housed MPLA

forces, government personnel and civilians, was a stopover post for Swapo insurgents headed for operations in SWA/Namibia.

"We kept Chitado under surveillance for some months. Every time there was a build-up there, something happened on our side of the Kunene River," said a spokesman.

"Chitado was the last camp for Swapo terrorists. They would leave Lubango — the largest Swapo training camp in southern Angola — and follow the route south through Kahama, Otjinawa, and Chitado. From there they crossed the river into the Kaokoland at Swartbooisdrif.

"The officer Commanding SWA Command

(Major-General JJ Geldenhuys) thought it was an apt time to hit Swapo at Chitado after the weekend bombardment at Ruacana.

Although they killed 27 Swapo members and MPLA government troops, the elite force was clearly not out to get "heads".

"We dropped about 20 000 pamphlets 15 minutes before the assault group went in, obviously sacrificing a good number of kills," the spokesman said.

"The leaflets told the civilians, MPLA officials and troops that we had no fight with them. We wanted Swapo only. Most of the civilians heeded the notices and fled into the bush.

"Unfortunately the MPLA troops did not. They also attempted to rebel the attack and became involved in the fight. Our men were forced to act."

One civilian, a young black boy, was wounded by shrapnel. He was taken to Oshakati for medical treatment and care and will be returned to Angola "at a suitable time and place."

The officer added: "We did everything to avoid the non-Swapo areas and people of Chitado. The raid was a success. We achieved our aim in not killing civilians and doing as little damage to the other buildings in the town. At the same time, we hurt Swapo."

Earlier SA strike repelled — Angola

LISBON — Airborne South African troops, based in SWA/Namibia, carried out a new raid into southern Angola on Monday, but were repelled by Government forces, the Angolan news agency Angop said today.

The commander of Angola's Fifth Military Region, Lieutenant-Colonel Fogetao, spoke to Angop before yesterday's raid. He said the troops were landed about 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian border between N'Giva (Pereira de Eca) and Kuanato in Kunene province.

Colonel Fogetao said South Africa, which staged a major four-week raid into southern Angola last month, had carried out 529 violations of Angolan territory in the first six months of this year.

These included 476 reconnaissance flights, 27 aerial bombardments, seven strafing attacks on the main road from N'Giva

to the provincial capital Lubango (Sa-da-Bandeira), four raids by paratroopers, two artillery bombardments and 13 instances of troop concentrations along the border, according to Angop's telexed despatch.

Colonel Fogetao said the South African forces also helped opposition forces to infiltrate across the border.

The publication of details about South African military activity in southern Angola coincides with the arrival in Luanda today of an Organisation of African Unity mission to assess damages inflicted by these incursions.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said Colonel Fogetao was obviously confusing South African troops with UNITA forces.

The statement issued in Luanda was apparently propaganda to impress the visiting OAU mission, he said — Sapa Reuter

221 ADM
31/7/88

Pik protests Ruacana raid

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has described as "violent and unprovoked" the Swapo mortar attack on Ruacana in South West Africa three days ago.

In a letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Botha said the attack came at a time when serious discussions were taking place for a peaceful settlement in SWA.

South Africa insisted that Swapo should stop its attacks on SWA and rather join in a search for a peaceful solution.

According to the text of the letter released in Pretoria yesterday, Swapo personnel had crossed the border from Angola at 0230 on July 27 and attacked the village of Ruacana, indiscriminately firing about 40 mortar bombs into the settlement and causing extensive damage.

"As stated on previous occasions, the South African Security Forces have, at the request of the people of SWA, assumed responsibility for their security. This responsibility will be discharged unhesitatingly," the letter adds. — Sapa.

Helicopter

raiders

hit Swapo

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOFK — A small, elite, force of South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitado near the South West African border, destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Helicopters dropped the force near Chitado, 35km west of Ruacana and 5km inside Angola near the border with Kaokoland soon after first light yesterday.

In the battle to capture the town 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed.

There were no South African or SWA Security Force casualties.

Hours after the town was seized South African and South West African journalists were flown there by helicopter from Ruacana.

Speaking from Chitado the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman emphasised that the raid was not aimed against Angola but against Swapo.

Shortly before the South African raiders struck the town thousands of leaflets were dropped from the air explaining the motives of the raiders.

The pamphlets, in Portuguese and English, said:

South African and South West African security forces are fighting Swapo terrorists. We have no fight with Angolans.

No Angolans will be hurt provided they do not fire at security forces or assist Swapo terrorists in any way. We will destroy Swapo bases and strongholds wherever they are as long as terrorists attack innocent civilians in Namibia.

Yesterday's raid was a sequel to the mortar bombing by Swapo of Ruacana early on Sunday morning.

In the mortar attack nine civilian buildings and three

buildings inside the army camp were hit.

The decision to capture Chitado came after observations that Swapo incursions into Kaokoland were often preceded by considerable activity in the town.

One of the people who accompanied the journalists to the captured Angolan town was one of the Van der Merwe brothers of the Himba tribe in Kaokoland.

The brothers had been killed earlier this year in Swapo raids.

The captain who led the raid told the Mail Africa Bureau it had taken about 25 minutes to gain control of the town.

We met some initial resistance from the area near the Swapo base. Later we also encountered fire from the area near the MPLA headquarters.

Some of the terrorists fled towards the Cunene River, and we killed 10 of them near the river bank, he said.

The security forces were unable to give an exact count of how many of the dead were Swapo and how many were MPLA because they wore the same uniforms.

Only one civilian, a teenage boy, was wounded in the raid, he said.

Brig Bosman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and allowed to return to Angola. MPLA buildings had also been destroyed because MPLA forces had assisted Swapo.

Only armed men who assisted the attack were shot at, he said.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

About an hour later the strike force was flown back to their SWA base.

Restaurant's bid to beat all-race law

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A restaurant in Windhoek may be turned into an exclusive club for whites in a bid to sidestep tough new anti-apartheid legislation introduced this month

The writing on the wall for the die-hard whites-only restaurant came last week when police served a notice on the owner, Mr Jan van den Berg, giving him 14 days to sign an undertaking to serve everybody

In terms of the new legislation, Mr Van den Berg could lose his trading licence if he refuses to sign

In an advertisement in a Windhoek paper this week he offered to sell his business so that it could be turned into a club for whites

In an interview yesterday he said his clients had often talked about changing the restaurant into a club "Now is their chance Free enterprise for personal profit has apparently become a crime in South West Africa"

He said a Windhoek businessman, Mr Herman van Wyk, has undertaken to be acting secretary for the proposed club Yesterday Mr Van Wyk refused to comment on the matter

Whites-only public facilities were outlawed in SWA last year, but the introduction of penalties for offenders was postponed until the beginning of this month

Mr Van den Berg responded to the legislation with a scheme requiring prospective new customers to prove they would be assets This would have to be done at the customers expense through a detective agency

Yesterday Mr Van den Berg said it had not yet been necessary to have anybody investigated A sign still displayed on his premises says black customers are not acceptable to his patrons

A spokesman for the Department of Economic Affairs in Windhoek yesterday confirmed that a notice was served on Mr Van den Berg He would not say whether notices had been served on anybody else He said a notice was served when the Secretary of Economic Affairs, Mr P J Kruger, had reason to believe that the new legislation was not being observed

Meanwhile, the executive of the Federation of White Afrikaans School Committees in SWA has publicly dissociated itself from a proposed multiracial symposium on Christian National Education

In a statement yesterday the chairman of the federation, Dominie As Benecke said many white Afrikaners felt their identity, culture and education were being threatened He said they were concerned that efforts to bring about social equality would lead to political and biological mixing

NAMIBIA — GENERAL

1 AUGUST 1980 — 30 SEPT. 1980

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79



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Vol 187

PRETORIA, 1 AUGUSTUS 1980
AUGUST

[No 7166

PROKLAMASIE

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika*

No 131, 1980

OORDRAG VAN GESAG AAN DIE ADMINISTRATIEUR-GENERAAL MET BIJREKING TOT DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN SEKERHEIDSBEPALINGS VAN DIE VERDEDIGINGSWET 1957 IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika 1968 (Wet 30 van 1968) maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

S. P. BOIHA

BYLAE

Woordomsnywings

1. In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Verdedigingswet toegeskryf is, die betekenis aldus daaraan toegeskryf, en betel en—

(i) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika (iv)

(ii) "Regeringsdienswet" die Regeringsdienswet 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), van die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika, (ii)

(iii) "Suidwes-Afrikaanse Gebiedsmag" die eenhede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag kragtens die bepalinge van die Verdedigingswet ingedeel in en as die Suidwes-Afrikaanse Gebiedsmag en genoem in Goewermentskennisgewing AG 105 van 1980 in die *Offisiële Koerant* van die gebied op 1 Augustus 1980 gepubliseer soos van tyd tot tyd by soortgelyke kennisgewing gewysig, (iii)

(iv) "Verdedigingswet" die Verdedigingswet 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957) (i)

288—A

PROCLAMATION

*by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa*

No 131, 1980

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL IN RELATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957 IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Thirty-first day of July One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S. P. BOIHA

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Proclamation unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning is assigned in the Defence Act, shall have the meaning so assigned to it and—

(i) "Defence Act" means the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 14 of 1957), (iv)

(ii) "Government Service Act" means the Government Service Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), of the National Assembly of South West Africa, (ii)

(iii) "South West African Territory Force" means the units of the South African Defence Force organised in and as the South West African Territory Force under the provisions of the Defence Act and specified in Government Notice AG 105 of 1980 published in the *Official Gazette* of the Territory on 1 August 1980, as amended from time to time by similar notice (iii)

(iv) "Territory" means the Territory of South West Africa (i)

7166—1

Security units kill 49 Swapo raiders

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African and South West African security forces have killed 49 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Briadier Bosman, announced this yesterday

Brig Bosman said the figure did not include the 27 Swapo and MPLA men killed in "Operation Klipkop", when a small South African and SWA security forces group occupied the Angolan town of Chitado on Tuesday. The object was to destroy a Swapo transit base in the town.

On July 18, security force

members killed nine Swapo fighters and captured two in a cavalry-type charge with armoured cars near the Ondangwa military base in Owamboland

Brig Bosman said most of the infiltrators killed had been wandering round in small groups of two or three, even lone in some cases

On July 21, a patrol was searching an area near the border when it spotted fresh tracks. Later it came across a group of Swapo infiltrators killing a goat. In the shoot-out, six guerrillas were killed.

On Wednesday, a security

force observation post spotted about 12 raiders crossing the border from Angola. An ambush was set up and five infiltrators were wounded.

"While searching through the ambush area they came across a shallow grave in which a dead terrorist was buried," said Brig Bosman.

On Saturday, a patrol found a group of insurgents hiding in a deserted kraal. In the short fight which followed, eight insurgents were shot dead and a quantity of ammunition and medical supplies was seized.

Brig Bosman said security forces were still busy with the follow-up operation after the

mortar bombing of Ruacana town on Sunday.

When asked if there were any signs of the MPLA returning to Chitado, he said the army had no such information at present.

At yesterday's Press conference, the officer commanding SWA Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, introduced his successor, General Charles Lloyd, who was formerly the commanding officer of Natal Command.

It has not yet been announced what post General Geldenhuys will occupy when he leaves SWA.

221 RDM 1/8/80

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1/8/80
**SWA has
new body
to handle
its power**

WINDHOEK — The South West African Water and Electricity Corporation is now responsible for supplying all the territory's power needs, the South West Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday.

The statement said it was decided at a meeting of the council that Swawek would take control of all power stations in South West, which until now had been under the direction of the Department of Constitutional Development.

These included the stations at Oshakati, Ondangwa, Rundu and Katimo Mulilo in the northern part of the territory.

It had been found that power supplies at certain stations, particularly Rundu, were "unsatisfactory" and immediate steps would be taken to ensure that power stations in the territory were well maintained, the statement added.

At the meeting it was also decided to introduce a training programme for officials of ethnic, second-tier authorities in the territory — Sapa.

Eksteen flies home for vital SWA talks

5/12
11/15/80
221

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations flew home last night for top-level Government discussions on SWA/Namibia, amid suggestions that a 1981 deadline for independence in the territory might soon be demanded.

Mr Adriaan Eksteen, who heads South Africa's delegation at the UN, met senior UN officials yesterday before leaving for home.

His recall probably indicates that the Government will soon begin drafting a communication which Western governments hope will culminate their three-year diplomatic initiative to negotiate an internationally-acceptable settlement.

The Western group and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and his top aides have urged South Africa to respond positively to Dr Waldheim's entreaty last month for "the earliest possible date for a ceasefire" and for a formal undertaking to allow the UN to supervise elections leading to independence in the territory.

Before leaving, Mr Eksteen said he could not guess when Pretoria's response would be ready, but said it was "most likely that we will respond before September 16" — a reference to the scheduled start of the 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

African sources at UN headquarters suggest that a negative or delaying response from South Africa — or a move that could be interpreted by the Afro-Asian and com-

munist blocs as intransigence — could encourage demands in the Assembly for a firm 1981 deadline for Namibia's independence, under the threat of some form of sanctions.

Even in the five-nation Western "contact group" which formulated the concept of a negotiated, UN-supervised settlement, concern seems to be growing that the settlement should not be delayed beyond 1981.

The UN Council for Namibia, established as the legal administering authority for the territory after South Africa's mandate was withdrawn, reports finding similar concern in the French and West German Governments during recent missions to their capitals.

In documents prepared recently, the Council said the French Government believed that "there should be a rapid attainment of independence by Namibia ... the settlement should not be delayed beyond 1981."

And from Bonn, the Council reported West German government sentiment that it was important to convince Pretoria "that acceptance of the UN plan was desirable even from the South African point of view ... it is essential that visible progress be made in 1980."

Officials in Bonn, say Council reports, are concerned that the situation in southern Africa could deteriorate rapidly, and that "the process of transition must be accelerated in order to bring peace and stability to the region."

Women to fight against insurgents?



Gerrit
Viljoen

Women in SWA/Namibia might one day be mobilised

In an interview on the SABC's Afrikaans service the territory's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said thought was being given to an Army call-up for women in times of danger.

"We have a small population and the military burden will eventually have to be shared out among all the population groups"

IMPRESSED

"I was most impressed by Israel's maximum use of all resources," he said

Dr Viljoen conceded that there was still some way to go in abolishing discrimination.

There were no parallels between Mr Sam Nujoma's Swapo and Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's Patriotic Front, and the two leaders should not even be mentioned in the same breath, he said

"Whereas in Rhodesia

the country was divided into separate black and white camps, here in SWA/Namibia we already have a multiracial governing body"

The quality of Swapo leadership was lower than that of the PF, and its appeal was strictly on tribal or ethnic lines.

"I don't believe Swapo could win an election like the PF did as they have never campaigned inside the territory, it's always been intimidation from beyond the borders," he said

DENIED

Dr Viljoen denied that South Africa was dragging its heels on an acceptable solution. It was this country's right to wait for impartiality from the United Nations

Asked about the possibility of a UDI, Dr Viljoen said any such moves would create more problems than solutions.

"Only an internationally recognised solution will solve the decades of problems, but we won't accept any conditions simply for recognition" he said

SWA Ministers back raid on Swapo base

221 RDM 1/8/80

WINDHOEK. — The SWA Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday that it associated itself fully with the attack on Wednesday by South African and SWA forces on the southern Angolan town of Chitudo.

It warned that it would support any action against Swapo — "wherever it might take place" — adding that running away and hiding would not save the terrorist organisation from vengeance "for its murderous attacks on innocent people".

Twenty-seven Angolan soldiers and Swapo terrorists were killed in the attack on the town, which is understood to have been used by Swapo forces as a transit camp for incursions into Kaokoland in north-western SWA, and at-

tacks on the border town of Ruacana.

Referring to Swapo as "petty racists" who could not even maintain peace and order in their own ranks, the Ministers' Council said in a statement that by its "cowardly" attack on Ruacana a few days ago, the organisation had once again shown that its "bloodthirsty attacks are aimed at the common citizens of this country".

It seems the ineffectiveness of Swapo's mortar attack on Ruacana was because the terrorists tried to heat a hasty retreat immediately it was launched.

The statement said Swapo had also displayed this tendency when confronted in its "hiding places" by South African and SWA security forces during

recent attacks on its bases in Angola.

"At no stage did they attempt anything to prove that they are the brave fighters they give out to be."

The Ministers' Council said that it trusted that the United Nations — which supplies Swapo with most expensive military equipment — would condemn the organisation's "deeds of provocation".

"It is also trusted that Mr. Don McHenry, the American Ambassador to the UN — while he accuses others of delaying negotiations (on the independence of SWA) — will reprimand Swapo for actions like these which bedevil the chances of a peaceful settlement being reached" — Sapa

Two women set to make history

221
RDM
2/8/80.

WINDHOEK — Almost two-thirds of the candidates which the three parties contesting the forthcoming white second-tier election in South West Africa can put up have already been named.
Those already nominated include two women who will make political history by being the first women ever to oppose each other in an election in the territory.
The aspirant female politicians, Mrs Petra Hamman, a school teacher who is the SWA National Party candidate, and Mrs Anna Frank, wife of a former South African Ambassador to Vienna and the Republican Party's candidate, will

stand against one another in the Windhoek South constituency.
Latest nominations for the election also include a well-known Windhoek medical specialist, Dr Willem du Plessis, son of the SWA National Party leader, Mr A H du Plessis, who will contest the Klein Windhoek seat.
It was also announced yesterday that the deputy leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Eben van Zyl, had been nominated to stand in the Okahandja constituency.
Other candidates announced yesterday, with their constituency in parenthesis, were:
The chief secretary of the

SWA National Party, Mr Tinus Blaauw (Khomas Hochland), Mr A Davids (Otjiwarongo), Mr Hans Ernst (RP, Grootfontein), Mr Frans van Zyl (NP, Windhoek East), Dr Stefaus Schoeman (NP, Pioneerspark), Mr Christo Swartz (NP, Armbad) and Mr C C Niehaus (NP, Luderitz).
The Republican Party has so far nominated 15 candidates to contest the 18 seats, the SWA National Party 14 and the Herstigte Nasionale Party 2.
The Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday the election would take place at the beginning of November and be spread over three days — Sapa

CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question in the order in which it has been listed (in red), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Internal	External
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R200 000 plunder report

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — The UN council for South West Africa has ordered a verbatim transcript of last-month's week-long hearings on the "plunder" of South West African uranium — despite being warned that it will cost about R200 000.
The mammoth task of translating 470 pages into all five official UN languages, could cause a log-jam in UN document processing, an aide has also warned.

Council president Mr Paul Usaka angrily complained that "simple problems" kept recurring whenever there were meetings on Namibia — yet not on any other issue.
The go-ahead decision dramatised the increasingly heated attitude of the Third World-dominated council, whose militants are demanding an end to the West's dominance in negotiations over the territory.
On Thursday the council also

authorised a R45 000 grant to a Swapo-convened international conference in solidarity with the struggle of the people of SWA, to be staged in September at Unesco headquarters in Paris.
The council will not stop its efforts to see SWA independence under Swapo's leadership, Mr Lusaka declared — and added that he would dispatch that message to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim forthwith.

Paper No 2.
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials

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| <p>NOTE CAREFULLY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used 4 Do not write in the left hand margin | <p>WARNING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination |
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- Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Ethnic

221

polls for SWA on the way

NOM 2/8/80

WINDHOEK — All South West African population groups — except the Basters, Ovambos and Bushmen — would have second-tier ethnic elections at the beginning of November, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of the territory, announced yesterday.

Dr Viljoen told a Press conference a final date had not yet been fixed, but he expected nomination day by the end of September.

The elections would be spread over a period of three days because of the wide distribution of the population and the large number of ethnic groups which would take part.

No election would be held for the Rehoboth Basters because their second-tier authority had only served one year of its three-year term.

Dr Viljoen cited the level of military activity in Owambo as a reason for postponing an Owambo second-tier election and extending the Owambo term of office in its legislative assembly.

"Because of the extent of operational activity in Owambo, northern SWA, there might be criticism that the free and acceptable course of an election might be directly or psychologically influenced by this," he said.

Elections would not be held for the Bushmen because it had been decided that a Bushman representative authority should be further developed.

Several of the 11 population groups already had representative (second-tier) authorities, but their elected legislative assemblies had already exceeded their term of office — in

some cases by as much as three years. These were the coloureds, whites, Kavangos, Caprivians and Namas.

The Damaras, Tswanas and Hereros would now have their first opportunity to elect a legislative assembly.

Dr Viljoen said acceptance of second-tier authorities depended on voluntary acceptance by population groups involved.

The forthcoming second-tier elections would also serve as a referendum to establish if population groups did, in fact, want ethnic authorities.

Parties within a population group who did not want ethnic authorities could use as their political platform the non-establishment of such an authority.

By voting for such a party, members of a group could indicate they did not wish an ethnic authority to be established, Dr Viljoen said.

Only the whites had decided on a constituency system for their election.

The other population groups had opted for a proportional system, like the one used in the one man, one vote election for the SWA National Assembly.

The electorate would vote for a political party which would then appoint members to the legislative assembly on a proportional basis.

Dr Viljoen said he had accepted the delimitation report presented by the Judge-President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, for the white election. This would be gazetted as soon as possible.

Legislation for the second-tier elections would be proclaimed this month — Sapa

(220) 100M
2/8/86

Fines on illegal ivory trade soar

WINDHOEK — A proclamation increasing the "ridiculously" low fines for illegal trade in ivory and rhinoceros horns in South West Africa to between R5 000 and R6 000 had been approved by the State President, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said at his final monthly Press conference that the proclamation would most likely be published early next week.

In terms of the proclamation on ivory, all legislation would now be consolidated, he said.

Previously, each second-tier authority had its own nature conservation legislation.

Penalties and fines varied from region to region and were

in many cases hopelessly unrealistic.

The new proclamation would, until the SWA National Assembly had considered the entire question of nature conservation, make legislation throughout the territory uniform as far as the smuggling of ivory and rhino horns was concerned.

There would be uniform permits for transportation and export of ivory and rhino horns.

"Existing penalties will be consolidated and, instead of the ridiculously low fines of R50 at present, fines will be increased to the order of R5 000 or R6 000", Dr Viljoen said.

Existing permits would be revoked to eliminate any possible irregularities in the issuing of such permits. — Sapa.

Libya pledges to switch war support to SWA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Libya has for the first time released details of massive wartime support for the Patriotic Front and indicated it means to divert that effort to the South West Africa fight.

It has also proposed moving the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee from Dar es Salaam to Luanda to better coordinate the support effort.

Pledging to "multiply" assistance for "the liberation of Namibia", Dr Ali Treiki, Foreign Secretary to strongman Col Muammar Gadaffi, has told a visiting UN delegation that

over the past two years Libya spent more than R60-million "in assisting the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle"

Thousands of guerrillas had received their training in Libya — the last 3 000 left immediately after independence.

Now, with Zimbabwe "emancipated" and Angola under constant attack from South Africa, both the United Nations and the OAU were duty bound to come to Angola's assistance, Dr Treiki said.

Libya's current share of the OAU Liberation Committee's budget was R310 000, but that would be increased, he said.

Dr Treiki's remarks were made in a "prolonged exchange of views" with a four-man Middle East mission from the Council for Namibia.

The mission also visited Kuwait and Iraq and dealt at length with efforts to mount an effecting oil embargo.

South Africa was getting its oil from just about everywhere, and there was nothing Kuwait could do about it, that government bluntly admitted.

Iraq said that it means to raise the issue again with fellow members of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and with the Arab League.

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Viljoen's
tribute to
ADM 2/8/80-
army chief
in SWA

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday paid tribute to Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the Defence Force in SWA, who has been promoted to Pretoria.

Gen. Geldenhuys had one of the sharpest intellects he had ever come across, Dr Viljoen said.

Gen. Geldenhuys will leave SWA/Namibia in October to take up a position at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

"All of us in SWA are disappointed that Gen. Geldenhuys will no longer be our commanding general.

"But such are the pressures generated by a top position such as that of Gen. Geldenhuys that it could understandably not be expected of him to stay on indefinitely."

It was proof of Gen. Geldenhuys' abilities that he had been able to hold the command position twice in SWA.

"I personally hope that he will not be promoted to such an extent that he will be unavailable for a third term here," Dr Viljoen said.

Gen. Geldenhuys was an excellent planner of future operations and strategy.

Although a South African, he had identified himself with the people of the territory and had an excellent grasp of the political situation there.

Gen. Geldenhuys had also played a leading role in the diplomatic field, especially in negotiations with the United Nations, Dr Viljoen said.

He had been indispensable in the wider application of his military knowledge on the diplomatic front. — Sapa

Defence changes for SWA announced

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THE Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has announced that control over certain specific defence functions in South West Africa has been handed over to the Administrator-General of the territory.

In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, he also announced that a territorial force for SWA had been instituted as part of the South African Defence Force.

The full statement read:

"Since the Government has already declared itself prepared to transfer the security forces of SWA to the control of a body in South West Africa which can rule effectively, as I said in a statement in Parlia-

ment on May 1, this year, it is now announced that

"In consultation with the Administrator-General of South West Africa, the control over specific defence functions in South West Africa is transferred to the Administrator-General with effect from August 1, 80, and details of the functions thus transferred are contained in a proclamation published by the State President in the Government Gazette today

"A territorial force for South West Africa has been instituted with effect from today as part of the SA Defence Force and details of its composition will appear in today's issue of the

South West Africa official gazette

"The responsibility for the security of South West Africa remains vested in the South African Government and there will be no withdrawal of RSA troops deployed in the area

"The implementation of specific defence functions in South West Africa will also be planned on a mutual basis, together with the Administrator-General and the chairman of the Minister's Council

"The South West Africa territorial force will therefore now be able to fulfil an increasingly more important and effective role in the combating of terrorism in the territory" — Sapa

New SWA force not part of UN deal

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—SWA/Namibia's newly created territorial force would not be disbanded — even in the event of a United Nations sponsored election in the territory, the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, said here yesterday.

General Geldenhuys, who with the creation of the new force became head of the SWA territory forces, said the new force was "representative of the territory" and could not be expected to be withdrawn — as was the case with South African troops — in terms of UN Resolution 435

His remarks, made at a Press conference announcing the formation of the new force, can be seen as yet another complicating issue in seeking an internationally acceptable solution for the territory

In a surprise statement General Geldenhuys — who has been transferred to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria — said the new force would not form part of the 3 000 South African troops who, by agreement with the Western Five and the UN would be allowed to remain in SWA/Namibia during UN-supervised elections

General Geldenhuys's remarks, which come on the eve of South Africa's reply to a letter from Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, are seen as an attempt to get the UN to return to the original conditions of Security Council Resolution 435

Asked if he thought the creation of the SWA/Namibian territorial forces — and his opinion that they would not be disbanded when the UN

arrived in the territory — was in the spirit of Security Council Resolution 435, General Geldenhuys said "At a certain stage we were given the understanding that we would be accommodated and that these forces would not have to withdraw from South West Africa. But we are not sure where we stand now"

Military PF-type alliance mooted in SWA

By PETER KENNY
"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Union (Swanu) could form a military Patriotic Front-type pact with Swapo to fight the bush war on a third front — the Botswana border, according to the president of Swanu.

In an interview at the weekend, Swanu's president, Mr Gerson Veni, said Swanu would be prepared to enter an alliance with Swapo.

But he denied moves for such a move were in the pipeline, although he stressed Swanu had a very flexible approach to the "liberation" of SWA. He also denied reports circulating last week in Windhoek that 85 members of Swanu had left SWA for military training.

According to the reports, all the recruits were in Botswana. The reports speculated that Swanu had been in contact with Libya and China to try to gain support for a military campaign inside SWA.

Swanu leaders are said to have been in contact with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in their quest for military support. Other Swanu members openly admitted that their leaders, including Mr Veni, visited Libya earlier this year.

Mr Veni said, "Swanu is a liberation movement and we will use whatever means we have available. It is our policy that we will leave all options open. At the moment, however, we do not have any men fighting."

Swanu is one of the oldest African national parties in SWA, having been formed in 1959 before Swapo was formed.

If Swanu aims to begin a military campaign like that of Swapo, without Swapo's support, its biggest problem would be to find a country willing to harbour its men undergoing training.

Angola and Zambia, which have Swapo bases, would be ruled out. Botswana has in the past been unwilling to harbour insurgents wishing to infiltrate other countries.

The big question is: Would Swapo agree to an alliance with Swanu?

If they did and Botswana's President Quett Masire accepted Swanu's military bases, South Africa could find itself fighting the SWA bush war on three fronts — the Angolan border, the Zambian border, and the Botswana border.

Last Monday, the regional court in Gobabis, near the Botswana border, heard that two members of Swanu assist-

in taking a group of Swanu members over the border to Botswana on July 11 this year.

The two were Mr Albertus Kanguatjivi and Mr Willipaard Kandinomuni.

The court heard that Mr Kandinomuni owned a bakkie that was used to take the group from Windhoek to the farm "De Hoek" in the Reitfontein bloc. From there they crossed the border into Botswana.

When Mr Kanguatjivi became a state witness, the charges against him were withdrawn.

The magistrate, Mr D M Smal, sentenced Mr Kandinomuni to one year's imprisonment (or a fine of R1 000) after he was found guilty of helping others to cross the border illegally.

Half the sentence was suspended for three years.

Police Plain ^{AKA} ~~SWA~~ ^{KW A} ~~meet~~ ^{introduce}

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Police Association held on the 15th day of May 1934 at the City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, hereby introduces to the Board of Directors of the City of Chicago, Illinois, the following proposed amendments to the Police Pension Plan:

1. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois.

2. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois.

3. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

4. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

5. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

6. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

7. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

8. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

9. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

10. That the Police Pension Plan be amended to provide for the payment of a pension to the surviving dependents of a police officer who dies while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, if the officer was injured while in the service of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois, and the officer was a member of the Police Association of Chicago, Illinois.

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United Nations troops could now be stationed in the proposed demilitarized zone on both sides of SWA/Namibia's frontier with Angola with little fear for their safety, provided they co-operate with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita opposition forces to Angola's MPLA government.

This view is based on military intelligence reports and the latest estimates by South African commanding and operations officers along the entire roughly 1250 km southern border of Angola, on the present state of the low-intensity war against Swapo guerrillas.

South African military correspondents met and were briefed by military heads along the entire front in the operational area this week.

Arms and equipment were captured on the Angolan side, Dr Savimbi's forces are in almost complete control of the southern provinces where Unita has traditional tribal support and where isolated pockets of MPLA government forces, drawn from central Angolan tribes, are as unwellcome as their Swapo brothers-in-arms.

Although disclaiming overt or covert South African support for Dr Savimbi, South African military and security men are fully informed on his latest battle successes.

They say his strongest MPLA opposition is in southern Cunene province, but that even there he is reasonably entrenched. In Cuando-Cubango province, across the border from Kavangoland and the western Curruvi, the MPLA presence is much more limited.

Long supply lines from Luanda, the Angolan capital, at a time when Angola is in the grip of drought and facing famine in common with large parts of southern Africa, make life difficult for MPLA troops trapped in a few towns and unable to

look to the local tribespeople for any supplies or moral support. On the SWA/Namibian side of the border last Sunday's Swapo mortar bombardment of the security force camp at Ruacana in which six members of the security force were wounded, is believed to have been planned before operation "Smokeshell".

Documents captured in the battle showed certain Swapo guerrilla groups had been briefed and had crossed into Owambo and Kaokoland before "Smokeshell," the second in charge of operations in

Owambo and Kaokoland, told the visiting newsmen at his Ondangua headquarters.

Foreshadowing Wednesday's retributive raid on the Swapo transit base at Chitudo five kilometres into Angola from the Kaokoland border, he said follow-up operations were under way.

The officer was also hopeful of engaging the Swapo group of about 50 men who launched the bombardment of Ruacana. He pointed out that security forces had cut off the Swapo men from their

normal escape route to Angola in the north. Security forces were hot on their heels as they fled deeper into the inhospitable and largely unpopulated southern regions of Kaokoland and Owambo, he said.

Without detailing other recent security force successes, he added that there had been a reasonably good victory a few days ago.

After "smokeshell," and in the aftermath of the Ruacana bombardment, the officer says past successes of this magnitude — like the pre-emptive

strikes some time back against Swapo's "Little Moscow" and "Little Vietnam" bases in Cunene province — have led to a lull in Swapo activity for six to eight weeks.

Now things are definitely quieter as Swapo lacks it wounds and reorganises across the border. Nevertheless, Swapo has been most active in Owambo and the Kaokoland area. At the same time, says Col Nico Roets, senior staff officer at the South West Africa Command headquarters in Windhoek, the security force kill rate has climbed

from 1000 last year to about 800 in the first half of this year.

He ascribes the success to the decision in March last year to seize the initiative from Swapo.

"Up to then we did not always know what they were doing or planning — now they don't now what to expect from us," Col Roets says.

The colonel adds that the security forces can depend on an increasing extent on information received from the local population. The Ovambos and Kaokoland residents are still being heavily intri-

Chastened Swapo licks its wounds

4/8/80

midated by Swapo infiltrators and political commissars, but are volunteering more and more information as they see the security forces achieving success against the guerrillas.

Another officer estimates that about half of the local population in his command area — which totals about 500 000 and represents roughly half of the entire 1 000 000 people in the whole of SWA/Namibia — support Swapo. A similar percentage of the locals are prepared to "stick their necks out openly" for the security action.

The remainder are "basically neutral" and want only to lead their lives in peace. "Their necks are on the block," the major says. — Sapa

Swapo-D four quit to fight SA plans

WINDHOEK — Four executive members have quit the black nationalist Swapo Democrats — and the party's leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, is overseas and unaware of the development

The breakaway four are. Mr Samson Ndeikwila, secretary for finance, Mr Hizipo Shikondombolo, chief Swapo-D representative at Keetmanshoop, Mr Matthew Haikali, chief representative at Walvis Bay, and Mr Homateni Erastus, deputy secretary for transport

In a lengthy statement, the four executives said they had decided to break with Mr Shipanga because they no longer had confidence in him, and declared their intention of backing the forces "that work against South Africa's divisive plans"

Mr Shipanga led the original Swapo-D breakaway from Swapo, and the four said they had taken a political risk by appointing him leader of the party when it was formed in Stockholm

Mr Shipanga had failed to live up to their expectations

Detailed reasons given for the split were that.

- Mr Shipanga was rejected by black politicians in South West Africa and abroad and was unpopular in independent African states,

- Swapo-D would be unable, under his leadership, to rally support in the territory or gain viable recognition outside it,

and that

- The official inaugural congress of the party had never taken place, because Mr Shipanga had always found reasons to postpone it

"Under Mr Shipanga's leadership, Swapo-D cannot hold public meetings in Namibia, because black and brown Namibians will simply boycott such meetings," the breakaway group's statement said

"This has rendered Swapo-D irrelevant as far as the situation inside Namibia is concerned."

The statement claimed Mr Shipanga had "great reverence for white people" and was "given to judging people on tribalistic lines"

The four said they would not form another party but in the meantime would be involved in "sorting out practical issues"

They said they wholeheartedly supported a United Nations-supervised election in SWA.

"We are all out to reinforce the forces that work against South Africa's divisive plans and are opposed to all South Africa's latest neo-colonialistic manoeuvres in our country

"We feel duty-bound to strengthen our comradely relationships with other progressive forces in Namibia and internationally."

The four appealed to Swapo-D members to co-operate to ensure that a "popular and progressive leader" was constitutionally elected — Sapa.

SWA tax
system to
change

221 10M

5/8/80

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Secretary of Finance, Dr J Jones, said a uniform income tax system for all the territory's population groups would probably be introduced next year.

He indicated that it would be impractical to implement a new system at present and that the current tax system for the territory's whites was not suitable for all population groups.

"Everything is being done to have a uniform tax system for all population groups in operation by March 1, 1981," the statement said.

It called on the public to exercise patience until then. — Sapa.

(231)

Broedertwis will

5/8/88
stif SWA

ethnic elections

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - November's white ethnic election will produce "broedertwis" in its purest form.

In the Outjo constituency, the former commissioner-general of South West Africa's Indigenous People, Mr Jannie de Wet, will face his younger

brother, Mr Wild de Wet, a prominent farmer.

There is the possibility that Mr Jannie de Wet will pull out of the contest because of publicity he has been receiving.

The elder De Wet, a prominent member of the Rightwing Aktur alliance, last week resigned his seat in the National Assembly when he was elected

chairman of the SWA Meat Producers Association.

It was later announced that Mr De Wet would be a candidate for the National Party in November's ethnic election.

He was strongly criticised by the mouthpiece of the opposition Republican Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Die Republicaan, for not bowing out of politics.

In the Keetmanshoop constituency, the sitting Republican Party member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Nico Jansen, may be challenged by his father, Mr Bennie Jansen, who is also a farmer in the area and has in past elections been the chief organiser of the National Party.

For the first time in a SWA white election, two women will

challenge each other. In the Windhoek south constituency Mrs Anna Frank of the Republican Party will take on Mrs Petra Hamman, a National Party school teacher.

The Swakopmund constituency will see a three-cornered fight between German-speaking members of the RP, the NP and the HNP.

Swapo-D
defectors
'nonentities'

221

Star
5/8/80

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK— Four Swapo Democrats members who have broken from the party were today described as "political nonentities" by the party's hierarchy.

The Swapo-D secretary for foreign relations, Mr Sakaria Shikomba, was reacting to the split by the four men, who gave as one of their reasons the lack of confidence in the leadership of Mr Andreas Shipanga

The four are: the party's secretary for finances, Mr Samson Nderkwila, Mr Hidapo Shikondombolo, Mr Matthew Haakali, and Mr Homatemi Erastus

They said Mr Shipanga had failed to live up to their expectations and that he was rejected by black politicians.

Star 6/8/80
**'Dismiss' (221)
lecturer
— Swapo**

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — The central committee of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) is to ask the United Nations Institute for Namibia here to dismiss a lecturer who was expelled from the party last month.

The Times of Zambia said today Swapo's decision was part of a policy to crack down on opposition within the party and was directed against Mr Lemmy Matengu.

Mr Matengu is an assistant lecturer with the institute's economics division.

The institute was established by the UN to train people for the public service of an independent Namibia.

For X must double (non-3 fiscal policy) internal treatment

Demilitarisation in SWA before ^{6/8/68} election, says Mudge

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

HERE would have to be a social demilitarisation in South West Africa before independence elections were held the chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday.

Republican Party which is the white party in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was speaking at the RP annual conference in Windhoek yesterday.

He said his party would not be tricked into accepting an internationally supervised election in circumstances which would mean the end of democracy and Christianity in SWA.

The Republican Party would fight the forthcoming November white ethnic election with the aim of eliminating the other white parties in the territory. "After this we will deal with Swapo."

Mr Mudge said the DTA had accepted United Nations Resolution 435 which provided for a UN supervised election.

But he said they were not prepared to fight an election like Zimbabwe "with thousands of armed soldiers around".

No Swapo bases would be allowed in SWA and Swapo should be monitored in neighbouring territories.

"We have reluctantly agreed to the withdrawal of South African forces but have also insisted that all Swapo terrorists entering the country should be disarmed to take part peacefully in the election."

Mr Mudge said two parties — Swapo and the SWA National Party were hindering constitutional development and did not want the Council of Ministers to succeed.

Both Swapo and the NP were promoting racism — Swapo promoted black power while the National Party tried to unite the whites against the blacks.

(221)
Two killed
on 6/8/80
in action

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two South West African soldiers died in an explosion during an action against terrorists in the SWA operational area on Monday. Their deaths were announced yesterday.

They were Private Daniel Heinrich Grobler, 20, son of Mr and Mrs D C Grobler, of Kombat, and Rifleman Michael Christiaan Coetzee, 26, son of Mrs E V de Villiers, of the farm Frank, near Windhoek.

STAR 6/8/80

Murder, blackmail in Swapo, says Muyongo

LUSAKA — Former Swapo vice president Mishake Muyongo today painted a picture of murder and blackmail in the organisation

He also said the 16-year merger of the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) and Swapo has ended

Mr Muyongo, speaking at a news conference less than three weeks after being expelled from Swapo along with eight other members, said the Caprivians were regarded with suspicion by the

Swapo hierarchy

Mr Muyongo, a Caprivian himself, said Swapo was "openly advocating the tactics of physical elimination of Caprivians."

He said the Swapo leadership was nearly 100 percent Ovambo, although Ovambos represented only about 50 percent of the population

"We shall return to our old umbrella and fight the struggle for independence as the Caprivi African National Union (Canu)," he said

(221) WDM 7/8/80
**Landmine blasts kill
six people in SWA**

WINDHOEK — Six Owambos had been killed and 11 injured in a spate of landmine explosions in the northern operational area of South West Africa, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, Secretary of the Owambo Administration said yesterday

Six people were killed and eight seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a civilian vehicle triggered a landmine about 27km south-east of Ondangwa

The injured were admitted to

the Oshakati State Hospital, Mr Oosthuizen said

The names of the victims were not released.

On Sunday, a seven ton truck of the Owambo Administration triggered a landmine at Oshikongwe, about 21km south-east of Ondangwa, slightly injuring three of the 10 occupants

The driver of a tractor-tanker and two passengers were not injured when the vehicle hit a landmine at Omafua about 60km north of Ondangwa early yesterday, he said — Sapa

Zambia slaps ban on Caprivi party

366 221 WDM 7/8/80.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has imposed a total ban on the formation of a new South West African liberation movement on its soil and has bluntly told Caprivi National Union (Canu) leader, Mr Mishake Albert Muyongo, that his party is a non-starter

The chairman of the political and legal committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), Mr Reuben Kamanga, said in Lusaka yesterday that he was taken by surprise to learn that expelled Swapo vice-president had launched a rival party on Zambian soil

Mr Kamanga was commenting on a report that Mr Muyongo had revived the defunct Canu. Zambia cannot recognise another party in SWA for that would be tantamount to defying the decision of the Organisation of African Unity to which Zambia is a member

And a spokesman in the Ministry of Defence denied that fighting had broken out in refu-

gee camps between supporters of Swapo and those of the expelled vice-president. Even Mr Muyongo himself said he had been misquoted on the alleged fighting

Mr Kamanga warned "He (Muyongo) should not take the people of Zambia for granted. We have kept him here together with his colleagues because they were under the umbrella of Swapo

"As far as the Zambian Government is concerned, the expulsion of Mr Muyongo from Swapo is an internal affair of Swapo. Unip will continue to support Swapo towards total liberation of Namibia," he said

Political observers in Lusaka said it was likely the Zambian Government would arrest Canu members because their activities were likely to jeopardise unity within Swapo, which could lead to open fighting on Zambian soil

On the question of Canu's plans to fight for the exclusive independence of the Caprivi Strip in northern SWA, Mr

Kamanga said "We respect the OAU charter which recognises colonial boundaries

"While we give political asylum to him (Muyongo), we do not expect him to engage in the formation of new political parties here. Canu is a non-starter as far as the party and its government are concerned"

Mr Muyongo had told a Press conference in Lusaka earlier that Canu would stand for elections in SWA if they were supervised by the United Nations. Canu would only go it alone in fighting for the Caprivi Strip's independence if it was prevented from contesting SWA elections

Two weeks ago Swapo's publicity chief, Mr Peter Katjavivi, announced in Lusaka that Swapo's central committee had expelled Mr Muyongo and eight others at a crucial meeting in Angola following allegations of divisions in the party

Mr Muyongo accused Swapo of masterminding a plot in which in number of his "comrades" in the Caprivi Strip were being killed in Angola

But a Swapo spokesman said the committee had conclusive evidence that the expelled officials were retarding the "independence struggle"

He said Mr Muyongo had "capitalistic ideas" and had been "working for himself"

"We are relieved that he is out of Swapo. We did not regard it as a loss to us," he said

Swapo had been fighting for the liberation of the whole of Namibia, while Mr Muyongo had been more concerned about his ethnic group, the Caprivians, he said

Sapa reports that Swapo has taken fresh measures against expelled party members

The Swapo central committee has now resolved that the UN Institute for Namibia should dismiss one of the expelled officials, Mr Lemmy Matengu, who was the only full-time lecturer among nine.

The UN Institute, based in Lusaka, is in principle supposed to accommodate SWA pupils and teachers irrespective of party affiliations.

Soldier acquitted on death charge

220
Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A former national serviceman, who said he shot a fellow soldier in self defence, was acquitted of murder yesterday

The young Alberton man's account of a shootout in a pitch dark bunker in the South West African operational area was accepted by the Windhoek Supreme Court

Mr Glenn Thomas Rodda, 21, told the court he fired his R1 rifle at Mr William Ledgton Saunders, 18, of Johannesburg, who shot at him first with a Bren machine gun "I wasn't going to give him a second chance," said Mr Rodda

The two men were on guard duty together in a bunker at the army base at Enhana, Owamboland on September 22

Mr Saunders allegedly said he had recently slept with Mr Rodda's former fiance. Mr Rodda said Mr Saunders threatened to shoot him after he questioned him about his possession of a photograph of the

girl
Later he heard Mr Saunders cock his Bren machinegun He picked up his his own R1 rifle and found that the magazine had been removed This meant there was only one round left in the chamber

He said he flicked on his cigarette lighter and saw that the barrel of the bren was pointed at him a few centimetres from his face. He pushed the gun away. The Bren was fired He shot back with his R1 and then tried to flee from the bunker He tripped in the passage.

The Officer Commanding the Enhana Base, Commandant L J Trichardt, said he went into the bunker to investigate the source of the shots He stumbled on Mr Rodda who was mumbling incoherently

Cmdt Trichardt went into the heart of the bunker and found Rfn Saunders astride a bench with his head against a beam. Blood was pouring out of the young man's mouth and ears.

221 RDM 8/8/80
Swapo kills rifleman

WINDHOEK — A coloured member of 911 Battalion of the South West African Territory Force, Rifleman Neels Jakobus Reynolds, was killed in action against Swapo in northern SWA on Wednesday, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, officer commanding the forces in the territory announced in Wind-

hoek yesterday.

Rfn Reynolds is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs F Reynolds of Aranos, SWA

He will be buried with full military honours from the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Aranos at 11am on Wednesday. — Sapa.

urged as
it was stopped

UN urged to stop Swapo conflict

9/8/80

the date is

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Ministers' Council yesterday urgently requested the United Nations and other international organisations to stop the "bloodshed" in Swapo camps in Zambia as a result of the split in Swapo's leadership.

The request came after an accusation by Mr Mishake Muyongo, ousted by Swapo's central committee last month, that Swapo leadership under Mr Sam Nujoma exposed his minority Caprivi tribe to "unfounded and uncomradely suspicions, mistrust, blackmail and many times to threats on our lives"

Mr Muyongo is vice-president of the Caprivi African National Union and he announced this week he was withdrawing CANU from a merger with Swapo signed in 1964

But it was reported from Lusaka that Swapo officials yesterday rejected allegations of tribalism and of threats against minorities within the movement

In the statement issued in Windhoek, the Minister's council reiterated its invitation to Mr Muyongo, the former vice-president of Swapo, and his followers, to return to SWA.

"We wish to point out that the amnesty offer still stands. They are invited to return in peace and help with important internal development

"We appeal urgently to the United Nations and other international organisations to take cognisance of the plight of these people

"These organisations are requested to take urgent steps to prevent the bloodshed in Zambia by Swapo of SWA nationals," the council said

The statement by the multi-racial council said it was extremely concerned about the fate of SWA nationals who were apparently being subjected to large-scale anarchy within Swapo after Mr Muyongo and other leaders had been ousted

The council said it had confirmed reports that fighting had broken out between the Kwanyama tribe — of which Swapo president, Mr Nujoma, is a member — and the Caprivi Subiya tribe within Swapo

— It was evident that tribal differences within Swapo were out of control, the council said — Sapa-Reuter.



10/8/80 SUN
UN may
cut Swapo
grant to
clinch deal

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

PLANS are in hand to drop United Nations' aid for Swapo, if this will clinch South Africa's acceptance of the chronically stalled independence programme.

Under such a deal, Swapo would be able to turn to the Organisation of African Unity as its champion and provider.

With South Africa likewise able to tend Swapo's rivals, a tough balance would be achieved and the charges of UN bias answered.

It is believed that the idea was put to South African Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen just before he flew home for consultations last week.

Sources say he was also advised that on the Unita issue there could be no compromise — any dealings with it were ruled out — and he was warned that another inconclusive or negative South African reply to the current UN overtures could spell the end of the Namibia plan, as promoted by the West.

A heated Security Council debate would result in loud African cries for sanctions against South Africa.

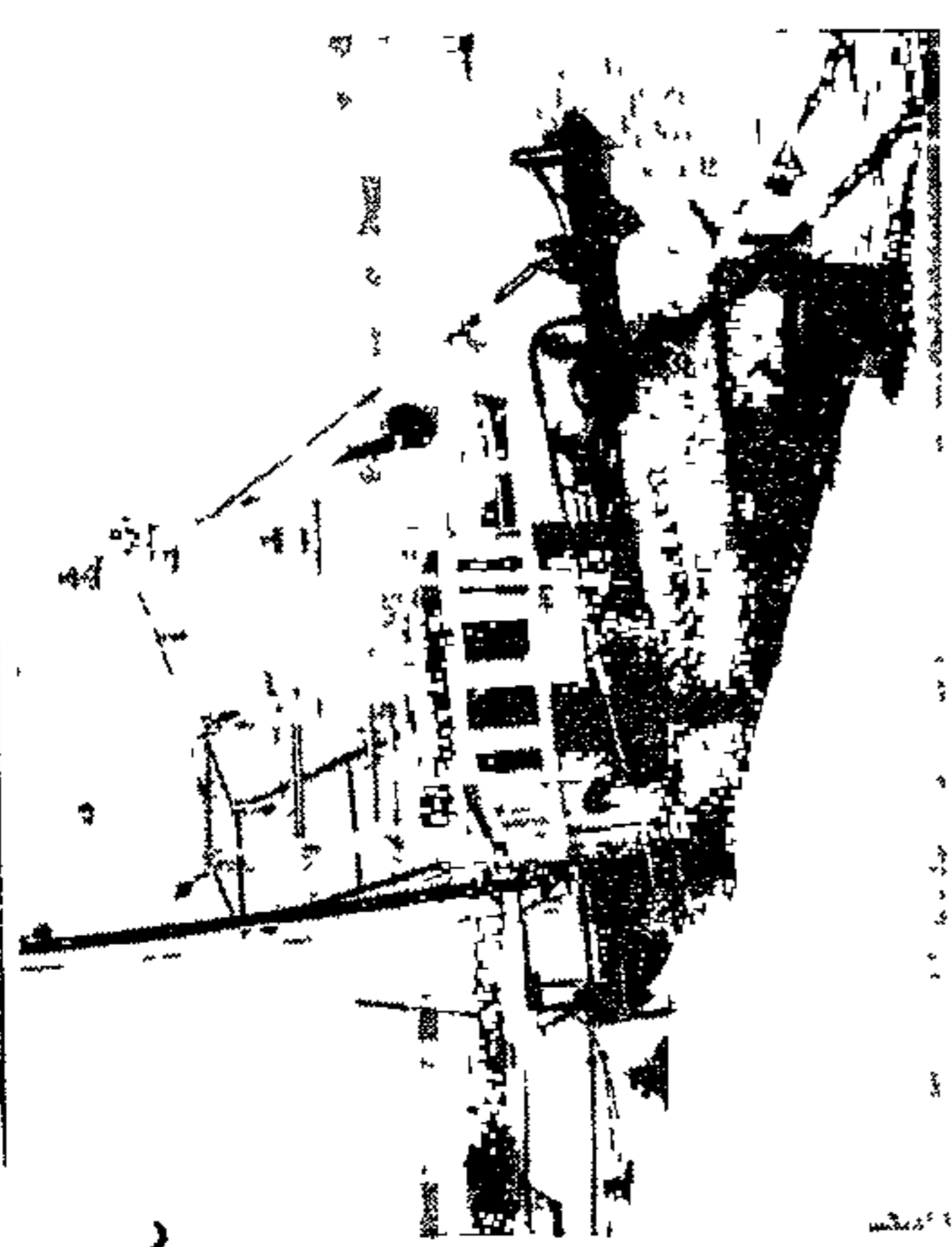
The cost of a protective Western veto would be Third World support for the Western initiative, with a lot of nastiness between Africa and the West — and between oil provider Nigeria and the United States.

There is talk that a compromise to accommodate South Africa's objections to Swapo's grant of R200 000 a year from the general assembly for the upkeep of its UN observer office will be reached.

South Africa charges it shares in a R40-million general assembly handout to southern African "Marxist terrorist organisations".

Nuwe era vir Kusvisbedryf

10/18/80
S. Deppe
102



SUIDWES se kusvisbedryf betree vandag 'n nuwe era met die ingebruikneming van die eerste groot meerdoelige boot wat oppervlakte-vis kan vang en ook toegerus is vir midwaterreil en bodemsleep. Dit is die bedryf se eerste betekenisvolle toetrede tot die diepseebedryf, wat na skatting meer as R450 miljoen per jaar werd is.

Indien die eksperiment slaag, kan dit die begin beteken van aansienlike diversifikasie vir die kwy-nende kusvisbedryf. Die toetrede tot die diepseebedryf sal ongelukkig nie oornag op 'n groot skaal kan geskied nie. Die probleem om Suidwes se grens tot 200 seemyl uitgebrei te kry, is die hooforsaak van die probleme. Hoewel 'n proklamasie reeds uitgevaardig is om die grens uit te brei, kan dit nog nie in werking gestel word nie. In die eerste plek omdat dit nie internasionaal erken sal

word nie en tweedens omdat dit nie afdwing kan word nie. 'n Winsgewende grootskaalse toetrede tot die diepseebedryf hang ongelukkig van die uitbreiding van die grens af. Sodra die grens uitgebrei is sal die visbronskans kry om behoorlik te herstel, want die oorsese bote wat die laaste krompiede jare daar bedrywig was, het die bron 'n aansienlike knou gegee. Ten spyte daarvan word daar steeds 'n waarde van meer as R450 miljoen per jaar op die diepseebron geplaas. Die huidige ver-

minderde kwotas van die Internasionale Kommissie vir Suid-Oos Atlantiese Visserye vir Suidwes is soos volg: stokvis, 320 000 ton; maasbanker, 500 000 ton en makriel, 200 000 ton per jaar. Dit beteken dat die stokvis sowat R190 miljoen werd is, die maasbanker sowat R175 miljoen en die makriel sowat R90 miljoen. Hierteenoor word die waarde van die vis wat nou deur die kusvisbedryf gevang word net op tussen R40 miljoen en R50 miljoen geraam. Die boot wat vandag vir nettoetse behoort uit te

waar, is die Karibib. Dit word deur Fedfood se Marine Products besit en het R3,5 miljoen gekos.

Die boot sal tot die einde van die huidige seisoen gebruik word om pelagiese vis te vang. Die seisoen behoort nie later as 15 Oktober te sluit nie. Daarna sal die diepseevangste begin, met die klem op maasbanker en makriel.

Die kusvisbedryf se toetrede tot die diepsee was tot dusver 'n bietjie huirerig. 'n Gesamentlike bedryfspoging is aangewend wat elke maatskappij glo tot R50 000 per jaar gekos het. Die eksperiment het vir twee jaar aangegaan sonder dat veel bereik is.

Marine Products het toe

besluit om op sy eie aan te gaan. Baie hulp is van Poolse bote verkry en met hulle hulp is die nodige tegniese kennis bekom.

Die boot sal in die eerste jaar seker nie veel beter doen as om gelyk te breek nie, maar 'n betekenisvolle winsbydrae word daarna verwag. Werk is nou aan die gang om 'n tweede boot, die Aranos, om te bou om dit ook vir diepseewerk te gebruik.

Die belangrikheid van die poging draai egter om die visvang self. Suidwes se kusvisbedryf het tot dusver nie oor die tegniese vaardigheid beskik om op groot skaal sukses

met midwaterreil en bodemsleep te behaal nie. Indien Marine Products kan bewys dat daar geen rede is hoekom dit nie suksesvol gedoen kan word nie, behoort die ander maatskappye te volg.

Byna al die vismaatskappye het groot bedrae kontant wat tans nie teen besonder aantreklike koerse belê is nie. Indien die eksperiment met die Karibib slaag, kan dit die begin wees van 'n verbetering in die relatiewe swak toestand waarin Suidwes se visbedryf verkeer, hoewel dit sekerlik nie oornag sal gebeur nie.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question (in the order in which it has been numbered), leave columns (2) and

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59	
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...es of paper or other material into the examination room as so instructed. Do not communicate with other persons or any person except the invigilator. This examination book is to be torn out and must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

SWA

221

race
case in
court

WDM
12/8/80

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday began hearing an urgent application by a Windhoek restaurateur seeking to nullify a directive from the South West African Department of Economic Affairs instructing him to show that he has not contravened the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination Act

The restaurateur, Mr Jan van den Berg, was given 14 days by the Secretary of Economic Affairs to deny in writing that he had discriminated against patrons on grounds of race or colour.

Mr J J Gauntlet, on behalf of Mr Van den Berg, alleged before the Judge President of SWA, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, that his client was being deprived of his individual rights to conduct a business and make a living, without being given a proper hearing first

He said the secretary of Economic Affairs had given no reasons for believing that Mr Van den Berg had contravened the law and that there was no indication that the matter had been thoroughly investigated

Mr Van den Berg was unaware that he had in any way contravened the Racial Discrimination Act, he said

Furthermore, the fact that Mr Van den Berg had been ordered to deny the charge placed his credibility at stake, Mr Gauntlet alleged.

Mr Van den Berg also ran the risk of ultimately losing his licence if he failed to comply with the notice

Mr Johan Strydom, for the Secretary of Economic Affairs, said the notice was merely intended to serve as a warning, and the secretary was under no obligation to submit reasons for issuing it. He added that the secretary had merely been performing his duties in terms of the Act, and had also indicated willingness to extend the time limit of the notice.

Mr Strydom asked for the application, filed last week, to be rejected with costs. Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment — Sapa.

Restaurant race case (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Judgment has been reserved in the application by a Windhoek restaurateur to have a letter, served on him in terms of anti-discriminatory legislation, declared null and void

The Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, reserved judgment yesterday after hearing argument from counsel for Mr Jan van den

Berg, owner of the Apollo Restaurant, and counsel representing the respondent

Mr van den Berg brought an urgent application following the receipt of a letter issued by the Secretary for Economic Affairs in SWA/Namibia giving him about 14 days to prove he was not running his business in contravention of the law forbidding racial discrimination in public places

From the above it follows that the total optimal cost TC* is given by the equation

$$TC^* = \frac{C_s q^*}{2} + \frac{C_p D}{q^*} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Substituting $q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s}}$ into equation (2)

$$TC^* = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s}} C_s}{2} + \frac{C_p D}{\sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s}}}$$

$$TC^* = \sqrt{2 C_p D C_s}$$

12.4.1 Effect of Stock Outs

The simple E.O.Q. model can be modified to reflect a more general case in which stockouts are permitted.

A company permits stockouts, then it effectively delays re-order beyond the point at which total inventory is depleted. Of course, these orders must be made up when new inventory items are received; these are called *back-orders*.

Suppose 'q' units are still ordered, but a portion of the order is used to fill back-orders.

This results in only 's' units being stored, that is

q - s is the quantity of back-orders'.

Waldheim

warned on writing to Pretoria

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—An African diplomat has warned that further correspondence between United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the South African Government on the future of SWA/Namibia may be seen as "unwitting collaboration" in South Africa's strategy.

Ethiopian delegate Alemayehu Seifu said his Government regarded the UN plan for supervising pre-independence elections in the territory as "a dead letter."

He told a meeting of the UN decolonisation committee yesterday that "any more correspondence between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the South African regime might very well be interpreted as collaboration, albeit unwittingly, in the dilatory strategy of Pretoria."

OPERATION

For almost two years the plan for the UN to shepherd Namibia to independence has been bounced between South Africa and UN headquarters.

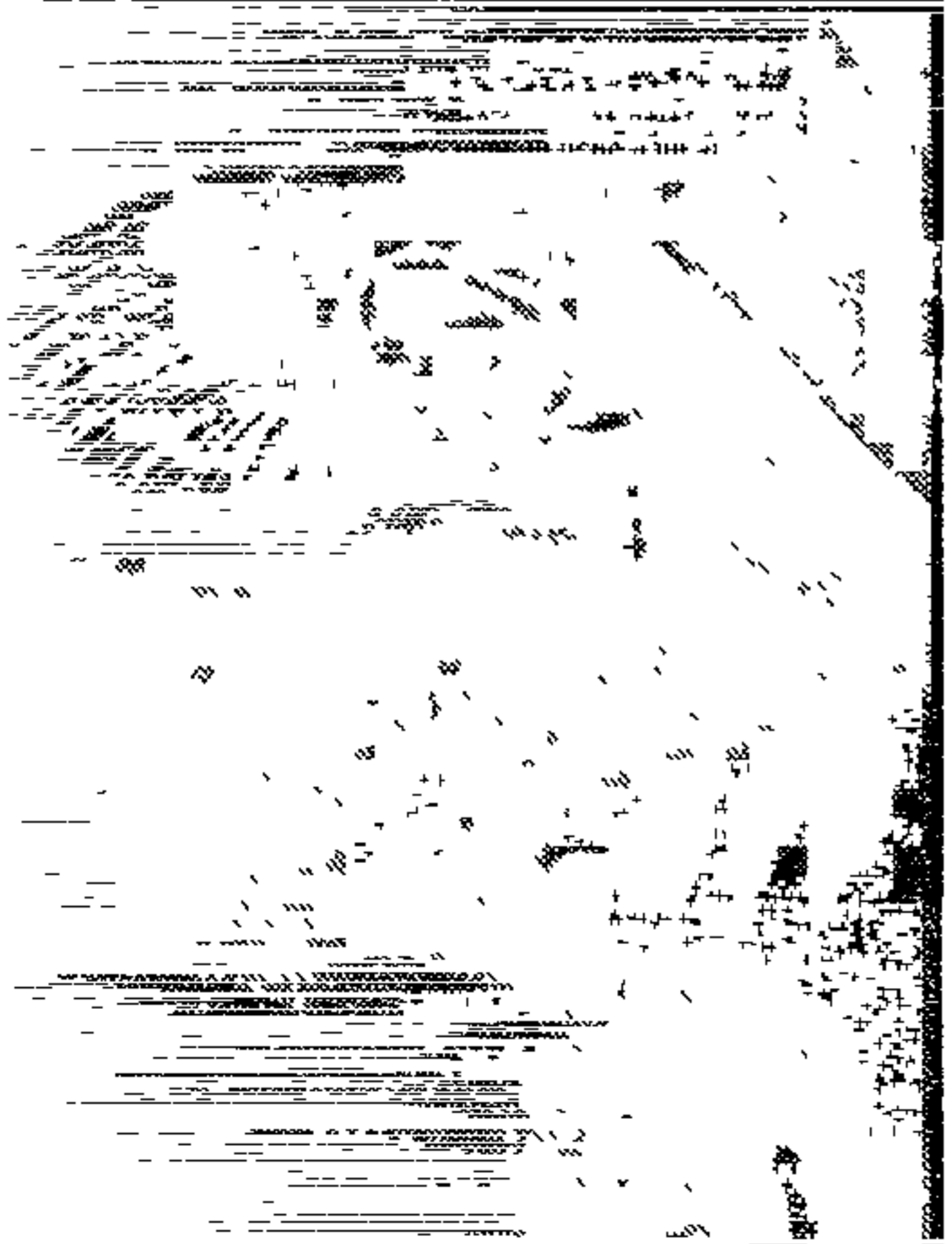
But the Government has yet to commit itself unequivocally to permit the operation.

The Ethiopian delegate said that without a real threat of punitive economic sanctions by the security council, it would be "naive" to expect the South African Government to go ahead with the plan.

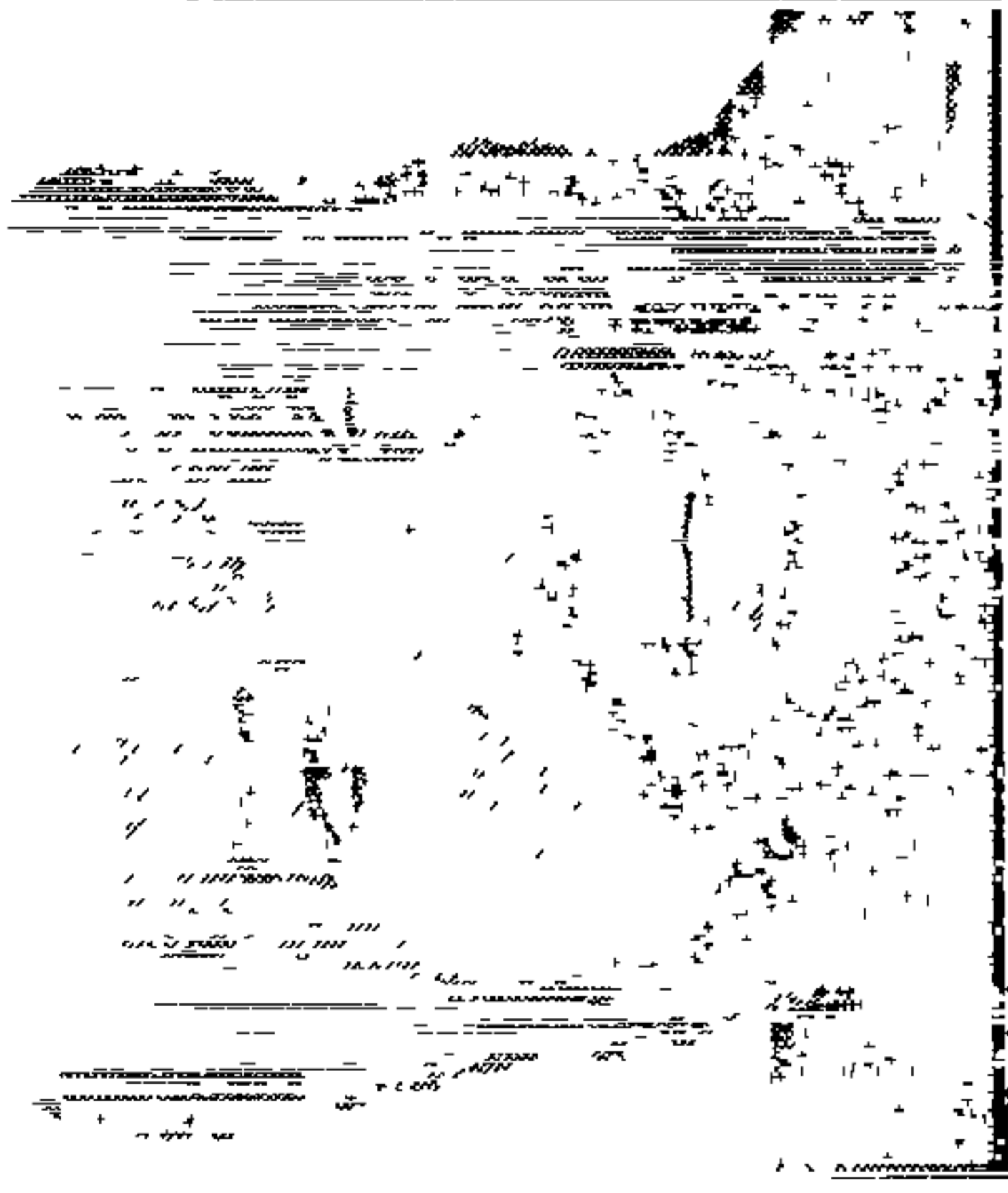
Mr Seifu said the South African Government would raise new issues and renege on agreed points "until its puppets in Windhoek are ready to declare formal independence unilaterally, at which time Pretoria could conveniently attempt to divest itself of any responsibility in the matter."

In terms of Security Council resolutions, the UN will not recognise any UDI.

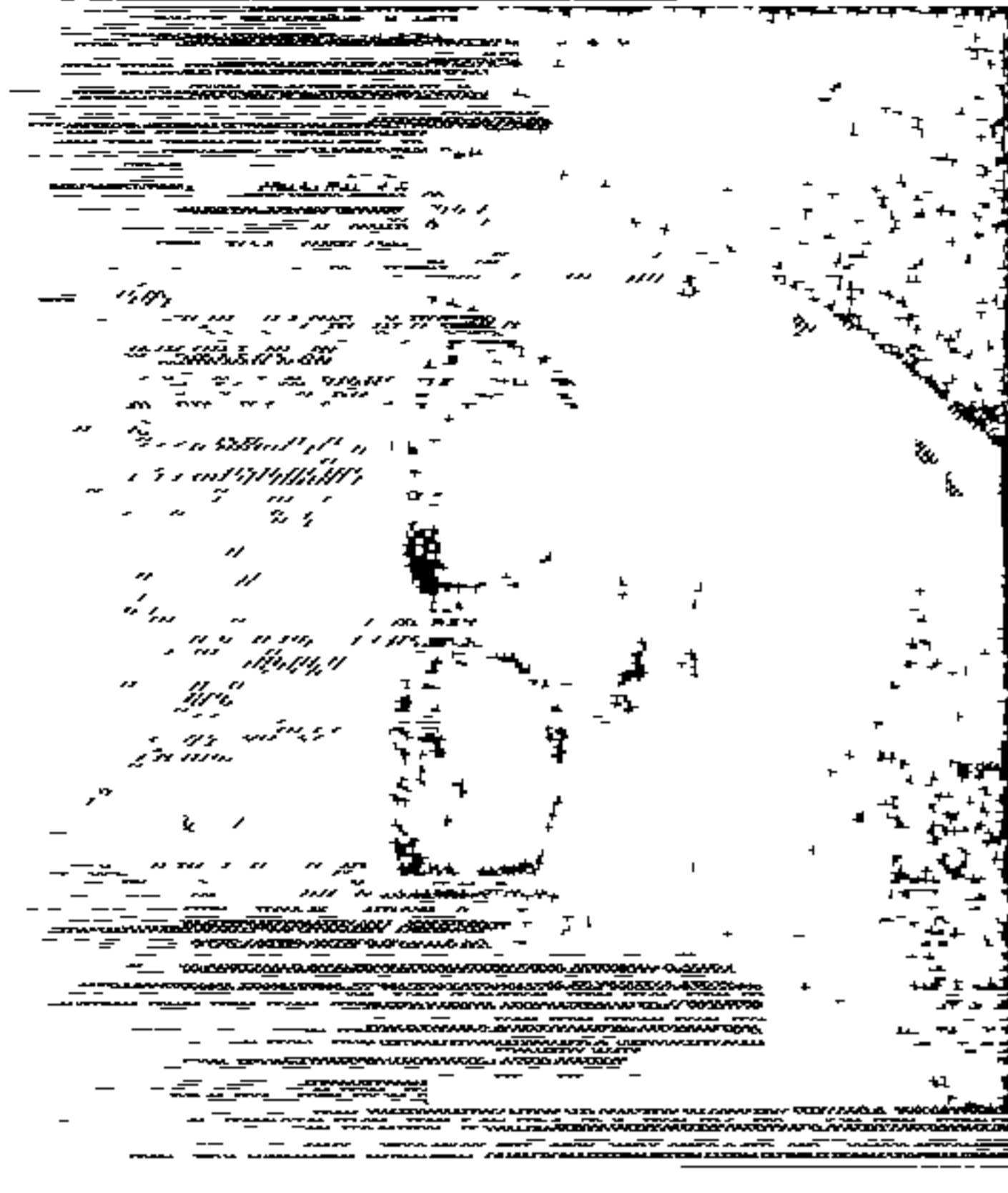
● See Pages 12/13.



DIRK MUDGE the status of a prime minister.



SAM NUJOMA Swapo's biggest millstone



DR GERRIT VILJOEN a year of apparent hiatus

From Page 12
clear victory over Swapo in an internationally-supervised election

"Not entirely through its own fault, the DTA has done little or nothing to prove itself since it came out on top of the '78 election," says one sage Windhoek observer. "Now it has to prove to the man out there in the bush that it is good for him, or it won't get his vote. He's not interested in ideologies and he's deeply suspicious of anything that looks like the government which has messed him around. He will have to be shown something concrete — more goats, more water, a better living, money — or he'll vote Swapo."

"How does Mudge think he can do that in a year or even two years," asks a visiting observer. "In better developed countries it takes five-year plans for the governments to spread their largesse down to grassroots level."

The DTA has other millstones around its multi-ethnic neck. The worst is that it is widely regarded as a South African stooge — a fatal label in an independence election. So it is vigorously trying to demonstrate its

own independence, even to the point of sharp disagreements with Pretoria, and can be expected to fully use the new powers delegated to the National Assembly.

Another is the cumbersome two-level structure of government, with second-tier governments beneath the National Assembly to safeguard the culturally precious interests of each of the 11 ethnic groups, such as schools and hospitals.

With the central government made up of representatives of political parties and ethnic groups, and carrying out some of the functions of ethnic governments as an agent, and with responsibilities still not clearly defined, the overlap of authority is mind-boggling.

A common assertion is that if a Damara buys a house in Windhoek then he and his plot fall under the control of the distant Damara ethnic authority. This may be apocryphal, but nobody will say so.

Yet another millstone is, still, apartheid. It has been largely eradicated but clings tenaciously in some quarters, like the white government schools, municipal swimming pools

and to a varying extent in hospitals ("We can't have 11 hospitals in Windhoek, one for every ethnic group").

As long as any of the second tier governments insist on such ethnic insularity to the detriment of any others, such anomalies will persist. And as long as they persist the DTA, for all its multiracialism, will be derided for being too weak to remove them and will carry the stigma of apartheid — also fatal in an independence election.

Image

Swapo's decks, on the other hand, are reasonably uncluttered for election action. Its biggest millstone, oddly, is its president, Mr Sam Nujoma. Dislike of the man personally for his obtuseness, arrogance and militancy is widespread and reputedly extends even to many die-hard Swapo supporters, though this is difficult to assess.

Swapo's image as a war machine and Nujoma's as a military leader have suffered severely from their recent thrashings by the South African Defence Force and from the ruptures within the guerrilla

hierarchy, like the defection last month of vice-president Mishake Muyongo.

But Swapo the party — the Christian democratic movement that has been struggling since the late 1950s for equal rights for non-whites, for an end to South African colonial rule, for independence — still carries huge clout.

Its power base lies among the Ovambo, who form 45 percent of the population, but precisely how many back it is impossible to gauge in the war situation that blankets their far north homeland. Certainly they must be many or Swapo guerrillas could not move with such ease there.

Respect for Swapo lies deep-rooted among many people who would never dream of using a gun. Few Southwesterners deny that it has supporters among the other ethnic groups even whites. Without even hardly trying it has a head start on the novice DTA.

It can lean on its long record of peaceful struggle, and to some extent on its effort through the barrel of the gun. Even excluding the communists, it can claim recognition

by the entire Third World, its old ally the UN, and much of the West.

For every reform that comes in SWA/Namibia, whoever by, Swapo claims credit, with some justification. For every step the DTA takes away from Pretoria or apartheid, Swapo says "Thank us, it would not happen if we did not exist."

More powerfully in Swapo's favour is the Zimbabwe Syndrome among its opponents: the psychological blow to them of the "radical" Mr Robert Mugabe's defeat of the moderate Bishop Muzorewa.

Links

It reveals, they say, that in an independence election many people will vote for anybody as long as it is against the "Establishment". Muzorewa was plainly "Establishment" with his links to Ian Smith, the security forces and Britain, and so is the DTA. Therefore, they fear, many people will vote against the DTA and not necessarily for Swapo.

For the same reason, the logic goes, the DTA can expect no help from

any fringe parties like the Namibia National Front, which might just be able to tip the balance if there is a hung vote.

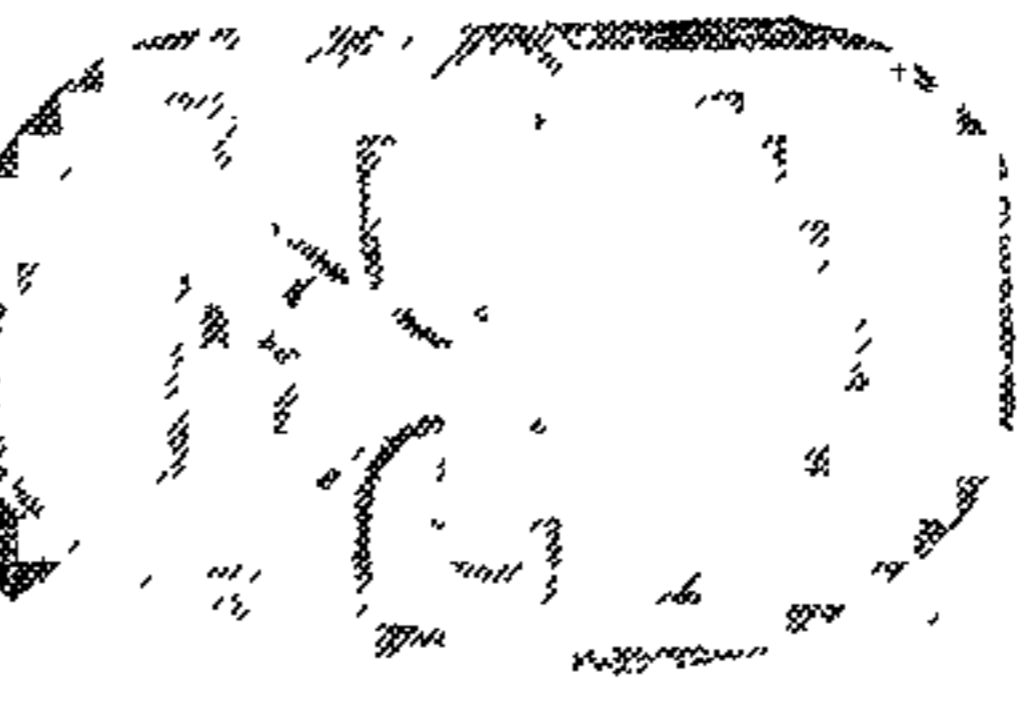
Against such odds an independence election within a year or so will be a high risk for the DTA, causing the widespread forecast in Windhoek that Pretoria will opt to delay agreement with the UN by prolonged argument over such detail as the composition of the UN supervisory group, the timed withdrawal of South African troops, policing the demilitarised zone and the monitoring of Swapo bases.

On the other hand the morale of Swapo's guerrilla force and its host Angola, is at a lower ebb than ever before, the propaganda value of its attack is being nullified by the growing acceptance internally and externally that it can never win by the gun, and the grapevine has it that Mr Nujoma himself does not want an election now because he is scared he might lose it.

Thus the coming year could well be the time for the DTA to strike at the polls. It will be a phenomenal gamble. But then, everything in Africa is.

May as Donna quits

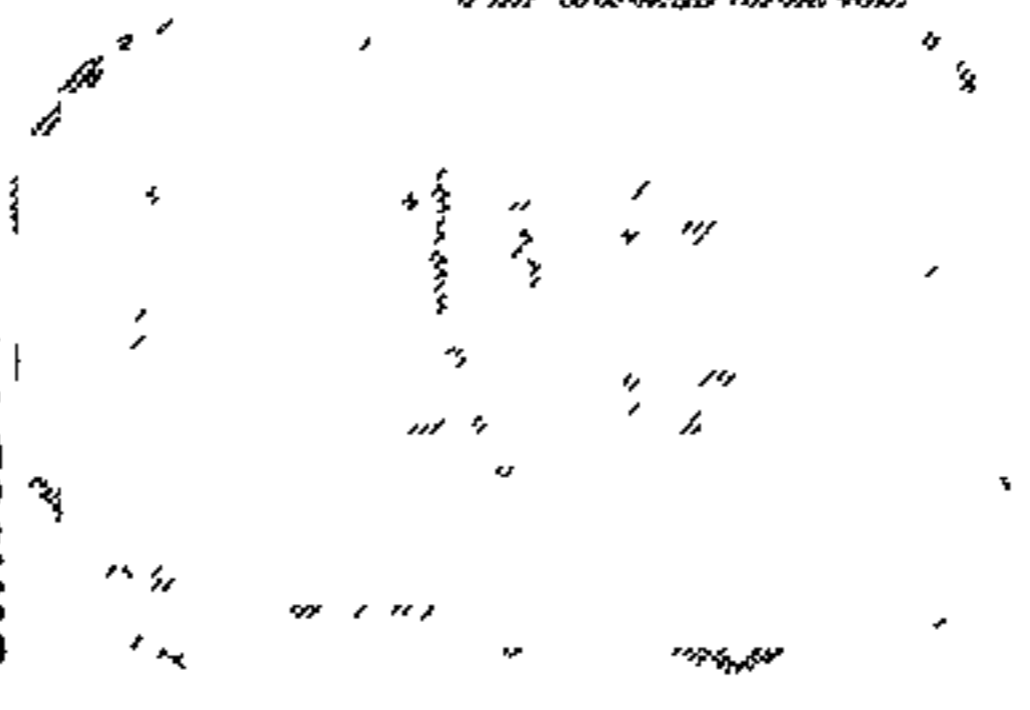
The resignation of Donna Wurzel, producer of SABC-TV's "Woman Today" programme, has been greeted with surprise and sorrow by leading South African women, reports SUE GARRETT and MOLLY HARDING.



JOHANNA RAATH — "What a loss!"



JOYCE WARING—"Don't resign. Go back."



MARGARET LESSING — "It's a great pity."

lems anyway.

DAPHNE HANSEN, president of Johannesburg branch of the National Council of Women: "I'm very sorry Donna's resigned. Her programmes have always been very well received. It's time SABC had women on their board. As far as I know they still haven't and we've been badgering them for years. Things that concern women should be on the screen, and we don't want men cutting them out. With a woman on the board they couldn't."

FREDA VAN ROOYEN, Kondek president: "It's really true she's resigned? Oh what a pity. She has had the only worth-

OHANNA RAATH, president of the powerful Vroue Federasie said: "She's a wonderful person. Her programmes were outstanding. What a loss for us women."

she was really outstanding. I don't believe you should ever resign, once you are out, you're powerless. Like Alisa (Tulloch) and Carole

"I've watched television all over the world, and Donna is top class." ROBERTA JOHNSTON, convenor of the Women's Legal Status Committee:

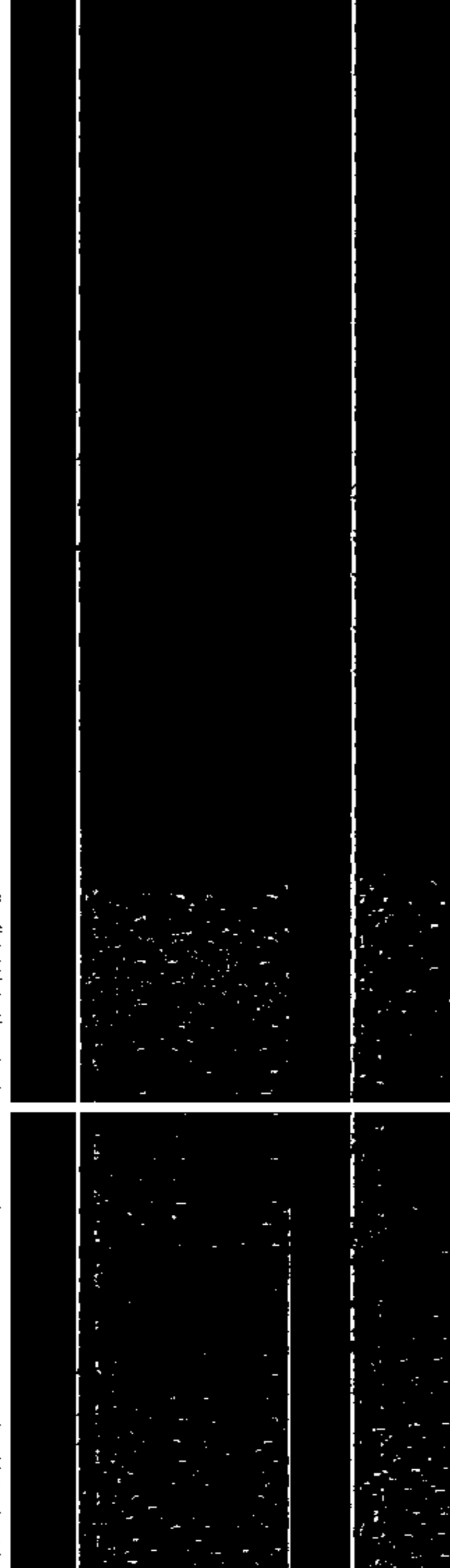
Whatever she has done has been with the utmost good taste and it has been almost invariably well-researched. I wouldn't hesitate to

MARGARET LESSING, consumer consultant: "It's a great pity she's resigned. I've always looked forward to her programmes. She made

level than just food and fashion. She has really meant a lot to women. We need her — we really need her. I'm personally going to advocate that women write to the SABC and to Donna and plead with her not to resign. Maybe if she realises her worth to women she'll reconsider."

SHARON LAIN, president elect of the Johannesburg branch of the Business and Professional Women's Club, said: "She was the first person to really concentrate on women's issues on television. Her serious and informative approach to our problems will be greatly missed."

Ms Lain's comment seemed to sum up what many other women who spoke to us felt. That Donna



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prominent businessman. "The longer the inaction, the more we stand to lose. The question now is not will Swapo win the election? It is what kind of Swapo rule will we get, reasonable or radical?"

The despondency stems from a year of apparent hiatus since Dr Gerrit Viljoen took over as Administrator-General from Mr Justice M T Steyn. Before that all was highly visible action and movement — first the Turnhalle Conference, the first real step out of 55 years of South African rule.

Then the arrival of Judge Teme Steyn and his hacking through the jungle of race legislation. Then startling sweetness and light between Pretoria and the UN and the presence in Windhoek of a flock of UN officials making ceasefire and transition plans. Then the December, 1978, internal general election when the DTA almost swept the board (and in which Swapo took no part). With this pace, euphoria and expectation ran high, except, perhaps, among Swapo supporters.

When the dealings with the UN were soured by deviousness at the UN early last year and later Judge Steyn was recalled (because politics was taunting him, or he was going too fast, or he was aggravating conservative whites), the sense of well-being dipped only slightly.

Changes

But after Dr Viljoen took over it declined steadily to its present low. It is unfair to blame him for this. He inherited the huge job of making Judge Steyn's slashing changes work, of putting the nuts and bolts and drive into the new machine so it would go without falling apart. An excellent administrator, he kept his profile low, rolled up his sleeves and got down to it — which is not the kind of drama that excites the public.

In his year he has accomplished much that is essential, but not commonly visible. Pretoria's apron strings have been systematically cut so that the territory can virtually run itself, except in matters such as foreign affairs and defence (though it now has a sizeable say in this too). Its civil service is all its own and is being steadily "Namibianised," with other races filling up to 80 percent of lower echelon posts in some departments and being trained for higher posts.

Fresh thrust is being given to various departments which showed signs of grinding slower in the general indecision, like water affairs, roads, health and agriculture. Finances are being taken over and reorganised.

Housing schemes are planned to cope with urban drift now that influx control has ended, including easy ownership for those who had paid rents for years under the old apartheid township laws. Employment bureaux will be set up — to find jobs for people, not to kick them out if they have no work. New laws barring race discrimination are being enforced, firmly.

Shift

Dr Viljoen's activities peaked in mid-1980 when he transferred many of his powers and duties to the hitherto toothless central government, the National Assembly created over a year before and dominated by the DTA.

This shift gave DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and his 12-man Council of Ministers virtually the status of a prime minister and Cabinet with internal autonomy — which instantly brought accusations from the UN and elsewhere of a drift to a SWA/Namibia UDI which, many warned, would wreck the chances of internationally recognised independence.

But the object is not to set things up for the DTA to grab independence unilaterally, although it hints with growing impatience of doing just that. Not yet anyway.

It is to give Mudge and his men the opportunity to demonstrate to the people that they are not merely in the saddle of power but that they can ride it too, to everybody's benefit.

Unless the DTA can do that they stand small chance of a convincingly

Fish boats told: Do not put to sea again

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Tied up fishing vessels at Walvis Bay may not be allowed to put out again this season

Fish factories at the once-flourishing port were told this week not to send out any boats until further notice

In an interview yesterday the secretary of the South West African Department of Economic Affairs Mr Piet Kruger, said the pelagic fishing season had been called to a temporary halt — nearly two months before time — because of a drastic fish scarcity off the coast

A decision on a possible permanent suspension of the season would be taken shortly. It was the first time the industry has faced a possible shortened season

Meanwhile about 40 000 tons of the 220 000 ton anchovy quota are still uncaught and some private boats have a shortfall of up to 1 000 tons

Mr Kruger said six research vessels fishing between Palgrove Point and the Kunene mouth had caught no anchovies and only undersized pilchards. Urgent measures were needed to give overfished resources a chance to recover

The chairman of the fish factories executive Mr John Besseling, refused to comment on the threat to end the season early. He said he would talk when it was official

Security Forces kill 73 Swapo in huge clean-up

14/8/85 STOR
(221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Forces in SWA/Namibia have claimed major successes, with 73 Swapo killed in the past two weeks, as a direct result of a wide-spread "clean-up" operation codenamed Sceptic in southern Angola

The Second in Command at SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said today that "operation Sceptic in southern Angola" had caused Swapo members to roam around leaderless in certain areas

The operation involved widespread mopping-up operations after the Security Force attack on Swapo's headquarters

In a statement today by

the chairman of the Ovambo Executive, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, it was announced that two children — one aged two and the other four — were burnt to death when the mine-protected vehicle of an Executive Council member, Mr D Shooya, hit a landmine late on Tuesday

Mr Shooya suffered light burns on one arm and a relative, Mrs Rulia Amunjela (25), is being treated for serious burns at Oshakati State Hospital

Brigadier Bosman said the 73 Swapo members had been killed in several separate incidents, including

● On July 30 a Swapo group walked into an "administrative" area of Security Forces. A firefight

ensued and eight Swapos were killed

● On August 4 a reconnaissance patrol spotted a group of Swapo in a temporary base. Other patrols in the area were called in and the base was attacked. Ten Swapo were shot dead in the four-minute firefight. Two other bodies were found later

● On Sunday a Security Force patrol walked into a would-be ambush and killed all 12 of the Swapo ambushers

● In follow-up actions following two earlier skirmishes a group of four and another group of nine insurgents were killed

No mention was made of any Security Force losses

SWA ²²¹
RDM 14/8/80
closes
fishing
season

By ANDRE VILJOEN
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's vitally important pelagic fishing industry ground to a halt yesterday with the premature closure of the fishing season.

The chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in a Press statement that the season was closed — nearly two months early — because of a general scarcity of mature pelagic fish.

The decision came as a shock to the industry, but it was not wholly unexpected, Mr John Besseling, chairman of the Fish Factories Executive in Walvis Bay, said yesterday.

He said more than 40 000 tons of anchovies, representing about 16% of the 1980 quota, were still uncaught. Last week, six research vessels fishing off the SWA coast between Palgrave Point and the Kunene River mouth, found no anchovies and only undersized pilchards.

Small boat owners and fishermen were worst hit by the shortened season, Mr Ben van Vuuren, secretary of the Fishermen's Union in Walvis Bay, said yesterday.

Certain private boat owners were up to 1 000 tons below their quota and some fishermen's annual earnings were a paltry R2 700. The anchovy shortfall represented a loss of R600 000 to fishermen.

Mr Van Vuuren said his union realised there were no fish, but said the season should rather have been suspended for two to three weeks.

"Foreign boats are still active and we are not there to keep an eye on them. Our pilchards may have moved south before we are allowed back and to the north a large Spanish fleet off Angola is catching tons of pilchards before they reach us."

Angolans flee Swapo terrorists

WINDHOEK — Angolan refugees crossing into Owambo in South West Africa claim conditions in southern Angola had become unbearable over the past two months as a result of a terror campaign by Swapo members against the local populace

According to a statement released by the South West African Ministers' Council, the refugees had charged that food supplies were being confiscated and destroyed by Swapo forces and that local inhabitants were assaulted or executed

Local inhabitants were also being abducted by terrorists and forced to undergo military training, to serve with either Swapo or government MPLA forces, the statement said

The refugees also claimed that essential foodstuffs were almost impossible to buy at local shops in southern Angola and that the town of Jandavale had been taken over by MPLA forces and was now occupied by Swapo elements

The Ministers' Council charged that the situation in southern Angola was worsening and called on the United Nations and "other responsible members" of the international community to condemn Swapo's terror deeds in the strongest possible terms

Because Swapo's logistical supplies had been destroyed during recent Security Force raids into Angola, the organisation was now making the local Angolan population pay for its losses, it said

While South West had succeeded in providing all of its inhabitants with food, Angola's own people were having to pay the price because of the "Swapo parasites in their presence"

"We wish to live in peace with our neighbours for the sake of the advancement of the citizens of both countries, but this is made impossible by the harbouring of Swapo murder gangs in Angola," the council stated — Sapa

221
RDM 15/8/80

SWA forces kill 73 Swapo men

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa have killed 73 Swapo insurgents in more than 15 separate contacts in the past fortnight, the second-in-command of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said yesterday.

He attributed the successes to an absence of leaders among the Swapo groups, the insurgents' lack of fighting spirit, and the aftermath of Operation Sceptic in June when more than 150 tons of Swapo equipment was captured in Angola.

Earlier this month the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, announced the deaths of two SWA soldiers in an explosion during an action against insurgents on August 4. Twelve guerrillas were killed that day.

Yesterday, Brig Bosman said information on four occasions from the local population in the SWA operational area in the past fortnight had led to the killing of nine guerrillas.

Nineteen guerrillas were shot dead after groups of two and three were found, apparently wandering aimlessly. In all cases they fled without fighting back, he said.

Another 12 guerrillas were killed, and weapons seized, on Sunday when a security forces reconnaissance patrol caught guerrillas off guard in their own ambush.

Two children were killed and two women seriously hurt when their vehicle detonated a landmine in north-western Owamboland on Tuesday. The vehicle belonged to a member of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Daniel Shooya.

FM 15/8/80
SWA/NAMIBIAN FISHING
Unmitigated disaster

~~Sea Fisheries~~ 221
The curtain comes down this week on the most disastrous season the SWA/Namibian fishing industry has experienced

Confronted with evidence that continuation of catching would plunge the inshore fishery into commercial extinction, the Division of Sea Fisheries in the territory decided to call a halt for the season

The yields have been appalling. About 80% of the permissible quota of 220 000 t of anchovy was landed, making about 45 000 t of fishmeal for the year

The canning programme has been nothing short of an unmitigated disaster. The industry opened the season with a licence to put 4 000 t of pilchards into the can, implying a pack of about 500 000 cartons (of 24 cans), including pet mince. This would have meant catching about 15 000 tons of raw pilchards

The actual outturn was raw fish landings of about 7 000 t of which barely 280 t was fit to can due to the preponderance of small pilchard. The canning pack is therefore a mere 35 000 cartons, well over 90% short of target

Total landings for 1980 may barely exceed 185 000 t at the final tally, compared

with a quota of 205 000 t, which was boosted at mid-season by a concession to catch an additional 70 000 t of anchovy between Luderitz and Dune Point while withdrawing the experimental quota of 30 000 t south of Luderitz

Last year, the previous worst in living memory, the industry landed 27 555 t of pilchard, 24 651 t of maasbanker (horse mackerel), 259 219 t of anchovy (which saved the industry from a negative cash flow situation) and 12 817 t of red-eye, a total of 324 242 t (414 466 tons in 1978)

The industry's collapse has dire implications. On the face of it, it seems that about 35 000 t of fishmeal is going to have to be imported at about R400/t — unless balanced feed manufacturers have a favourable stock position following last year's unexpectedly good yield when the combined fisheries of SA and SWA/Namibia yielded nearly 170 000 t — enough to permit exports of 20 000 t

Depending on the demand, it could mean a few million cartons of canned fish will have to be imported to provide "cheap" fish protein for the country's poor. Although cheaper than most cuts of red meat, white fish (hake, kingklip, etc) is still a good deal more expensive than canned fish, which may have to be imported at the equivalent of about R15 a carton

The decision to halt fishing altogether comes none too soon. According to official sources in Windhoek, the fishing effort that went into the hunting of anchovy was netting heavy tonnages of immature pilchards, whose presence in the area between Walvis Bay and Dune Point is an indication that the resources may be on the mend, although the scarcity of mature fish is alarming

In the intervening seven or eight months



**Fishing off SWA/Namibia .
pulling in too little**

before the opening of the 1981 season, SWA/Namibian fishery authorities will have to face some tough decisions. Tighter patrolling of the 13-mile offshore region, which foreign-going trawlers undertook at an international convention last year not to infringe, as well as an extensive research programme during the off-season, may provide the answer

Right now it is beginning to occur to more and more fishery scientists that if the pilchard resources are ever to be revived, a total ban on the catching of this species may be the only alternative. Having canned only 280 t this season, the industry may now be in a better position to appreciate the gravity of the situation

4 SADF men, 29 ^{SAPR} terrorists killed

16/8/66 221

Four members of the SA Defence Force had died in action against terrorists in the operational area, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

At the same time the South West African Territorial Force announced that 29 terrorists were killed in the same firefight

The members of the Defence Force who died in the fight were Corporal Daniel Johannes Deyzel (20) of Jeffrey's Bay, Lance-Corporal Avril Jewaskiewitz (19) of Uitenhage and Riflemen Christoffel Jacobus Mijburgh (20) of Port Elizabeth and Johan Calitz (20) of Bloemfontein.—Sapa.

Swapo factions eyeball to eyeball

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA.— A tense confrontation is developing between Swapo leaders in Zambia and heavily armed dissidents who are refusing to obey the leaders' orders.

The Zambian Government is anxiously watching the situation from the sidelines as the Swapo leaders try to avoid a shootout with the dissidents, according to reports.

The confrontation centres on the former Swapo vice-president Mr. Mishake Muyongo, who was expelled from the Swapo central committee last month.

He and other dissidents, mainly Caprivians, are said to be refusing to move from their homes and offices or to leave Zambia.

A Swapo spokesman, Mr. Hicapu Hamutenya, told The Times of Zambia that no action had yet been taken to expel the dissidents from their homes "because we don't want a shoot-out".

AVOID

He said Swapo was "taking measures" to avoid a confrontation with the dissidents on Zambian soil but he did not say what the measures were.

Mr. Hamutenya said the dissidents sent word to other Caprivians in Swapo camps in Zambia urging them to leave Swapo.

At least 15 Caprivians left the camps but the Zambian Government intervened and persuaded them to return.

Mr. Hamutenya said the situation now was tense. The dissident officials, he said, had been advised to leave Zambia.

The Times of Zambia reported that the Zambian Government had taken possession of documents showing there had been communication between the dissidents and the authorities in SWA/Namibia and Mr. Muyongo had been invited to return to the territory.

1981/80
STAR
'Murder by
landmine'
in SWA (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — An Owambo man and two women were killed in a landmine blast at the entrance to the man's kraal about eight km from the Angolan border at the weekend.

The incident, which happened in the Ongenga area, is being treated as "murder by landmine" because the device was planted on a private driveway and not a public road, an Owambo administration spokesman said.

Two unidentified women were injured in the explosion. No further details were known, he said.

The spokesman also confirmed that the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, was transferred by aircraft on Saturday to the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte for treatment of a thrombosis in the leg.

Pastor Ndjoba was admitted to hospital at Oshakati on Friday. His condition is described as "not serious."

Swapo dissidents in Lusaka expelled without 'justice'

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Although there is occasional disagreement among Swapo's leaders, they were united in expelling former vice-president Mishack Muyongo and two other dissidents from the central committee, according to Swapo sources here.

The decision to expel the dissidents from the committee was taken unanimously, but without the dissidents being present, the sources said.

They also said that although Mr Muyongo and the other dissidents were refusing to give up their homes and offices, their lives were not in danger.

NO GAMES

"Muyongo is still in town and he knows we are not trying to kill him," one Swapo official said. "He knows we don't play games and if we wanted to kill him he would have left the coun-

try long ago."

The official was commenting on a report in the government-controlled Times of Zambia that a tense situation was developing between the Swapo leaders and the heavily-armed dissidents, who were refusing to obey directives.

The official said Swapo could easily have allowed "revolutionary justice" to take its course. By this he said he meant the practice that had been used by Zanu (PF) in Zimbabwe and other guerilla organisations to eliminate unwanted members.

It involved sending a denounced member of the movement to a remote posting, where he would be quietly killed.

"That Shipanga and Mishake were expelled and that they are still alive today is evidence enough that we do not resort to these heavy-handed methods," the official said.

New Namibia alternative

With almost fitfulistic regularity, South Africa and the United Nations are about to resume their diplomatic duel over 830 000 sq km of half-empty desert and scrub called SWA/Namibia

In the Union Buildings in Pretoria, heads are now bent over the latest letter to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

It should reach him before the Security Council meets again next month. It is in response to his June letter said to be unusually palcatory on the thorny issue of a UN-supervised, general election, monitoring Swapo bases and where they will be; manning a demilitarised zone, and the withdrawal of South African forces

Given the history of stumbling and hypersensitivity in their negotiations so far, nobody sees this latest exchange as leading to any quick agreement, followed by elections with the moderate, multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance pitted against the militant and nationalist Swapo

Yet, ironically, the row that exploded between Pretoria and the UN in February last year could have opened the way for co-operation

By January last year the UN team which visited SWA/Namibia, headed by Mr Maritz Ahltsaari with Major-General Hannes Philippe as military adviser had com-

pleted a full and detailed programme for the transition from war to elections. It covered, among many things, the ceasefire, the hand-over to UN supervision, the phased withdrawal of South African forces — and the monitoring of Swapo bases in adjoining states, plus the dismantling and removal to distant camps of Swapo men inside the territory

Mr Ahltsaari reportedly intalled every page of this programme. Yet later he told African states there would be no monitoring of outside Swapo bases or disarming of guerrillas. And a letter went out over Dr Waldheim's signature saying much the same

Who was behind this is not known. Some UN sources point at Mr Ahltsaari, others Mr Don McHenry, now America's Ambassador to the UN. South Africa, naturally, blew up in anger. So did Dr Waldheim, reportedly, when he heard that his signature had somehow been misused by people with delegated authority

The explosions cleared the air. They probably account for Dr Wald-

heim's conciliatory June letter, and offer somewhat more hope than usual

Should the issue reach deadlock yet again, there is the real danger that an exasperated DTA might try to go it alone in a UDI

This would play right into Swapo's and Moscow's hands — with stepped-up war, vilification of South Africa and the menace of sanctions which, self-sufficient though it might regard itself, South Africa cannot afford

But there is another possible route out, now being increasingly debated in political and academic circles. It is the "African Option"

Since Zimbabwe's successful and, so far, stable transition to independence, the attitude of much of Black Africa, specifically the "Frontline States," has adjusted dramatically though not very visibly towards South Africa

From behind the rhetoric, the pulled-down statues and the nationalist slogans there has emerged a sharp new pragmatism

It is based on the reality that with colonial Rhodesia out of the way, Black Africa now abuts directly on to the entirely



Nurse with infant in SWA/Namibia... while politicians argue their future grows increasingly uncertain.

different problem that of independent South Africa

They realise that this is a powerhouse state that is too tough to crack with the familiar guerrilla tactics and which, if black Africa tried them, could sow havoc far and wide in the sub-continent

This new attitude became a virtual policy when frontline leaders met just after Mr Robert Mugabe won the Zimbabwe election and became himself a frontliner

Even the die-hard Dr Julius Nyerere admitted that his African socialism was a failure in his Tanzania as well as in Zambia, advised Mr Mugabe not to sink Zimbabwe's economy with socialism, and warned both Zimbabwe and Mozambique to

avoid confrontation with South Africa.

Since then Mozambique's President Machel has backtracked from extreme socialism and Mr Mugabe has bent over backwards to avoid scarring off skills and investment with an economic policy that is too radical

Botswana, always a free-enterprise state, has stated that its abhorrence of apartheid does not mean unfriendliness towards South Africa. Zambia has turned firmly to South Africa for help

All of these states want a quick and stable resolution of the SWA/Namibia issue, fearful that upheaval there will spread further. And, while they support Swapo, none of them is

very fond of its president, Mr Sam Nujoma

Some actively dislike him and are worried by his growing dependence on and control by Moscow

Therefore, say the think-tankers, the frontline states should exert their considerable pressure to force Nujoma to the talks table with the DTA and all the other SWA/Namibia parties in the manner of the Lancaster House talks on Rhodesia

But the initiative would have to come from them because it would have no credibility if proposed by Pretoria.

This would by-pass the Security Council but who, the scenario goes, would question that? Success by these states, as those by far the most affected

would be approved by the Organisation of African Unity and also the UN

The key to success lies chiefly with the frontline state already most involved* Angola. The word comes with increasing volume from Luanda that after five years of civil war, the MPLA regime is desperate for peace so as to rebuild its shattered economy and get rid of, or at least drastically reduce, Moscow's grip and the Cuban presence

As a quid pro quo for forcing Swapo, whose prime host is Angola, into a ceasefire and then elections, the MPLA could expect the help of the Western, FIVE and even South Africa in forcing the rebel Unita movement, which dominates half the country, to the conference table

Unita would probably agree, the argument goes, because clearly neither side can win the civil war

Unconfirmable reports suggest that there are already moves in this direction and that channels of communication exist vividly between Pretoria and Luanda

Now is the time for Pretoria, the West and the frontline states to act fast and positively in his alternative direction to the hitherto sterile Security Council

By next year it could be too late, with the Russian presence in Angola so great it would be impossible to whittle down.

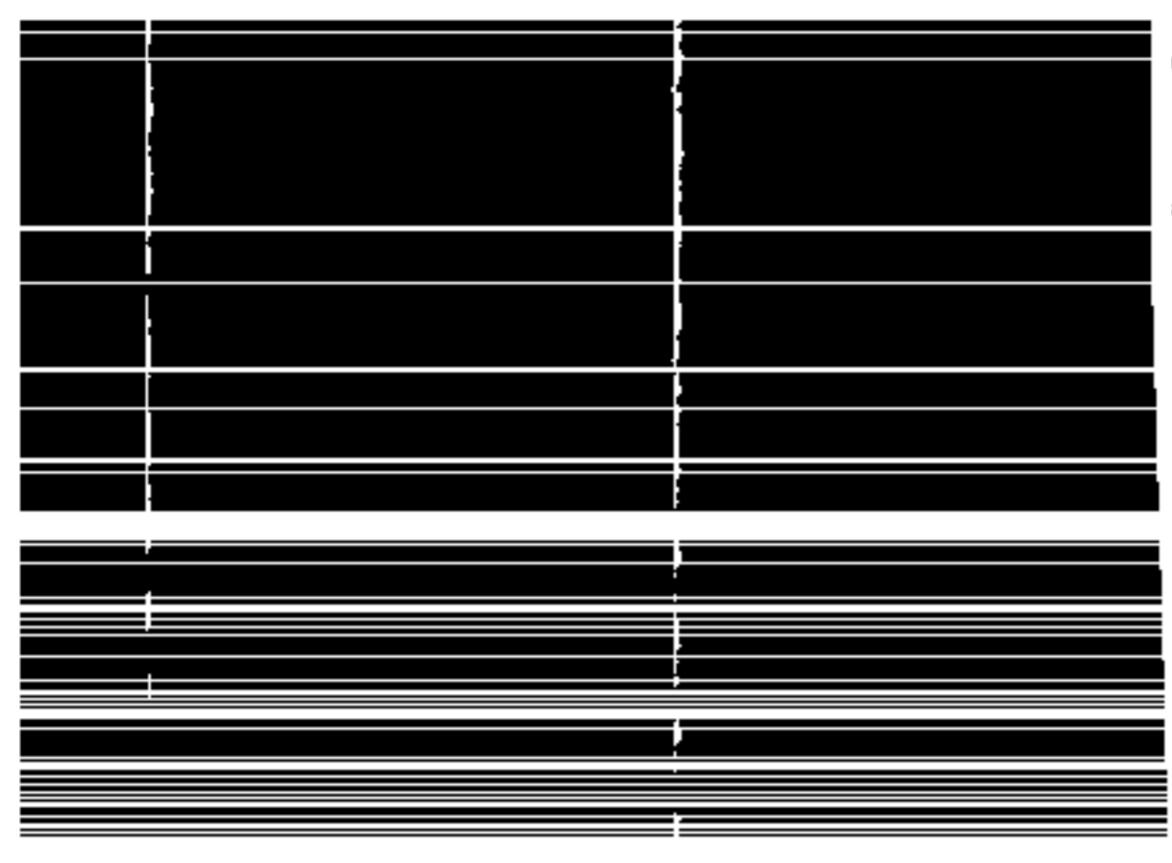
~~STAR~~
~~20/8/80~~
Ex-Swapo man must quit UN job

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOUK — Swapo insists that its former central committee member, Mr Lemmy Matengu, leave his post as a lecturer at the UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN), the institute's director said this week.

UNIN director Mr Hage Geingob said Mr Matengu's contract had expired and required renewal with Swapo approval.

"If you don't behave according to Swapo policies, Swapo has the right to withdraw you from the institute," he said. Mr Matengu was one of three dissidents expelled from the Swapo central committee.



BACKGROUND Swapo has 83 pc support, and SA is aware of it — SPY

SAK
21-21

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa's national intelligence service this year gives Swapo 83 percent of the voter support in SWA/Namibia.

The New Statesman magazine, which publishes this figure today says it will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

But its source former Boss spy and foreign affairs official Ivan Himmelhoch, says it could force South Africa to make big concessions to the five power Western contact group in the next few

months.

Alternatively, it could lead Pretoria to dig in its heels during the negotiations exercise which, the New Statesman says, is being used by the South Africans to buy more time.

Himmelhoch, who left Boss because he was disillusioned and then quit South Africa last June to avoid military call-up, says he found he could not beat the apartheid system in the Department of

Foreign Affairs

He describes one bizarre attempt to gain favourable publicity in New Zealand. The Department of Information sent the South African Consul General in Wellington a batch of letters singing the praises of life in the Republic.

These were passed on to a letter writing circle whose individual members wrote to their local newspapers.

Last year the Consul

General, Mr P R Landholt returned a collection of newspaper clippings to illustrate the effectiveness of the campaign.

The New Statesman lists three incidents that caused the 29-year-old Himmelhoch to leave foreign affairs.

He was unable to get a copy of a book by Zimbabwe Information Minister Mr Nathan Shamiso in because it was banned. He needed the

book for his official work.

The canteen at the department's headquarters had to be declared an "interracial restaurant" to allow a coloured colleague to eat there. Even now that official was not allowed to drink with his colleagues.

During a lecture on the Mixed Marriages Act, foreign affairs staff were carefully taught how to spot white looking coloureds. It was suggested, for example, that the

election result surprised the Information Department but not the Foreign Affairs Department, says Himmelhoch who worked on the Zimbabwe desk. The South African public had been ill prepared for the outcome and foreign affairs was wrongly blamed for this.

Today the main concern in Pretoria, he said, was that the PF coalition would assuage There is a preference for Mr Mugabe

because Mr Nkomo still carried the "Moscow-backed" label.

Himmelhoch described secret arrangements to set up emergency reception centres in the Northern Transvaal to cope with a white exodus from Rhodesia.

The South African authorities feared that if these plans, which involved the use of several large farms leaked out, it might cause a stampede.

Himmelhoch also

referred to the "Moscow-backed" label.

Himmelhoch described secret arrangements to set up emergency reception centres in the Northern Transvaal to cope with a white exodus from Rhodesia.

The South African authorities feared that if these plans, which involved the use of several large farms leaked out, it might cause a stampede.

Himmelhoch also

tion would have offended the Arabs, vital to South Africa's oil buying operations.

But there was strong feeling in Government circles against letting wealthy Arabs buy up property in South Africa.

While he admits that he was only a junior official, Himmelhoch said he kept abreast of these questions through the daily department briefing notes called "trips".

He had also read about sensitive issues, not mentioned for his eyes, when officials left files or documents lying about



Swapo death toll is 1 091 this year

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed more than 1 000 Swapo members this year in the bush war on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border.

South West African Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced today that 15 more Swapo men had been killed in follow-up operations in the border area since the weekend.

These Swapo losses bring the total to 1 091. This figure includes 15 men of doubtful identity killed in a security force strike at a Swapo transit camp in the southern Angolan town of Chitudo last month.

Weekly figures released by military authorities show that at least half of Swapo toll this year has been since the beginning of June.

Security forces inflicted heavy losses — at least 380 deaths — on Swapo in operation "Smokeshell," and the follow-up, code-named "Sceptic" in southern Angola in June.

Today's statement said security forces had continued follow-up operations since the skirmish last week in which 29 Swapo members and four South African soldiers were killed.

It is suspected that the 15 killed in the follow-up were part of a group of 70 who fled after making contact with security forces last week.

Viljoen hints at Africa solution for ^{THE} SWA

221

23/8/80

DURBAN — If sufficient progress were not made towards a South African / UN settlement in South West Africa, the solution to the conflict situation there might lie in discussion between this country and other African states without the UN, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, said in Durban last night.

Dr Viljoen spoke at the inaugural dinner of Africa 2000, an organisation based in Durban, "with no political ties or aspirations which aims for a peaceful

and prosperous Africa by the year 2000"

He said the answer to the SWA/Namibia question might be in negotiations with those African states "with the most direct interest in a resolution of the conflict situation."

Dr Viljoen added: "I am sure there would be a bigger chance of success in working out our differences if not with the UN, with fellow Africans who, like we, have a direct stake in settlement."

He appealed to Africa 2000 to support the territory in establishing schooling facilities, not only for children but to increase adult literacy for medical and nursing facilities and to help with community development and expansion in small industry.

However, he said, the country was not totally dependent on South Africa and of its annual budget, R520-million was generated by internal revenue with only R40-million coming from South Africa

SWA restaurateur loses in court

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25/8/84
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The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court today dismissed an application by Windhoek's "apartheid" restaurateur, Mr Jan van den Berg, to have declared null and void a letter served on him in terms of anti-discrimination legislation.

The Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, said in judgment today he doubted whether the action had been urgent, but he had treated it as such because the respondent, the Secretary for Economic Affairs, had indicated he was not going to lodge any statements with the court.

Judge Badenhorst said

he would not agree with the applicant's legal representative that the fines provided for in the anti-discrimination legislation were "draconic" or "cruel"

This was so "especially when one considers that no provision is made in terms of the legislation for a prison sentence," said the judge.

Judge Badenhorst said that when he looked at the penalty clauses they indicated to him the tolerance and indulgence of the legislator "who knows well that the changes made in the territory recently in such short time would be accepted with the utmost sluggishness by some, and there may be others who did not want to accept them."

He disagreed that the Secretary for Economic Affairs had been under any obligation to produce the information on which he based his suspicion that Mr van der Berg might have been running his business contrary to the legislation.

Judge Badenhorst said that in view of the fact that Mr van den Berg had said in a statement before court that he did not know of any way in which he was contravening the legislation, it would have been easy for him to sign a short statement — as required by the Secretary for Economic Affairs — to that effect.

Judge Badenhorst granted an application for leave to appeal, on a date to be agreed upon by the Registrar.

Letters allege strife in Swapo

26/8/80
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'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The South West African Council of Ministers has sent letters to Amnesty International and the International Red Cross expressing concern for the safety of people in Swapo camps in Zambia where the council says fighting has broken out.

The letters signed by the chairman of the council, Mr Dirk Mudge, were sent on Friday to the Secretary-General of Amnesty International and the

president of the International Red Cross.

They pointed out that since the expulsion of former Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, on July 23, serious fighting had broken out in Swapo camps in the south west of Zambia.

"As a result of this development, there is great concern in Namibia for the safety of all those presently in the camps, as it is considered that nearly all of them are Namibians."

the letters said.

The council said the concern was "heightened" after at least 50 "Namibians" who recently deserted from the camps were being detained in Zambia.

"They are being detained against their will by the local Zambian authorities, some of them after being handed over by the Botswana authorities."

"They are not being granted the opportunity of exercising their rightful option of returning to Namibia," the letter

said.

The council asked the two organisations to use their influence to alleviate the suffering of "those Namibians" concerned and to secure the release of those presently "unlawfully" detained in Zambia.

They pointed out that the Administrator General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had created the opportunity for "Swapo fighters" who wished to return peacefully by making use of amnesty provisions.

White reserve plan on agenda

221
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26/8/82

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — At its congress starting in Windhoek today, the National Party of South West Africa is to discuss the creation of a white "trust area" or homeland in the territory

The congress — coming at a crucial time for the party, before November's white ethnic election — will be opened by the leader of the party in SWA and chairman of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis

It will probably be the last time this veteran politician will perform the function

He is not standing in the November election and is expected to announce his retirement from politics soon afterwards

A large group of delegates from all over SWA are expected to attend the congress

If the NP loses the election to Mr Dirk Mudge's Republikeinse Party which belongs to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, it could fade out of existence in SWA.

If, however, the NP retained control of the white Legislative Assembly, it could make it very difficult for Mr Mudge to implement what the Nationalists consider his "liberal" DTA

policies

The discussion of the white "trust" area is one of the draft resolutions on the congress agenda, and if adopted will draw NP policy in SWA close to that of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the territory

But there is another resolution from a different source calling for all areas to be opened to all groups, if each group cannot have its own area

If the party opts for this resolution, it will close the gap between its policy and that of the Republikeinse Party and the DTA

Other draft resolutions include one expressing disapproval of the forced opening of public amenities and a request for the Administrator-General not to continue "forced integration"

The official use of the name "Namibia" will also be discussed

The National Party will also consider changing its name, since many members do not want to be associated with what they see as the "Botha-dominated" NP in SWA

Meanwhile the National Assembly starts its third sitting of the year today

STAR 27/8/80
70 pupils
abducted
by Swapo

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces are tracking a group of 10 Swapo who abducted about 70 school-children from their hostels at Ombalantu, about 15 km south of the SVA/Namibia-Angola border on Monday.

The secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, said today it was not yet known whether the pupils had crossed into Angola.

"It appears at this stage as though some of the children escaped during the night," he said.

Mr Oosthuizen said he expected more information later today on where the children were being taken.

27/8/80 SWA
**SWA army
for all
races soon** (22)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian black and brown citizens between the ages of 16 and 25 will soon have to register as part of a move to create a compulsory national service system in the territory, according to a motion to be debated in the National Assembly here today.

The motion calls on the Administrator General to promulgate legislation which will extend national service to all races. At present it applies only to whites.

Retreat on
SWA 27/8/80
'homeland'

concept (21)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Party has opted for a watered-down homeland concept by claiming an exclusive say over "traditional white land ownership."

The party congress rejected a call for a white trust area to be created. It accepted an amendment to a request for clarification on whether the party stood for a homeland policy for each ethnic group in the territory or whether property ownership throughout the territory should be open to all races.

The amendment said the congress should express itself in clearest terms about "discrimination" against whites.

Offer to host talks on SWA

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has suggested that his country act as host for a conference that would bring South Africa and its adversary, Swapo, together for the first time.

Such a conference would be similar to the Lancaster House talks in London last year that produced a formula for Zimbabwe's independence.

The suggestion came in an interview Mr Mugabe granted to John Burns of The New York Times.

Burns quotes Mr Mugabe as saying "We would be happy to host that conference and we would be happy for South Africa to come."

PROGRESS

The Prime Minister added that if it was necessary he would meet South Africa's Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, to smooth the way.

Mr Mugabe who meets President Carter in Washington today told The New York Times that he wanted to hear from Mr Carter what steps the US Government had in mind to speed up progress towards black majority rule in SWA/Namibia and to end apartheid in South Africa.

He said: "It is in the interests of our region, and in the interests of Zimbabwe, that we have a peaceful South Africa

Mugabe urges United Nations aid for Swapo, PAC and ANOC

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday urged the world community to help the liberation movements of South Africa.

In his first speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations since he spoke here as a Marxist resistance fighter in 1978 Mr Mugabe also pledged his Government's allegiance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and said he recognised the Polisario as the new state of western Sahara.

Zimbabwe was admitted as the 153rd member state of the United Nations on Monday.

The world body applauded Mr Mugabe when he recalled the determination of the Government of former prime minister Ian Smith to never allow majority rule.

and the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa.

In a speech that clearly identified him with the Third World, Mr Mugabe also gave "the friends of Zimbabwe" to those nations which gave support to "the liberation struggle".

He paid special tribute to Britain for having convened the Lancaster House talks after having supported the "minority white regime". "We join hands with her in recognition and friendship," he said.

At a Press conference at the United Nations later, Mr Mugabe said his Government would work through the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to assist Swapo in Namibia.

He said that, during his talks with President Carter in Washington today he would urge the United States to bring pressure to bear on South Africa to assist in the "total liberation" of southern Africa.

But he added that maintaining dialogue with South Africa was important.

He scoffed at a criticism that suggested his country's stability had been threatened by the charges brought against his former Minister of Education, Mr Edgar Moyo. He said the army was loyal to his Government.

Mr Mugabe will receive 400 leading American representatives at a reception at the House today.

The reception, hosted by President Jimmy Carter, has been a landmark addition to the Zimbabwean leader's crowded Washington programme.

Mr Mugabe will be the guest of honour today at a lunch hosted by the Secretary of State, Senator Edmund Muskie.

Then he will go to the capital for a meeting with members of the Congressional Black Caucus. He may meet independent presidential candidate John Anderson who is due to meet members of the black caucus

Mr Mugabe, visiting to lecture in the area we understand to be a national community to give aid to Swapo, and to give increased support to the African National Congress.

He said that in our interest the Namibia is independent.

Swapo, President Mr Namujona will address an international conference in Paris next month when the movement has called to secure support for a fresh and more aggressive campaign against South African control over SWA/Namibia.

A Swapo statement said the three day conference would start on September 11 and among those attending would be foreign ministers, and senior representatives of black African and other countries.

United States' come to power of veto against the wishes of the entire international community," he said.

have 45 minutes with the President—a meeting that will be dominated by discussion of Zimbabwe's great need for additional foreign aid.



31 BATTALION — the Bushman battalion based at Omega in the Western Caprivi — is probably the most unusual infantry unit in any army in the world

It's unique because of the Bushman's transition from a nomadic hunter to a 20th Century infantryman. The process is turning these tough little men with slit eyes and strange click-clack language not into parade ground soldiers but professional fighters with a kill ratio of 40 to 1.

Apart from their training as fighters they have an inherent motivation for hunting down and killing Swapo terrorists. For centuries Bushmen were hunted and regarded as vermin by the stronger black tribes in South West Africa and southern Angola. They were killed or captured and enslaved. Bushman folklore ensures that they generations never forget it.

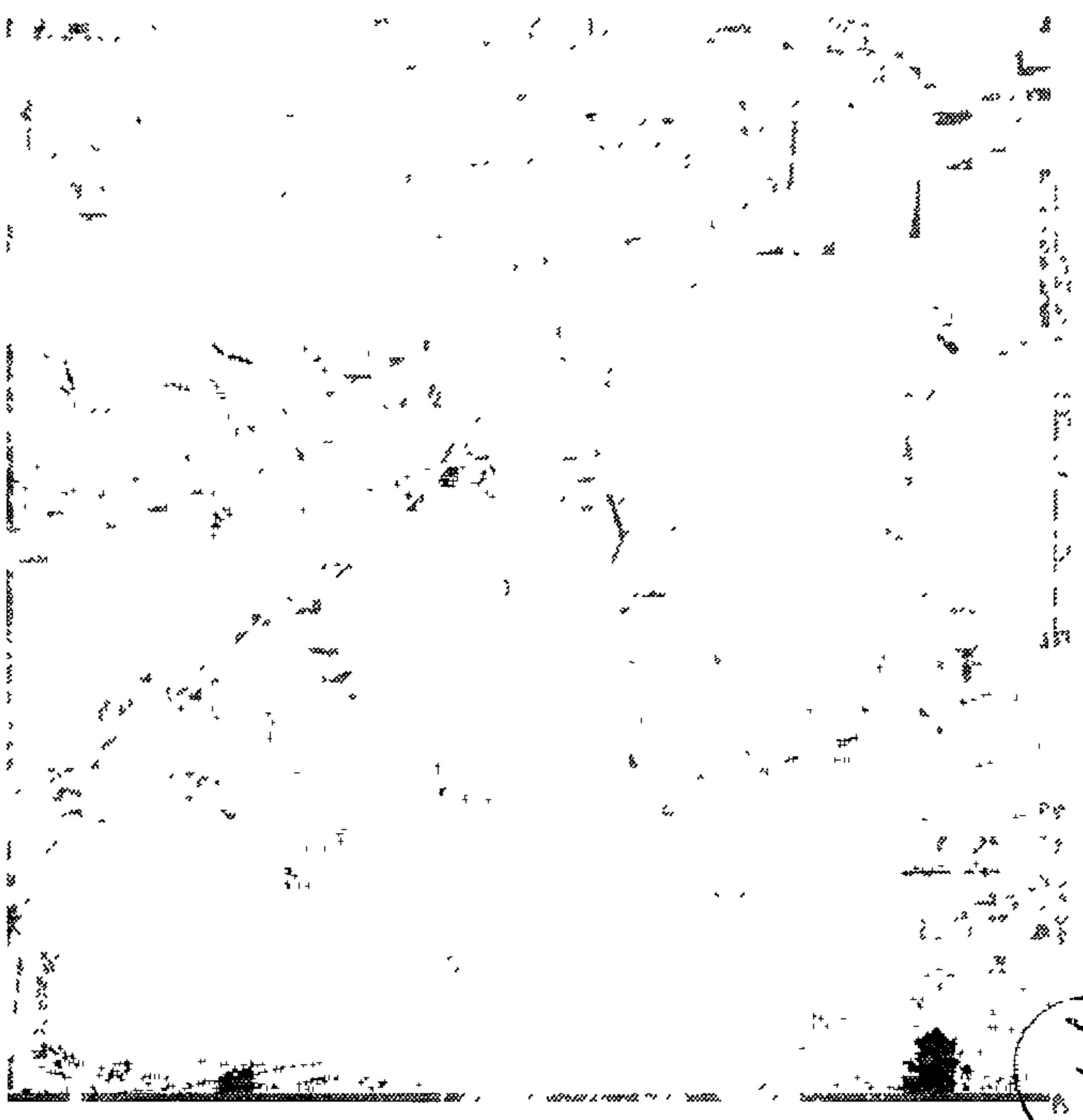
Their extraordinary training base at Omega, near the Angola border, must be one of the most beautiful military camps ever established by the Defence Force. Designed to blend with the environment, the base has the appearance of a safari camp with rustic log-cabin bungalows set among trim lawns with indigenous trees providing dappled shade.

A tent village inside the perimeter houses the

THE Bushman is being transformed from a nomadic bow-and-arrow hunter into a modern professional anti-terrorist fighter. Mercury Defence Correspondent GERRI STRAUSS, who recently toured the operational areas, describes the process.

The Little

men the Whites



Bushmen's families — 750 women, 1 400 children and about 250 other dependants — who are all fed on K1 military rations.

It is here that 31 Battalion's commanding officer, Commandant Pieter Hall, directs the training of raw Bushmen in their primary task of making contact with the enemy and killing him.

It is a remarkable achievement because these troopers are completely illiterate. Recruited from two different tribes they do not even understand each other's dialects so communication is a problem. It has been solved by making the training language Afrikaans which they learn from their white instructors and which their children are taught in the primary

school at the base.

Because of the language problem training has to be highly practical. The troopers have to memorise everything so their training in modern anti-terrorist tactics takes longer, but once they have mastered a thing they never forget it.

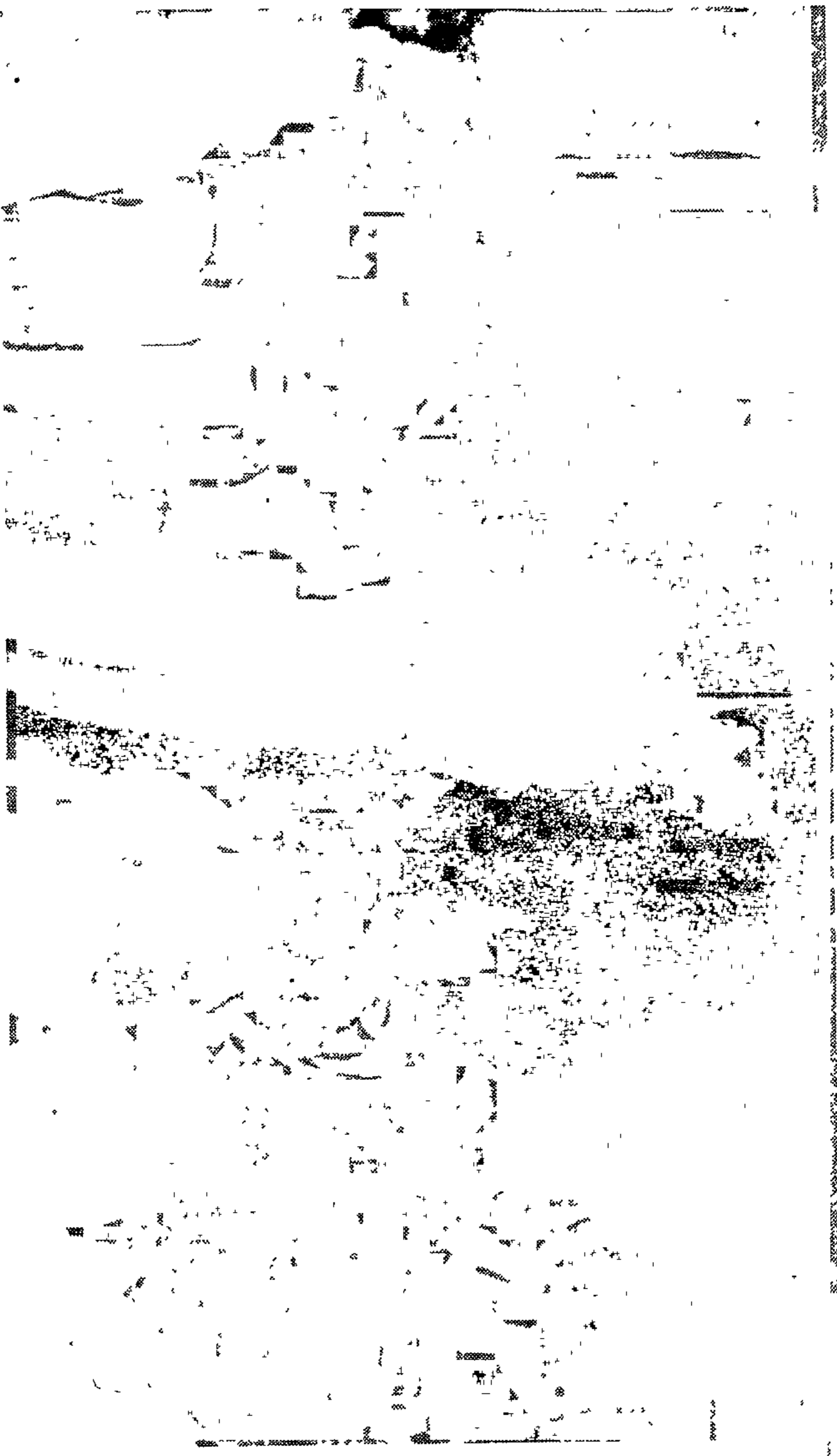
Commandant Hall says they are good marksmen with the R1 but in the beginning they tend to shoot high — a throwback to their bow-and-arrow days when it was necessary to aim high to compensate for the arrow's curved flight.

They can't read range settings on a mortar but they are excellent mortar-men. At first they are awe-struck by the devastating effects of mortar bombs but they quickly master the technique and develop an expertise of their own in estimating range by eye.

The Bushmen of 31 Battalion are no joke to Swapo

To next page

Wm 28/8/80



IN the pictures: Far left: A deadly combination — a Bushman trooper and a modern light machinegun. Centre: Bushmen trackers can follow a track without bending down. Left: Under the Defence Force's civic action programme, national servicemen teach 31 Battalion's children the three Rs.

Look up to...

From Page 16

Bushmen have phenomenal eyesight. In spite of every effort to conceal and confuse a track, a good tracker can quickly sort out a maze of imprints and identify a stranger from a single footprint. He can go on tracking quite comfortably for more than 50km a day. Even in featureless terrain a Bushman is never lost and he can survive off the land.

They are exceedingly proud of their tracking prowess. I asked a tracker to squat on his haunches and point to an imaginary track so that I could take a photograph. He refused. It was an insult to his ability. A skilled tracker, he explained, did not have to bend down, he could quite easily follow a track standing.

Commandant Hall said it was unnecessary to shatter the myth that all Bushmen are born

trackers

'Many are excellent, others are mediocre and many can't track at all. We have found that a white trooper, trained by a Bushman and applying scientific knowledge to their skills, becomes a far better tracker,' he said.

When they have completed their training at Omega the Bushmen units are deployed to other units throughout the operational area as fully-fledged Permanent Force soldiers, enjoying equal pay and privileges with whites.

At one forward base I asked some white troops how they had reacted to their Bushman unit.

'At first we used to joke that they had run out of poison and were being integrated with us so they could dip their arrows into our stew.'

But after seeing them in action we accepted — and welcomed — them. We respect them.

Commandant Hall ensures that the young sons of Bushmen soldiers are sent into the bush for four or five days every month to learn bushcraft, survival, folklore and other traditional lore.

He is also responsible for implementing a comprehensive civic action programme to raise the living standards of his soldiers and their families.

From white national servicemen teachers at the primary school children receive school up to Standard 4 in the three Rs. Women and children learn personal environmental hygiene.

But the biggest problem, say the two Medical Service nursing sisters at Omega, is to convince them that although germs cannot be seen, exist

6/11/80

STAR 28/8/80
**Pupils escape
from Swapo** (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — About 17
of the 70 Ovambo school-
children who were abduc-
ted by Swapo from the
Ombalantu Junior Sec-
ondary School on Monday
have escaped and returned
to the school.

The secretary for the
Ovambo Administration,
Mr Daan Oosthuizen, con-
firmed this today and
said that the police investi-
gation into the matter was
continuing.

Follow-up operations by
security forces are also
still under way, it is un-
derstood.

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C + J
see ante
planned movement

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multiples = 1/2

Viljoen defused the 'broedertwis'

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Dr Gerrit Viljoen has been elevated to the South African cabinet only a year after being sent to SWA/Namibia as Administrator-General to defuse the fury of white right-wingers kicking against le-

gislation abolishing racial discrimination.
 In that time he has almost taken the territory by the scruff of its neck and pushed through controversial constitutional and other measures as the territory moves closer towards independence.
 He has also taken the

heat out of the "broedertwis" which raged between the whites of Aktur and the DTA.
 Although his achievements have been lauded by most, the mainly black nationalist groups here feel his term of office did not produce much to write home

about.
 "Dr Gerrit Viljoen's position in South African society is certainly above reproach. It is hard to think of an Administrator-General who could have been more authoritative," said top Swanu politician and academic Dr Zedekia

Ngavipue.
 "He has also succeeded in discharging the task stipulated in his mandate swastikas have virtually ceased to appear, the WWB (Wit Weerstandsbeweging) seems to be a phenomenon of the past, and Aktur has returned to the National Assembly.

"Yet it remains to be seen whether this role of an interim governor which Dr Viljoen has been forced to play could easily be exchanged with that of a terminal governor (in the decolonisation sense), capable of reaching the heart of the African guerilla"

During his period of office in the territory Dr Viljoen's approach of low-key consultation and lending an earnest ear to the problems of the country's citizens won him the respect of almost all the politicians and other people who dealt with him
 He has said he spent more than half his time on people from the left-wing spectrum of the political arena
 "One thing I could not achieve was for the people on the left to participate

He sees the major outstanding task for SWA/Namibia as the development of "a national strategy for Ovambo — a South West strategy with the focus on Ovambo to real-ly introduce developments to the benefit of the Ovambo people"
 Dr Viljoen's departure will be a loss for SWA/Namibia, says the chairman of both the DTA and the Council of Ministers, Dr Dirk Mudge.
 "During his time here he completed an almost superhuman task," said Mr Mudge

UK Press greets reshuffle

The Star Bureau and Sapa
LONDON — The South African Cabinet reshuffle won generally favourable reaction in the British Press with most newspapers expressing the view that it would boost the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's, reform plans
 But the appointment of Mr Marais Steyn as South Africa's new Ambassador in London came in for some critical comment

The conservative Daily Telegraph highlighted Mr Steyn's appointment in its story on the reshuffle under the headline "South Africa picks hardliner as envoy in London"
 The Telegraph, like most other newspapers, noted that Mr Steyn had come under fire in his Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs portfolio for his handling of the recent black school boycotts and protests
 The liberal Guardian, normally a strong critic of South Africa, greeted the Cabinet changes on its front page with the headline "Botha reshuffle heralds 'reform'"
 The newspaper's Johannesburg correspondent described the reshuffle as "sweeping" and said it was thought to be aimed at "strengthening (Mr

Botha's) hand by removing the restraints on his 'reformist' police"
 He added that the appointments of Dr Gerrit Viljoen and General Magnus Malan to the Cabinet were of key importance
 "Both men are modernistic and have impressed upon the politically dominant Afrikaner people the need for refinement of outdated attitudes and institutions

"General Malan has repeatedly said that the struggle against insurgency is 80 percent political and only 20 percent military.
 "Dr Viljoen is chairman of the secret Broederbond In spite of the Broederbond's obscurantist image he has used his position to prepare the way for change"

The Financial Times says that Mr P W Botha's "adapt or die" strategy — including his recent Cabinet changes — faces one evident risk, that the "liberals" will lose white support without ever having gained the loyalty of the blacks
 The newspaper warns: "Autocratic regimes have rarely succeeded in relaxing their grip... the French Revolution broke out when the Ancien Regime was letting up, not when oppression was at its worst."

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 221
 STAR 28/8/80
 In the formal political process," he said

While in SWA/Namibia he saw through the transfer of executive power to the Council of Ministers or "cabinet" — regarded as a 'controversial step' internally and internationally.

The progress made was not as spectacular as that of his predecessor, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, whose highly publicised removal of discriminatory measures provoked the white backlash.

Dr Viljoen worked hard to get government officials to accept the direction in which SWA/Namibia was heading internally

He sees the major outstanding task for SWA/Namibia as the development of "a national strategy for Ovambo — a South West strategy with the focus on Ovambo to real-ly introduce developments to the benefit of the Ovambo people"

Dr Viljoen's departure will be a loss for SWA/Namibia, says the chairman of both the DTA and the Council of Ministers, Dr Dirk Mudge.

"During his time here he completed an almost superhuman task," said Mr Mudge

53 SWA pupils still missing

WINDHOEK — Fifty-three of the 70 Ovambo pupils abducted from the Ombalantu Junior Secondary School in northern South West Africa by Swapo guerrillas were still missing, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, secretary of the Ovambo Administration, said yesterday

Seventeen pupils had returned to the school after hiding in the dark and fleeing the insurgents during or after the

mass abduction on Monday night

Mr Oosthuizen said more pupils might return, but indications were that many had been taken across the Angolan border

Ten armed guerrillas had entered the Ombalantu Hostels at about 10pm on Monday night, forcing male and female pupils from their beds, he said

The pupils range from 14

years to 25

Last year, about 140 pupils from the same school, which is about 12km from the Angolan border, were abducted by terrorists

Swapo normally takes abducted students to camps in Angola where they receive military training. It is believed that the same pattern would be followed with this group

Sapa

Farm men in court on terror charge

WINDHOEK — Two black farm workers appeared in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday morning on charges under the Terrorism Act

The accused, Mr Markus Kateka, 40, a Kavango, and Mr Hendrik Kariseb, a Bushman, believed to be about 45, were charged with participating in terrorist activities in South West Africa, alternatively with aiding and abetting terrorists

The State alleges they had taken part in a terrorist attack on a farm in the Grootfontein district belonging to Mr Jacobus Francois Louw this year

They were not asked to plead and the judge, Mr Justice Jan Strydom, postponed the hearing

The attack on the Louw farm took place on February 17 this year. No-one was killed

The two men are charged with having supplied the terrorists with food and accommodation on the farm where they were employed, and with having "urged, instigated and advised" the terrorists to murder the Louw family as well as relatives on a neighbouring farm.

They were also alleged to have supplied the terrorists with a layout of the farm buildings and acted as guides during the attack

In addition, they are charged on the main count of allegedly failing to report the attack and refusing to summon help from neighbouring farms

It is alleged that on February 16 Mr Kateka had left the farm, ostensibly to take a quantity of porridge and milk to his brother-in-law on a neighbour-

ing farm.

It was later discovered that the accused had no relatives on the neighbouring farm. He had not delivered the food there, the State said in a summary of facts

Later that night, he was alleged to have returned to his living quarters on the Louw farm with two armed blacks who had evidently been terrorists

Another labourer, who normally shared the living quarters with Mr Kateka, was ordered to sleep in another room to provide space for the terrorists

Mr Kateka had apparently also provided the terrorists with a meal that night. Early the following morning, he and the two terrorists had disappeared into the bush and had only returned much later that day. They were joined by Mr Kariseb

The State alleges that the four men had then rounded up all the farm workers and taken them into the bush where they were joined by a group of terrorists

Two of the accused had allegedly complained to the terrorists about their working conditions on the farm. They also provided them with more information on the Louw family

A short while later, the terrorists attacked the farmhouse then fled back into the bush. The accused, in the meantime, had rejoined the other farm workers, informing them that Mr Louw was "dead" and that all that remained was to kill his son before they would be completely satisfied — Sapa

Frontliners back SA-Swapo talks

221 STAR 29/8/80

"Front-line" African leaders would support face-to-face talks between South Africa and Swapo on the SWA/Namibia dispute, says a Swapo official

But an "all-parties" conference embracing the DTA and other Windhoek groups is out of the question "That is a non-starter," Swapo's chief representative at the United Nations, Theo-Ben Gurirab, said yesterday

Swapo, with diplomats and senior UN planners, are waiting for a formal South African Government communication to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that will signal either fractional progress or further delay in implementing a UN-supervised independence programme

The Government's response is believed to be imminent Publicly, officials at the South African mission to the UN are saying the communication is anticipated "by the end of the month"

But this could be the last exchange of notes between Pretoria and the UN on details of the current exercise to lead the territory to independence under UN guidance

If South Africa accepts unequivocally the formula devised — which is unlikely — the UN will move swiftly to start the huge and costly operation

If South African dissatisfaction persists over the provisions of a proposed ceasefire arrangement there could be new moves to set up direct talks between Swapo and the South African Government to settle disputed details of the exercise, bypassing the prickly relationship between South Africa and the UN

But Mr Gurirab made it clear yesterday that neither Swapo nor the influential group of African

front-line leaders — who are credited with coaxing a reluctant Sam Nujoma into accepting the UN plan — would go along with an all-parties party that embraced the DTA and other SWA/Namibian political groups

The front-line leaders have said that if Dr Waldheim proposed bringing Swapo and South Africa together, it would be OK "he said 'But it would be for the purpose of discussing details" and a Security Council resolution authorising UN supervision of a ceasefire and elections would remain the blueprint

There has been speculation about a face-to-face conference between the guerrilla group and the South African Govern-



Dr Gerrit Viljoen . . . floated idea of conference with Swapo.

BY KEVIN JACOBS OF THE STAR'S NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

ment since Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as Administrator-General of the territory, floated the idea in London earlier this year

Mr Gurirab said such a proposal would be regarded as "incompatible with the current efforts (led by the Front Line Group)"

"You would have to declare the present exercise to be futile," he said "Then you could have someone come up with this idea"

Mr Gurirab said the front-line leaders would support the move to bring South Africa and Swapo together if disagreement over "matters of implementation" appeared to be halting the exercise

The UN's decolonisation committee has recommended that the Council meet to consider

imposing "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa for its increasing resort to force in order to perpetuate its illegal domination of the territory, and for its "flagrant refusal" to comply with Security Council resolutions calling on it to quit the territory

The committee says it is "now more than ever imperative" that the UN assert its responsibility for the territory as the situation in Namibia continues to worsen rapidly due to the intransigence, sinister manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the Government

The committee emphasised that "Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence have been achieved"

Heavy losses spark abductions by Swapo

(22)

STAR
29/8/80

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo was conducting a recruitment campaign to bolster its ranks after the recent heavy losses inflicted by Security Forces — 154 so far this month — according to the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman

Although there was a measure of voluntary exile, most of the new recruits were being forced to join Swapo or were being abducted from SWA/Namibia, he said

Earlier this week a group of 53 children were abducted at gunpoint from the Ombalantu area in Owambo

Brigadier Bosman said 37 more Swapo men were killed in the past week

He said the general

situation since the mop up operation codenamed "Sceptic" was that Swapo was still reasonably disorganised in Angola

Incidents in the past week included:

● On August 23 Security Forces made contact with a group of insurgents, killing five

● The next day a Security Force patrol walked into a hurriedly-formed ambush. The patrol attacked and killed eight insurgents

● Later the same day Security Forces again made contact with Swapo members from the same group and shot three.

● The remaining 21 Swapo insurgents were killed in a series of contacts and follow-up operations

Brigadier Bosman said that during this period Lance Corporal Daniel

Langman of 911 Battalion of the SWA Territory Force was killed in action

It is to become an offence in SWA/Namibia to treat people for wounds caused by firearms and explosives without reporting it to the police

A Draft Bill was read for the second time in the National Assembly in Windhoek yesterday

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Minister's Council, said the legislation would mean that people who were involved in terrorism or crime could no longer receive medical treatment for injuries without being reported

Offenders would risk a fine of R600 or a year's imprisonment, imprisonment without the option of a fine or both, he said

Sapa reports from Lon-

don that the exiled Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia, the Right Rev Colin Winter, said yesterday that South Africa was "bent on a war course" over the territory and that the R160 000 grant by the World Council of Churches to Swapo had been a "Christian duty"

He told British Independent Television that Swapo would use the money for humanitarian purposes and that he was "delighted" with the grant

Questioned about the chances for a peaceful settlement, Bishop Winter said "I think it all depends on South Africa. If South Africa wants peace she could have peace tomorrow by acknowledging the right of the United Nations to hold free and fair elections

38 more deaths in border contacts

221

27/8/62

WINDHOEK. — One member of the South West African Territory Force and 37 Swapo insurgents were killed in the SWA operational area in the past week, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of the forces in the territory, said in Windhoek yesterday.

This brought the total number of terrorists killed this month to 154.

Reviewing some of the incidents in the operational area, Brig Bosman said five terrorists were killed in a clash on Saturday.

A group of terrorists had fled after the South African and SWA patrol had made contact. The terrorists were killed in the follow-up operation.

On Sunday, a Security Forces patrol was following terrorist tracks in the operational area when they walked into an ambush which had been hastily arranged by insurgents.

Brig Bosman said eight insurgents were killed in the fire-fight that followed.

Later the same day, the patrol again made contact with insurgents, presumably members of the same group. A fire-fight developed and another three insurgents were killed.

The remaining 21 terrorists died in a series of operations, skirmishes and contacts in the operational area, he said.

The SWA man killed in action was Lance Corporal Daniel Landman of the SWA Territory Force. He was killed on Sunday. — Sapa.



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AUGUST

[No. 7207

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No 169, 1980

OORDRAG VAN DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE VAN DIE ADMINI-
STRATEUR-GENERAAL.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38
van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika,
1968 (Wet 39 van 1968) maak ek hierby die wette in
die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hebbende die Agt-en-twint-

See full post sec 99 7207
PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

221

No 169, 1980

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE TO THE ADMINIS-
TRATOR-GENERAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the
South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of
1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-eighth day of

In this case profits would be maximised by ordering 700 000 units.

Possible Production ('000 Units)	Expected May-off:	Possible Demand ('000 Units)
R1.900	300	700
420	180	600
470	240	500
570	360	400
290	240	300
150	180	
700	300	
R1.882½	R 172½	
360	400	
480	600	
585	310	
300	165	
R 157½	500	
600	400	
	R 172½	
	320	
	480	
	320	
	240	
	R1.532½	
	300	
	R1.775	

Possible Production ('000 Units)

Expected May-off:

Possible Demand ('000 Units)

GPS 1 (Continued)

Get our guns back, Swapo urges Zambia

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — Swapo has appealed to the Zambian Government to retrieve arms seized by expelled party members loyal to the former vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo

The chief Swapo representative in Lusaka, Mr Ben Boys, said the expelled men had gone into hiding with large quantities of ammunition, bedding and food supplies, made available to them before they were expelled

He also said there had already been a shoot-out between the expelled men and guerrillas loyal to Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, in an

unnamed Lusaka township a few weeks ago. A Swapo cadre was injured

Nine senior members of Swapo, including Mr Muyongo, were expelled by the party's central committee for offences including subversion, counter-revolutionary plans and an attempt at secession

Mr Boys said: "These men have stolen guns. They are armed to the teeth."

Meanwhile, the Swapo treasurer-general, Mr Lucas Pohamba, has said South Africa is now pumping more than R3-million into South West Africa's defence system every day

to contain the "advancing People's Liberation Army of Swapo"

He also said Swapo guerrillas were tying down the 70 000 South African troops in the disputed territory under what he described as the new operational plan which, he said, was spreading to urban centres

The plan involves guerrilla advancement into suburbs of Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Otavi and Otjwarongo in central South West Africa

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night it was not the SADF's policy to comment on Swapo 'propaganda'

SWA/NAMIBIA (221)

All-parties solution?

FM 29/8/80

Pretoria seems to have painted itself into a corner on the SWA question. Remaining grounds for stalling on the implementation of the United Nations peace plan have been whittled down to an extraneous issue concerning the impartiality of the world

body

And by indicating the proposed UN peacekeeping force will be responsible for sterilising the entire demilitarised zone (that is, on both sides of the SWA frontier), the UN secretariat appears to have checkmated Pretoria on the last remaining technical point under dispute.

In order to buy time, Pretoria will therefore have to attempt to shunt the three-year-old settlement exercise on to another track, the most obvious being an all-parties conference (FM May 2).

On the one hand, the notion of a Lancaster House-type conference has its attractions, especially because it would present SA with an opportunity to make a face-saving exit from SWA without adding grist to the mill of the National Party right wing. On the other hand, such a conference has the potential to throw up more problems than it would solve.

Western diplomats take the view that the existing plan is the best for a universally endorsed settlement, but if the majority of the parties involved in the issue want a conference it is unlikely that the Western Five contact group would oppose it.

According to sources in Windhoek, Pretoria and New York there is conditional support for a conference — provided agreement can be reached on who should attend, what the status of the parties

would be, who would guide the conference and, most important, what the agenda would be.

These questions have the potential to wreck the exercise.

The most obvious agenda that presents itself is one confined to outstanding issues under the UN plan.

There are clear indications, however, that SA and the internal parties of SWA would want to widen the scope of the conference to include constitutional issues. Swapo and the frontline states would resist such a move because of its potential for delay.

A guest list and the status of the delegates would be another hot potato. Pretoria would want the internal parties of SWA to have the same status as Swapo. This would be resisted by Swapo, the frontline states, the Western Five and the UN, who have always maintained that they should be regarded as part of the SA delegation. Pretoria, on the other hand, would be reluctant to accord Swapo status equal to its own.

A possible solution that was being mooted in Pretoria, Windhoek and Lusaka this week was that the objections of the various parties might be overcome by deputising SWA Administrator-General Gerrit Viljoen to represent the internal parties at the talks. He has close ties with DTA, Aktur and so on. But on the other, he is

formally recognised as *a de jure persona* in UN documents.

In recent public statements, Viljoen has been asserting himself more like the SA

Foreign Minister than Pretoria's representative in Windhoek.

In Durban this week, he said that if the current settlement exercise of the UN

come unstuck, SA as "an African state" would seek solutions with the black frontline states because they had a greater stake in regional stability and peace.

SA reply on SWA proposals expected soon

KOM
30/8/80 (226)

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

HEADS of missions from the Western five countries were summoned to the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday for a briefing on developments regarding South Africa's reply to United Nations peace proposals on South West Africa

According to sources in Pretoria, the South African reply to the United Nations initiative will be sent next week

However, diplomatic sources at the United Nations in New York expected South Africa's response to be delivered to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, last night, reports Sapa-Reuter

The reply is expected to take the protracted negotiations on South West African independence an important step further, although South Africa's letter to Dr Waldheim is expected to focus on assurances from the Secretary-General on the United Nations' impartiality

United Nations sources, however, expected the reply to be inconclusive and require careful study by Dr Waldheim and the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, the Western "contact group" which drafted the settlement plan

A high US Government official said yesterday "My feeling is that the response will not be negative, but it will be a South African response"

"I would say they are engaged in a stall and have been for some time"

The official said no substantive differences were holding

up implementation — only an absence of political will by South Africa

Yesterday's Pretoria briefing was conducted by Dr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information

None of the parties involved were prepared to comment afterwards and their attitude was typified by the response from the French charge d'affaires, Mr Pierre Lunet, who, when asked for his view, said "Sorry, but we cannot make a comment"

The ambassadors of Canada — Mr R M Middleton — Germany — Mr E Eickhoff — Britain — Mr J H G Leahy — and the US — Mr W Edmondson — were the other representatives at the meeting

The expected South African reply follows consultations in Pretoria between the Government and the Administrator-General for SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's representative at the UN, was also recalled for consultations

Dr Viljoen recently warned that if sufficient progress was not made towards a South African-United Nations settlement in SWA, a solution to the conflict situation there might lie in discussions between this country and other African states without the UN

Speaking at the inaugural dinner at Africa 2000, an organisation based in Durban, Professor Viljoen said the answer to the SWA question might be in negotiations with those African states "with the most direct interest in a resolution of the conflict situation"

UN has 'undermined its own credibility' in Namibia

PIK SPILLS IT OUT

S. Tribune 31/8/80 (22)

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has moved considerably closer to the option of an all-party conference to solve the impasse over SWA/Namibia. This is apparent from the text of a letter dated August 30 from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The letter was released by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday and emphasises that South Africa is worried about the lack of impartiality of the United Nations and the apparent favouring of Swapo by elements of the international community.

Acceptable

"The South African Government deems it essential that Your Excellency henceforth include the leadership of the territory in all future consultations on the setting in motion of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 or on any other matter which would facilitate the achievement of an internationally acceptable solution," it states.

It appears that South Africa regards the question of UN impartiality as the greatest threat to the implementation of the independence plan. While it is keen on all doors being

kept open, it is the fact that the UN is required to play a neutral role in respect of the implementation, but at the same time it is the most ardent protagonist of Swapo.

"Your Excellency's public statements are another critical factor in establishing the image of impartiality in the United Nations in the minds of Namibians opposed to Swapo.

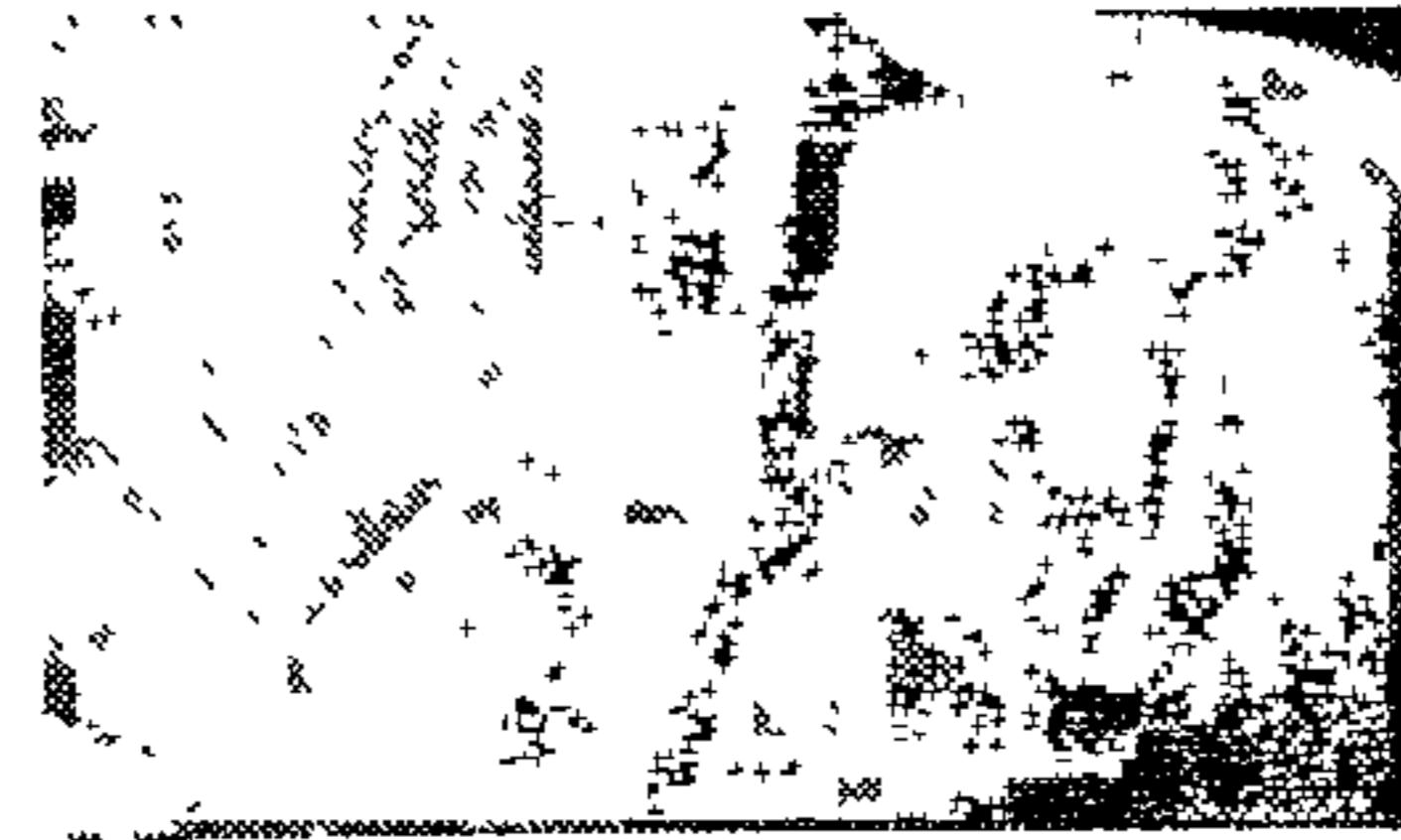
"It is your recent statements which substantially influence the attitude of Namibians to the current settlement proposal and implementation suggests that the bona fides of the UN

Statements such as made recently by Your Excellency in Sierra Leone do not help to commit themselves to the implementation of the formula envisaged

'One-sided'

"In your remarks you express deep appreciation to Swapo for their cooperation I would like to remind your Excellency that Swapo has, since the proposal, done everything in its power to obstruct its implementation.

"Moreover Swapo has throughout never desisted from its policy of violence. Your Excellency's statement, I regret, also erred seriously on a question of fact and was 'totally one-



Kurt Waldheim—UN Secretary-General

'The attack' by South African armed forces was not launched against an Angolan target but against Swapo bases. Associating yourself with the condemnation of South Africa is not only uncalled for and inappropriate, but dangerous

Your failure to make any mention of Swapo's continuous campaign of terrorism and wanton destruction of life and property in the territory is inexplicable.

"These actions of Swapo and the construction and staffing with Soviet and East German aid of an extensive underground headquarters complex, together with the stockpiling of considerable quantities of war material, ir-

you could contribute to reassuring the people of the territory who insist that up to now they have been denied equal treatment by the United Nations

The South African letter then asks Dr Waldheim to confirm assumptions it has made based on his letter. Among these are

● That conditions laid down for bases in the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) where South Africa will have 20 bases and Angola and Zambia seven, will be applied equally.

● South Africa assumes that Swapo will be excluded from the seven Angolan and Zambian bases and notes that it has abandoned its claim to bases inside SWA/Namibia.

● South Africa assumes that Angola and Zambia can and will ensure that Swapo personnel returning to the territory after the closure of their bases will do so peacefully, through designated points of entry and without their arms.

● In the light of UNTAG's task to ensure that the DMZ retains its demilitarised nature, South Africa assumes that practical arrangements would be made at the outset for UNTAG's military component to be deployed throughout the DMZ.

● South Africa assumes that because the UN intends to be impartial, preferential treatment of Swapo will cease.

QUOTE
'The UN is required to play a neutral role ... but is the most ardent protagonist of Swapo ...'

Argus
28/8/80

tended for use in South West Africa are solely responsible for precipitating the South African retaliation.

Kept informed

"There is no question of your being in ignorance about Swapo activities as I have kept you informed officially on a regular basis and in detail of Swapo's heinous activities. For example as recently as my letter of 24 June, 1980 you are well aware that Swapo assassinates community leaders, murders farmers and others in remote areas, plants bombs designed to blow up civilians, abducts school children, destroys property, including installations providing water, power and services to the civilian population, places landmines on public roads, and at all times attempts to infiltrate, subvert, kill and destroy in its campaign against the civilian population.

"A great responsibility rests on Your Excellency at this critical stage of South West Africa/Namibia's road to independence. It lies in your power to make a substantial contribution by condemning Swapo's campaign of intimidation and violence against the civilian inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia. By so doing

The letter then adds: "With regard to Your Excellency's reference to the impartiality of the South African Government and its officials, the requirement of impartiality is not to be construed as being inconsistent with measures which may be necessary for the maintenance of law and order, the protection of life and property, the continuation of orderly administration, etc., since the settlement proposal envisages conditions of peace.

"Your Excellency contends that impartiality on the part of the United Nations, and in particular on the part of the Secretariat, will be manifested after the commencement of the implementation of the settlement proposal. That would be too late. That, in effect, amounts to an admission which is borne out by the record that up to now the United Nations family has not been impartial. It is this lack of impartiality that is the cause of the doubts in the minds of a large section of the people of the territory about entrusting a role to the United Nations in the implementation of the plan."

● Swapo last week branded as "yet another stalling exercise" the South African reply to the United Nations Namibia settlement plan.

Pik gets tough With UN over SWA impasse

By IVOR WILKINS

THE South African Government has thrown down the gauntlet on the South West Africa/Namibia issue and has demanded that the internal leadership henceforth be included in the settlement negotiations.

In a toughly worded letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, South Africa also demands that the UN clearly distances itself from Swapo and demonstrates impartiality.

At the same time, the Government has opened the door to the concept of a multi-party conference, should the current initiative collapse.

Informed sources said that while the Government remained committed to the current plan, it had prepared for contingencies in case the present effort came off the rails.

The letter, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was handed to Dr Waldheim in New York late yesterday.

Mr Botha reminds Dr Waldheim that the successful implementation of the settlement proposal or of any proposal designed to achieve a peaceful solution "will continue to be seriously jeopardised if all the parties are not treated on an equal basis".

The South African Government, accordingly, considered it "essential" that Dr Waldheim "henceforth includes the leadership in the territory in all future consultations on the settling in motion" of the UN plan "or on any other matter which would facilitate the achievement of an internationally acceptable solution".

Thrash out

It is in the last section of this sentence — about "any other matter" — that, sources say, the door is opened to an alternative approach to the settlement issue.

The implication, according to informed sources, is that the Government would be receptive to the idea of a conference of Swapo and parties inside the territory to thrash out a solutions.

South Africa has always argued that the future of the territory should be settled by the parties inside.

Swapo's position to date has been that it will negotiate with South Africa only, and not the internal leadership.

Mr Botha's letter is a response to a letter from Dr Waldheim in June, outlining the

PIK BOTHA Tough stand

used zone between Angola and SWA/Namibia, which would be monitored by a UN force.

Mr Botha welcomes assurances from the governments of Angola and Zambia that Swapo bases inside the two countries would be closed.

But he also warns that unless the two countries can honour their commitments and ensure that Swapo personnel returning to SWA/Namibia would do so peacefully and without arms, serious consequences could follow.

"The importance which the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia and the South African Government attach to this aspect should not be underestimated," he warns.

Mr Botha also assumes that South Africa will be consulted about the deployment of the UN monitoring force, Untag, and that "practical arrangements will be made at the outset for Untag's military component to be deployed throughout the entire demilitarised zone".

Informed observers believe this could create an obstacle for the settlement.

The demilitarised zone will straddle the border of SWA/Namibia and Angola. For the entire demilitarised zone to be deployed with Untag forces would mean their presence within Angola, creating potential problems if Angola chose to regard that as an intrusion of her sovereignty.

Castigates

The bulk of Mr Botha's nine-page letter is devoted to the question of the UN's alleged bias towards Swapo.

He demands further assurances of the UN's impartiality before South Africa would be prepared to proceed with the permanent process.

KURT WALDHEIM He got letter

Mr Botha castigates the world body for its pro-Swapo stance and sharply criticises Dr Waldheim for recent statements thanking Swapo for its co-operation and condemning South Africa for its recent incursions against Swapo bases inside Angola.

In a call for visible evidence of the UN distancing itself from Swapo, Mr Botha writes: "It lies in your power to make a substantial contribution by condemning Swapo's campaign of intimidation and violence against the civilian inhabitants of SWA/Namibia."

"By so doing, you could contribute to reassuring the people of the territory who insist that up to now they have been denied equal treatment by the UN."

Obstacle

Mr Botha rejects an assurance by Dr Waldheim that the impartiality of the UN would be shown after the commencement of the implementation of the settlement proposal.

"That would be too late," says Mr Botha, adding that the assurance, in effect, amounted to an admission "which is borne out by the record" that the UN family had not been impartial up to now.

"Scrupulous impartiality is required forthwith," says Mr Botha. "It is a prerequisite for securing the support of all parties in the territory for comprehensive implementation."

Dr Waldheim's actions and statements, as well as those from other bodies of the UN, had not so far suggested that the importance of this fact was understood.

SWA churches stand firm on racism

221 S. Times 3/1/80

THE bastions of apartheid are crumbling throughout South West Africa, but not in its white Afrikaans churches

The Hervormde Kerk in SWA is still clinging to a 1973 synod guideline which says the church is opposed to spiritual, social and biological integration

Meanwhile the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) synod which is the only body with the power to revise the church's racial policy meets again in 1983 and according to the vice-chairman of the synod, Dominee Johannes Cilliers of Otjiwarongo, there is no pressure on the church to change its policy

Individual church councils of both churches, as well as of the Gereformeerde Kerk are empowered to open their doors if they wish, but almost without exception, South West Africa's

dominees have opted to reserve their pews for white use only

Pillars of apartheid which have been dismantled in the past few years include the pass laws the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Group Areas Act

Mixed army units are flourishing and black and white soldiers see service together in the operational area Last month stiff penalties were introduced for proprietors of hotels and other public amenities who refuse to serve blacks

Despite these important

changes a Hervormde Kerk preacher Professor Adrian Pont, saw fit to bar a coloured soldier from a multiracial army unit from a church parade at Otjiwarongo

The clergyman's action was attacked by members of the ruling SWA National Assembly in a sitting this week

In another incident in the NGK in Eros Windhoek, last week four music lovers had a bitter taste of apartheid when a church elder turned them away because two of the party were coloured

By ANDRE VILJOEN Windhoek

He told Miss Marlene Arends and Miss Catherine Booysen that it made no difference that the concert had been publicly advertised in Windhoek newspapers

Mr Hans Horne director of the SWA Performing Arts Council which with the Windhoek Conservatoire of Music organised the concert, said all Swapac functions were open to everybody "In future we will have to choose our venues very carefully

Miss Brigitte Bartsch, deputy editor of a Windhoek German newspaper and Mr Peter Kenny a Sunday Times reporter who were the other members of the foursome said it had been a very hurtful experience for all of them

"Is it necessary to make a false god out of a white skin?" asked Miss Bartsch Mr Kenny said he was surprised that Dominee A S Benecke of the Eros congregation was not prepared to speak out with conviction against what had happened

Sober

Dominee Cilliers said there was no problem "Anyway our particular council decided three years ago to admit black worshippers as long as they were sober and properly dressed" He added that not many blacks had made use of the opportunity

Dominee Jacobus Viljoen of the Hervormde Kerk in Windhoek said a 1973 synod guideline was basically still valid

"You must remember we are not in heaven yet Our feet are firmly on the world which is the home of sinners"

He said recent research showed that integration did not even work in America where it had been tried out for a long time

A spokesman for the Gereformeerde Kerk said there were many factors involved in deciding whether or not to admit a black to a white service However, he believed church councils would deal sympathetically with individual applications

Pik again queries UN impartiality

ROM 1/9/80
221

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

DIFFERENCES over whether the United Nations is impartial again loomed as an issue at the weekend in the prolonged negotiations for an internationally acceptable settlement to the South West African dispute

Yesterday the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, rejected a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, which questioned his impartiality on South West Africa

In a letter to Dr Waldheim, released at the weekend, Mr Botha said "Scrupulous impartiality is required forthwith. It is a pre-requisite to securing the support of all parties in the territory for commencement of implementation (of the settlement proposals)"

Mr Botha added "Some of Your Excellency's comments, together with recent arbitrary actions by the UN, have not been helpful in positively influencing the attitude of South West Africans to the most recent proposals"

Rejecting Mr Botha's accusation, Dr Waldheim's office said "As in the past, the sec-

retary-general will continue to carry out his duties with strict impartiality on the basis of the UN Charter and of the relevant decisions of the organisation"

Debate over whether the UN can play the role of an "honest broker" in the conflict has been a central point in the last two letters from Mr Botha to Dr Waldheim. The first was sent in May and the second, at the weekend

Dr Waldheim attempted, unsuccessfully it now transpires, to assure Mr Botha of his neutrality in his June reply to Mr Botha's May letter. He will reply more fully to Mr Botha's latest letter after studying it carefully

The black nationalist movement, Swapo, yesterday labelled Mr Botha's latest letter as "yet another stalling tactic"

Mr Peter Katjavivi, an executive member of Swapo, said "Pretoria is frightened of free and fair elections being held in Namibia because they know Swapo will win and that it will be the end of their puppets"

Referring to what he saw as a South African backed bid to

bolster the "moderate" Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Katjavivi added "Ethnic elections are being planned for November, aiming at imposing a regime of their choosing on the Namibian people within a structure that continues to divide Namibian society on ethnic lines and which leaves economic and military control in the hands of Pretoria"

At stake in the threatened cul de sac over South West Africa is the attempt to reach agreement on the creation of a 100km-wide demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the SWA-Angolan border

The DMZ was proposed by the five Western members of the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — in response to South African objections over Dr Waldheim's plan to implement the settlement proposals of April 1978

Both South Africa and Swapo have agreed to the April 1978 proposals, later accepted by the UN in Resolution 335, but South Africa rejected Dr Waldheim's plan to implement them because it made provision for Swapo bases inside SWA but did not provide for UN monitor-

ing of Swapo bases in Angola. Apart from again questioning the UN's impartiality, Mr Botha's weekend letter made it clear that South African acceptance of proposals to implement the DMZ was predicated on a number of assumptions

They included suppositions that

- UN conditions applying to bases in the DMZ apply equally to all

- Angola and Zambia accept full responsibility for ensuring that Swapo personnel returning to South West Africa after closure of their bases on the Angolan side of the border will do so peacefully

- Practical arrangements be made for the deployment of the UN peace-keeping force, UNTAG, throughout the DMZ and that these arrangements will only be implemented after due consultation

Mr Botha concluded "At the root of the threatening impasse is the fact that the UN is required to play a neutral role in respect of implementation, but at the same time it is the most ardent protagonist of Swapo which is one of several parties contending for power."

Red Cross may enter conflict

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Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross is preparing for a possible humanitarian mission in the conflict zone of northern South West Africa

It has invited the president of the South African Red Cross, Mr Kelsey Stuart, to Geneva in two weeks time for talks about a Red Cross information campaign in South Africa and SWA

Mr Stuart, who is also a legal adviser to South African Associated Newspapers (Saan), will be asked to spread the principles of humanitarian law and Red Cross principles in SA and to inform the armed forces about the Geneva Convention — the so-called rules of war

The International Red Cross has also sent a delegate on a fact-finding mission to SWA.

His report is now being studied in Geneva

The organisation, which is the guardian of the Geneva Convention, would like to see it applied in the conflict and would like Swapo detainees to have Prisoner of War status

South Africa does not consider the convention applicable in the conflict against Swapo. It refused to adopt a 1977 protocol which extended the rules of war to liberation movements fighting colonial or other regimes

Swapo, which is legally excluded from the ratification of the Geneva Convention, is expected to make a declaration of intent that it will respect the rules of war

The Red Cross hopes such a declaration would encourage South Africa to do likewise

(22) 2/9/80 ARW/S

Swapo hijacks diesel tanker in Ovambo

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo insurgents have hijacked a 2 000-litre diesel tanker and destroyed a seven-ton truck near Oshakati in central Ovambo, the secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, said yesterday. He said the incidents happened near Okatana

north of Oshakati on Saturday.

At about 1 pm, the driver of the tanker, belonging to a private construction company operating on Ovambo, was stopped by a group of four insurgents.

Mr Oosthuizen said the driver, who was heading for a building site further north, claimed that he saw

more guerrillas in the bush where he was stopped

The insurgents ordered the driver to head east, and they let him out of the truck at Ongha, Mr Oosthuizen said.

SET ALIGHT

'They apparently told him he would not see the vehicle again,' said Mr Oosthuizen.

At 3 pm, the foreman at the construction site

became anxious and sent a seven-ton truck out in search of the tanker which was carrying fuel to his camp

Mr Oosthuizen said the second truck was also stopped by insurgents at Okatana and set it alight with petrol, he said

The driver was not hurt Mr Oosthuizen said the tanker had not yet been found

SA 'will accept a Swapo victory'

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

New York

The South African Government is quietly emphasising that it has made the political commitment to accept a United Nations-supervised election in SWA/Namibia even if it leads to a Swapo government.

And it believes that "given the political will on the part of the Secretary-General, there should be no real impediment to implementation within a reasonably short period."

It is obvious to UN diplomats that South Africa has "examined all the options" and believes UN-managed elections to be the best path to independence, as long as elections are "free and fair."

Through its sources here, the SA Government is showing understanding for Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's position, probably in the belief it could assist the UN chief executive to find a way to convince the Government and the people of Namibia that the UN would act as a totally impartial supervisor.

Diplomats here say they are aware of the political pressures to which the Secretary-General is subjected.

Difficult

Briefing a group of correspondents one diplomat said South Africa's insistence that Dr Waldheim treat Swapo on a par with political parties in the territory "is admittedly a difficult situation for the Secretary-General and the United Nations in the circumstances, but we do not believe it is impossible to achieve."

Young MPC in line for SWA hot seat

Political Staff
The Transvaal's youngest Executive Committee member, Mr Danie Hough, is expected to step into the hot seat of Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Hough today declined to comment.

The appointment is thought to serve as confirmation that the Government is toning down its presence and control in

the mandate territory indicating that it might be preparing the way for a unilateral independence.

Mr Hough, a lawyer by profession, was elected to represent Pietersburg in the Transvaal Provincial Council in 1967. He became a member of the Executive Committee in 1974 when he took charge of local government affairs, road traffic and licence control.

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The diplomat also confirmed that South Africa was not discarding the possibility of some form of multi-party conference if the UN plan foundered.

While Pretoria's "first option" was the current plan for UN-supervised elections, he said, the South African Government must be realistic and should make contingency plans.

"If the present plan is not implemented, some other ideas would have to be examined, and the South African Government will have to consider other options."

Talks

Swapo and the Front-Line African states have said they would support face-to-face discussion between South Africa and the guerilla group.

But they do not accept participation by Namibian parties representing the South African-created authorities in the territory.

In other developments:

● African states have decided to call for a meeting of the UN Security Council on September 25 to consider imposing an oil embargo and airlines boycott against South Africa.

● Dr Waldheim called in delegates of the Front-line states yesterday to discuss South Africa's reply to his latest Namibia independence proposals.

● In Lisbon, Swapo was quoted yesterday as saying that a unilateral declaration of independence could be made in the territory early next year, reports Sapa-Reuters.

● Page 3: NNF reject SA letter.

Swapo hijacks fuel (221) P tanker 3/1/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents captured a full diesel tanker and a seven-ton truck in two separate ambushes in Northern South West Africa at the weekend

The insurgents apparently drove the tanker, containing 2 000ℓ of fuel, into Angola while they set fire to the truck near Odimbo, close to the Angolan border, the Secretary of the Owambo Administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, said yesterday

He said it seemed Swapo was trying to disrupt a school-building programme at growth points in Owamboland. Both vehicles were used in the programme

The tanker was waylaid by four armed men in Swapo bush uniform about 7km north of Okatana, near Oshakati. The insurgents travelled north-east to Ongha, where they released the driver and picked up some more of their comrades

Meanwhile, the firm which owned the tanker sent out a truck to find the missing vehicle which was known to have a weak battery. The insurgents anticipated the search vehicle and ambushed it too

The driver of the truck escaped while the insurgents set fire to it after they thought they heard SWA soldiers near Odimbo. Both drivers made their way back to a building site where their firm was operating. The tanker driver said the insurgents told him Swapo wanted vehicles

SWA and South African security forces captured hundreds of tons of Swapo vehicles and equipment in operations in southern Angola in June

It was not possible yesterday to confirm whether security forces followed up the ambushes

On Monday a civilian died and two people were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine at Otjikuko, 27km west of Oshakati. A fourth person escaped unhurt. No names or further details about the incident have been released

NNF 'totally reject'

(221)

SA's latest letter

3/19/80

STAR

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—The Namibia National Front, today urged the five Western powers to initiate or support measures against the "racist" South African regime.

Reacting to South Africa's latest letter to the UN, on the SWA/Namibia peace plan, the NNF said the Western five should

stop South Africa's "tacit support" of the DTA-dominated internal constitutional process "which is bound to culminate in a UDI."

In a statement, the party rejected "suggestions" by Mr Botha in his letter that his reply was representative of the various political parties in the territory

"Consequently, we totally reject South Africa's

reply because it has effectively stalled the implementation of Resolution 435. We hold South Africa and her DTA puppets fully responsible for the consequences of their actions," the statement said.

The NNF added that it was prepared to submit alternative proposals "with a view to facilitating the speedy implementation of Resolution 435."

Administrator-General will underplay role

5/11/74
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20/11/74

The Star's

Mr Dane Hough as the new Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia is seen by observers here as a move to play down the importance of the post, while giving more prominence to the territory's internal "government," the Council of Ministers

Recent constitutional changes have given the DTA-dominated Council and National Assembly wide-ranging policy and legislative powers verging on total internal self rule

Mr Hough, who is relatively unknown in the territory, is the first active politician to fill the post

His appointment has been coolly received by black nationalist groups in the territory who have

said it was "in keeping with the trend toward a creeping independence"

The leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, supported the view of other observers that a greater emphasis would now be placed on the "government" in the territory

"It is clear that whatever remains of South Africa in Namibia will take a low profile. It fits into the pattern where you have Pretoria's boys sitting in the Turnhalle now saying they are the government," said Mr Shipanga

Mr Hough was the youngest MPC when appointed to take charge of local government and roads in 1974. He was also regarded as being groomed for bigger things within the National Party

Mr Hough said his appointment had come as a great surprise and he had previously known nothing of it other than Press reports

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, the appointment is seen in diplomatic circles as a "logical development"

Diplomatic spokesmen said today it fitted the lower profile role the Government apparently envisioned for the Administrator-General

"They said however it was too early to judge the implications for an international settlement.

One diplomatic representative pointed out that the Administrator-General had no fixed institutional role (the position was originally created for a South African representative to act as co-ordinator with UN representatives

only once an internationally agreed settlement was implemented

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dan Mudge, said Mr Hough was in the lucky position that the interim dispensation for the territory had been finalised, and that he would simply have to emporoder on it

"I believe his most important task would be in connection with the international negotiations for the accepted peace plan"

Mr Hough's appointment will leave a gap on the executive committee of the Transvaal Provincial Council

The three other Exco members Mr David van der Merwe Brink, Mr Theo Martins and Mr Kalte de Haas, are believed to be contemplating retirement

SA reply to UN 'has stalled SWA talks'

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WINDHOEK — South Africa's reply to the United Nations Secretary-General on the South West African issue had effectively stalled the implementation in the territory of the Security Council's Resolution 435, the Namibia National Front (NNF) said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF publicity and information secretary, said he held South Africa and its "DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) puppets" responsible for the consequences of their actions.

He denied that the reply by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had been representative of the internal political parties in SWA.

He called on the five Western powers which had involved themselves with the SWA settlement to "do more than just be concerned" about the delay with the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 435 calls for,

among other things, free and fair UN-supervised elections and a ceasefire in SWA.

Mr Rukoro said the Big Five should initiate or support measures against the South African Government and stop their tacit support of the DTA-dominated internal constitutional process, which was bound to culminate in UDI.

This was a reference to the SWA National Assembly and the Ministers' Council, in which the DTA is the ruling party.

He said that because of the deadlock on the settlement proposals, the UN and the people of SWA ought to consider fresh proposals for a settlement — particularly proposals from the "liberation movements".

The NNF was willing and ready to submit such proposals — to facilitate the implementation of Resolution 435 — as an alternative course of action at the appropriate time, he said.

— Sapa

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Black exodus warning in SWA

(22)
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'Mat' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — There would be a mass exodus of black people from South West Africa if compulsory military service was introduced next year, an executive member of Swapo, Mr Frans Kambangula said in an interview in Windhoek this week.

The SWA National Assembly passed a motion this week calling for compulsory military service for all SWA men aged between 16 and 25. At present it is compulsory only for whites although blacks serve voluntarily in many units.

Another SWA nationalist group, the Namibia National Front (NNF), has reacted sharply against the proposed conscription. In a Press statement yesterday, Mr Justice Garoeb, called on the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to "stop this potentially dangerous piece of legislation."

"Alternatively, we call upon our people to boldly reject military training. We have nothing to win or defend."

At a public rally in Keetmanshoop last week, about 800 Swapo supporters commemorated the 14th anniversary of its first clash with South African security forces in August 1966. The NNF has hinted several times that it might be forced to resort to an armed struggle.

New ⁽²²¹⁾ morality laws for ^{19/8} SWA ^{com}

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Assembly will impose new morals on the public in the territory when a Bill for the "Combating of Immoral Practices" is debated today

Dr Benjamin Africa, chairman of a select committee which investigated immoral practices in the territory, tabled a report on morality which is soon to become law

The introduction of the Bill by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is seen as an attempt by the DTA to win white favour before November's ethnic election

The National Party of South West Africa and its mouthpiece, Die Sudwester, have been whipping up white support against so-called immorality, prostitution and pornography

The present bill, however, deals only with matters concerning brothels and prostitution. Among the provisions are

- A person keeping a brothel could be jailed for up to three years and fined R3 000.

- Pimping will be penalised by five years in jail;

- A man making indecent proposals to a woman in the street could be jailed for two years or fined R2 000.

- People living in brothels, managing brothels or receiving money from brothels will be regarded as brothel keepers;

- Immoral acts in public could result in three years jail or a R3 000 fine

SA wants 'show of UN good faith'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa did not expect the United Nations General Assembly to rescind pro-Swapo resolutions — all it wanted was a show of good faith "from now onwards" underscoring the impartiality of the UN, South Africa's Ambassador to the world body, Mr Riaan Eksteen, has said.

Mr Eksteen, who was visiting Windhoek, said the South African Government's reply to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim had tried to make it possible for him to demonstrate the UN's impartiality.

"The only point we make is that the General Assembly should refrain from acting in a partial

way towards Swapo from now onwards, and not from the day Security Council resolution 435 is implemented," said Mr Eksteen.

He said there was a genuine mistrust with the people of SWA/Namibia about the UN's impartiality.

He also said the front-line states had an important role to play in projecting the impartial image of the United Nations through its consultations with African countries by persuading them to support this image as well.

The UN General Assembly could achieve this impartial image by refraining from adopting pro-Swapo stances, or even by not discussing the SWA/

Namibia situation and rather working towards the implementation of Resolution 435.

Mr Eksteen denied that South Africa had "taken from the dusty top shelf" the issue of UN impartiality.

The diplomatic initiative by SWA/Namibia's division of inter-state relations into Western capitals and Africa countries was being "remarkably well received," the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced last night.

The contact had encouraged "friends" and people who had not been well disposed towards SWA/Namibia to act as advocates and supporters of the territory, he said.

'Children held by Swapo'

Own Correspondent

OSLO — Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma was confronted by a placard when he left a Press conference in Oslo yesterday. It read: "Swapo, give us our children."

A SWA/Namibian couple, Tangeni and Nembuangu Nuukuawao, who are political refugees in Norway, were holding the placard.

"Our children Deo (7) and Mekondjo (5) are kept in custody by Swapo in Angola," they told reporters.

The couple, former members of Swapo, were expelled for political reasons in 1976.

Mr Nujoma reacted sharply to the couple's accusation.

The Nuukuawaos were free to collect their children in Angola whenever they wanted, he said.

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SWA (21) forces room biggest 8/9/84 show of stength

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, formally accepted control over the SWA Territory Force at a military parade in Windhoek at the weekend.

At the biggest parade ever seen in SWA, the newly-appointed chief of the South African Army, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, handed command of the forces in SWA to his successor, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

An infantry column of two battalions of 500 men each, followed by columns of various combat vehicles, mounted infantry and tracker dogs, marched down Windhoek's Kaiser Street.

Four South African Air Force Impala jet fighters tilted their wings in a fly-past over the podium as the administrator-general took the salute in front of the historic Kurt von Francois statue.

The Administrator-General Designate of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, who takes over from Dr Viljoen on October 7, was among the VIPs at the ceremony.

According to Gen Geldenhuys, 20% of the men engaged in the northern operational area of SWA are members of the SWA Territory Force.

About 90% of the Territory Force is black.

Last week the National Assembly passed a motion calling on the State President to make military service compulsory for all groups in the territory.

At present only whites are liable for service.

The compulsory conscription of blacks could run into strong resistance in some quarters as the internal black political parties like the Swapo Democrats and the Namibia National Front feel the war is a South African one.

Both parties have said that by fighting on the SWA border against Swapo they would be shooting their "own brothers" who are trying to liberate the country.

Whites at show hit 2 black SWA Ministers

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STHR
Also

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two black members of SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers or "Cabinet" were assaulted and sworn at by whites in an ugly racial incident on the final day of the Windhoek agricultural show

The assaults on Mr Gregor Tibenyane, a Tswana, and Mr Daniel Lupert, a Nama, ended a week in which a number of similar assaults on blacks by whites took place

The divisional CID chief, Colonel J C Greyling, confirmed today that four charges of assault were laid by blacks in all the cases, whites were involved

Both Mr Tibenyane and Mr Lupert have decided not to lay charges of assault

Mr Tibenyane said today the incident did not so much affect him in his position, but the colour of his skin. He had been highly upset by it all

"Here I am, the one preaching co-operation with the whites in the National Assembly and the country, and this thing happens. I do not know how I will be able to face my people again"

"The way those whites behaved themselves is a disgrace," he said.

Mr Tibenyane and Mr Lupert had entered a beerhall at the showgrounds to buy a packet of cigarettes. At the counter he was abused and

pushed about. After an argument he was punched in the face and he then retaliated

When Mr Lupert tried to intervene and stop the fracas, he was forced back and a circle formed around Mr Tibenyane and the white man, who by now were on the ground

"The entire thing did not centre on politics, but because the man had said the beerhall was a 'white man's place'" added Mr Tibenyane.

Nujoma seeks ^{STAMP} sanctions ^{(22) 8/9/80}

Own Correspondent

COPENHAGEN — The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, told a gathering of foreign journalists that a negotiated solution for SWA/Namibia "is possible only if the Western countries abandon their reluctance to impose effective sanctions against South Africa."

Mr Nujoma acknowledged that Swapo was willing to participate in negotiations with South Africa if the talks were mediated by the Zimbab-

wean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe

"But these negotiations would have to be done under the auspices of the United Nations," he added

Mr Nujoma denied that Soviet arms supplied to his organisation would bind any eventual democratically elected Swapo government to the Russians

"We are not fighting to become dependent — we're fighting to be free," he said.

On his arrival he addressed the opening of the Social Democratic Party's plenary congress. At that time Mr Nujoma said he hoped Denmark would join the "international struggle against apartheid"

"But I am shocked that Danish businesses and Danish ships supply South Africa with weapons and ammunition which are used to oppress the people of South Africa and Namibia," he added

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of energy deposited (-dE/dx) is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories vary a great deal from one electron to another and their ranges are not well defined (fig. 24(b)).

'Farmer fought off terrorists alone'

WINDHOEK - The Windhoek Supreme Court has heard that an elderly farmer single-handedly fought off an attack on his farm near Grootfontein in northern SWA/Namibia last February.

The farmer, Mr Jacobus Francois Louw (60), told the court the attackers had thrown a hand grenade into a room where his married daughter and her three-month-old baby were hiding, but no-one was injured.

The farmhouse roof was shot to pieces, 28 window panes were shattered, the walls of the house were struck by bullets and two vehicles were damaged.

Mr Louw was testifying against two of his former employees appearing on charges of participating in terrorist activities, and alternatively of aiding and abetting terrorism.

LAYOUT

Mr Markus Kateka (40), and Mr Hendri Kariseb (45), a bushman, allegedly supplied the attackers with food and accommodation and furnished them with a layout of the farm and farm buildings.

They have pleaded not guilty on both counts before Mr Justice Jan Strydom and two assessors Mr Louw, whose wife and younger daughter were also in the house at the time of the attack, said the morning of February 17 had passed as normally as any other Sunday morning.

He had worked outside for a while and, after lunch, had read his bible and gone for a rest.

He had fallen asleep, but he did not know for how long when he was suddenly awakened by his eldest daughter.

She had placed a firearm in his hands and exclaimed "Daddy, the Swapo's are here".

"I jumped up and ran to the door. They approached and I started firing."

The terrorists had later fled. His wife had suffered a nervous breakdown after the attack and spent six days in hospital.

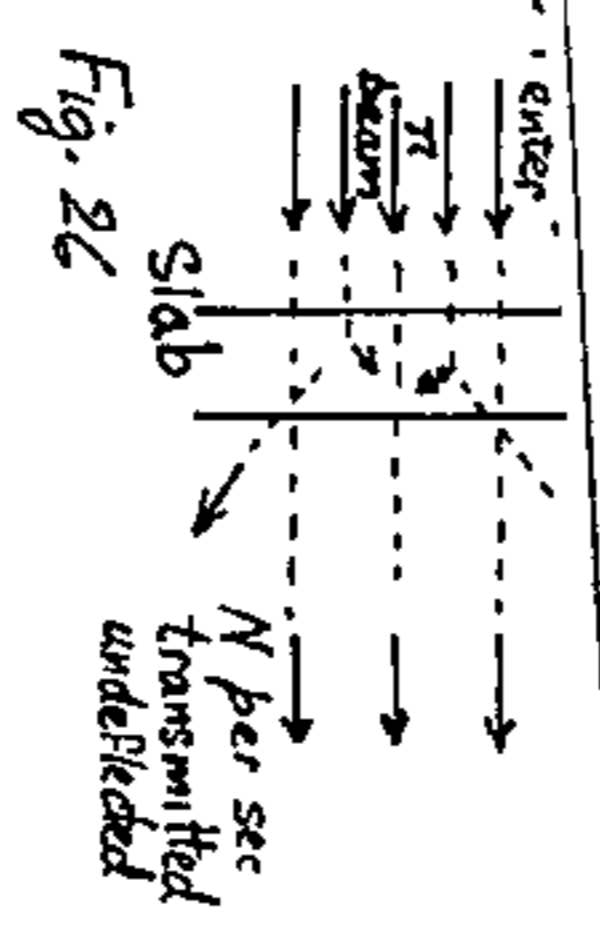
Questioned about the two accused, Mr Louw said he had regarded them as two of his most trusted workers - they were both foremen - Sapa.

...interacts without interaction and a fraction (1-N/N₀) interacts with nuclei in the slab. The number N of neutrons emerging per second is given by

$$N = N_0 \exp(-\alpha x) \dots \dots \dots (33)$$

where α is the neutron interaction coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a



single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E / (m_n + m_N)^2 \dots \dots \dots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1, p.5) and pair production (section 2.3, p.8).

energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{pp} usually dominates for gamma energies above ~ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

$$\text{Thus } N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2}) \dots \dots \dots (36)$$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

McHenry warns SA not to delay over SWA

10/19/80 AREMIS

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Existing international agreements on South West Africa might 'unravel' if South Africa did not accept soon the United Nations settlement proposals for the territory, Mr Donald McHenry, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, warned yesterday.

Mr McHenry played a leading role in the Big Five Western efforts to prod South Africa towards an internationally accepted deal in SWA.

Giving evidence to the House of Representatives' Africa sub-committee, Mr McHenry said the constantly-changing situation in SWA threatened those agreements which had already been reached

'Ill-conceived'

The hearing was called to obtain the latest information on the issue following the delivery last week of a long South African letter to the United Nations Secretary-General.

The most important of these changes was the creation of a 'so-called Council of Ministers composed entirely of members of the Turnhalle Alliance', as part of a move towards an ill-conceived and doomed internal settlement.

In addition, the fighting along SWA's northern border was increasing and South Africa's raids into neighbouring states were becoming more frequent.

The front-line states have given the Five their co-operation and support,

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Mr Don McHenry

considerable persuasion from the front-line states. If the settlement cannot soon be implemented, the front-line states and Swapo may have second thoughts'

Mr McHenry said most African states were convinced South Africa never had any intention of proceeding with a settlement in SWA.

'The front-line states believe that, since they have brought Swapo to accept the settlement, it is now up to the Five to obtain South Africa's agreement

Challenge

'If South Africa does not agree, there will be increasingly strong calls at the United Nations for us to support our own negotiations by exerting real pressure, including economic sanctions, if necessary, on South Africa to comply,' he said.

After emphasising that South Africa had not yet made a decision to implement the settlement, Mr McHenry said the challenge was to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement, thus avoiding the bloodshed and the devastation which the settlement in Zimbabwe had 'so

'We have come a long distance in this settlement effort, much farther than many sceptics originally thought possible — and I believe a peaceful settlement is possible in the near future.

Responsibility

'Those who allow further delay must bear the burden of responsibility for the resulting deterioration

'I hope that the South African Government will display the political wisdom and the political will, which is now all that is required for the attainment of peace and independence in Namibia.'

Questioned by members of the sub-committee, Mr McHenry refused to be drawn on what the United States reaction to a call for sanctions might be — or how other Western nations might react.

vividly shown to be unnecessary'

At present the key to a settlement lay with the South African Government and the Five would have to continue their efforts to convince South Africa

but their willingness to participate in this settlement cannot be taken for granted. Likewise Swapo's willingness to implement the settlement plan cannot be taken for granted,' Mr McHenry

'Swapo has been brought to this point with

Swapo hosts major conference on SWA

London Bureau

LONDON — The largest-ever conference on South West Africa is to be hosted by Swapo in Paris this week

Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, as well as the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, representatives of United Nations agencies, and political and church leaders seldom seen on the same platform together, will be addressing between 500 and 700 delegates to the "International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia" at Unesco headquarters from tomorrow to Saturday this week

Both the UN Council for Namibia and the Organisation of African Unity have given the conference their blessing and have played major behind-the-

scenes roles in lending their political weight to the guest lists

The president of the UN Council for Namibia, Ambassador Paul Lusaka, will lead a delegation, and the UN secretary-general for political affairs, trusteeship and decolonisation and chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Ambassador A Clark, will address delegates tomorrow after the opening by the director-general of Unesco, Mr A M M'bow

A Swapo spokesman said the conference had been called at short notice because of the "gravely deteriorating situation in Namibia"

A plan of action will be put forward for

- The increased isolation of South Africa
- The implementation of

"comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa

- Increased material assistance and political support for "the peoples of Namibia" through Swapo

Observers believe one of the main reasons behind the intensification of activities by Swapo and the ANC is the large grants they received in August from the World Council of Churches. Swapo was given R151 000 and the ANC R113 000 from the WCC's special fund to combat racism

A spokesman said that among those present would be representatives of "solidarity organisations" from 27 countries, parliamentarians, trade union leaders and church leaders from many western European countries, including some from communist countries.

Ovambo set for English 'take-over'

10/9/80
RDM
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By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — English will replace Afrikaans as the medium of instruction at Ovambo schools from next year and the move could diminish considerably the role of Afrikaans as the dominant language in South West Africa

Mr Peter Kalangula, executive member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly in charge of education, said yesterday that English would be introduced as the principal medium of instruction in Ovambo schools from the beginning of the 1981 school year

English is therefore likely to become the second language of the Ovambo people — 47% of South West Africa's one million people

Although English is an official language of SWA, it plays the minor role in daily usage throughout the territory

Only about 8% of the 110 000 whites in SWA speak English as a first language and nine of the 10 ethnic black groups — the exception being the East Caprivians — speak Afrikaans as their second language

Although English is not yet widely used in SWA, blacks in the territory increasingly express a wish to speak Eng-

lish. Many of them see Afrikaans as the language of "the oppressor"

Mr Kalangula told the "Mail" Africa Bureau the decision to switch to English in Ovambo schools was made in the second quarter of this year, when a delegation of 15 school inspectors and senior teachers, led by Mr Kalangula, approached the Department of National Education in SWA

He said he had encountered no problems with the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance when he presented the Ovambo teachers' case

One of the factors influencing the decision to introduce English was the number of students leaving Ovambo every year for other African countries where they could be educated in English

The decision seemed to have the full backing of pupils and students

But the biggest problem now facing the Ovambo education authorities is to find teachers who can teach English and teach in English

English is at present almost unspoken in Ovambo and most teachers trained there have only a scant knowledge of the language

Despite the difficulties, Mr

Kalangula said "We must begin somewhere. There will always be a shortage of teachers here and to say we cannot introduce the new scheme because we do not have teachers would mean it would never get off the ground"

He hoped Ovambo would be able to draw English-speaking teachers from South Africa. If there was no response from this direction, the authorities would look to countries overseas

Mr Kalangula, a member of the DTA in the National Assembly, has so far apparently encountered opposition to the plan from only one source — in a confrontation with the sole Herstigste Nasionale Party member, Mr Sarel Becker

Mr Kalangula said Mr Becker confronted him at the entrance to the assembly and said "I see you want to throw out the language of our people from your schools"

Mr Kalangula replied that very few Afrikaners could speak Ovambo and he wondered if Mr Becker could

Undaunted, Mr Becker replied "Walapo" ("Good afternoon" in Ovambo)

"As he did not continue the discussion in Ovambo I assume he did not understand any more," Mr Kalangula said

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Objections to action against paper overruled

WINDHOEK. — Two objections to a R100 000 defamation suit brought against a Windhoek editor, Mr J M Smith, and his newspaper, the Windhoek Observer, were rejected in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The action was brought by a prominent politician and businessman, Mr Eben van Zijl, who claims his reputation suffered as a result of a report which appeared in the Observer last March.

Mr Van Zijl alleges the report was defamatory or, alternatively, that it contained innuendo that the plaintiff, a married man, was involved in a clandestine love affair with a young girl.

Mr Justice Ernst Lichtenberg rejected Mr Smith's objections with costs and also turned down an application by Mr Smith for leave to appeal against the decision.

The court will hear the actual defamation action against Mr Smith and his newspaper at a later date.

In his claim, Mr Van Zijl also alleged that the Observer report had insinuated he had acted in an indecent and improper manner.

The part of the report which Mr Van Zijl alleged was defamatory read: "Mr Werner Neef has made a great discovery he has stumbled upon a special technique, employed by Mr Eben van Zijl, MEC, to court a young girl."

Mr Smith had taken exception to the defamation and innuendo components of the claim.

Rejecting Mr Smith's objections, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said they could not succeed in

any court of law because they had failed to conclude or dispose of the plaintiff's litigation against him.

In a case where a passage or words could be held as defamation, an objection had to be rejected and the case heard before the court, he ruled.

It had to be proved during the objection stage of the hearing that no reasonable reader could deduce defamation from a report or whether the words employed in a report could be reasonably understood as defamatory, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said.

It would not have been desirable for him to decide at this stage whether the report in question had been defamatory. The merits of the case would be heard later. The court would then have to decide whether or not the plaintiff had had or was having a clandestine love affair with a young girl.

The onus would also be on the plaintiff to prove that the words used in the report had intended the reader to understand that that was so.

The litigation before the court would, in this case, not concern whether any reasonable reader "would" but "could" read defamation into the report, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said.

Mr Smith's argument that the defamation and innuendo claims were two separate cases and should be heard apart was unfounded.

Although the innuendo claim was secondary to the defamation, the two claims should be read together as "one cause of debt" (skuldoorsaak) — Sapa

Luce to meet Pik Botha

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, flies to South Africa next week for informal talks with the South African Government on SWA/Namibia.

In announcing the three-week familiarisation tour of southern Africa, a Foreign Office spokesman here emphasised that no negotiation will take place in his talks with Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The purpose of the talks with Mr Botha and three other ministers will be to bring himself up to date with current thinking in Pretoria.

Mr Luce will also meet several black leaders — as yet unnamed — during his four days in South Africa.

FIRST STOP

South Africa, clearly the major port of call on his southern African safari, will be Mr Luce's first stop. He arrives in Johannesburg on Tuesday and will go directly to Pretoria for talks.

When he leaves Johannesburg on Friday he heads for Lesotho before crossing to Mozambique to familiarise himself with President Samora Machel's views on current developments in southern Africa.

Mr Luce will visit Swaziland before flying to Salisbury for talks with Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Mzenda. It is likely that he will also meet Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

His last stop will be Botswana.

The Foreign Office spokesman said an appointment had not yet been made for Mr Luce to see the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, but that such a meeting was "very likely".

I'll talk, says Nujoma — but not with 'puppets'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has reiterated his organisation's willingness to face South African representatives for talks about the independence of

SWA/Namibia.

But, he told reporters in Paris yesterday, if the internal parties' "puppets" wanted to come, they would have to be in the Pretoria team.

"We don't see any point in talking about the weather with the puppets," he said.

Mr Nujoma is in Paris for an international conference on the territory to be attended by several hundred representatives from international organisations, UN specialist agencies, solidarity and support groups and Third World governments.

Mr Nujoma also said that multinational companies now operating in SWA/Namibia would have to re-negotiate their contracts with a Swapo government.

"We will first have to destroy all colonialist institutions aiming at exploiting the Namibian people," he said.

TREATIES

"Multinational companies will have to enter into new treaties with the Namibian people. They cannot continue with the same exploitation of the people."

He accused the Western powers of "duplicity" in maintaining the South African occupation of the territory and turned on France, particularly, implying that it was applying double standards.

The reason for this was France's desire to maintain her economic interests in SWA/Namibia, said Mr Nujoma.

The Swapo leader accused the Western powers specifically of supplying arms to the South African Government, providing South Africa with the technical know-how to make its own arms, and blocking enforcement action against South Africa in the UN Security Council.



Swapo president Sam Nujoma addresses a Press conference at Unesco headquarters in Paris. On his right is the Algerian ambassador to Paris, Mr M Sahnoun, and on his left is the Angolan ambassador, Mr M Lemos.

Leaders cautious on offer

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian internal political groups reacted cautiously today to the acceptance by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma of a round table conference to be hosted by Zimbabwe.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers and DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge said the development was interesting but he would comment fully only once he had seen the text of what Mr Nujoma had said.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats, said Mr Nujoma had always said he would be prepared to talk to the South Africans.

Mr Vekuii Rukoro, of the NNF, said his group was not optimistic a conference with Swapo and Angola on the one side, and South Africa and the DTA on the other would come off.

"I cannot understand what these

people want to achieve by excluding nationalist groups who have played an important role in the liberation struggle," he said.

SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers or "Cabinet" has called on the United States Congress to use its influence in stopping United Nations support of Swapo.

The council pointed out in a nine-page document submitted to the Congressional sub-committee on Africa that it would be difficult for the territory's National Assembly to participate in any UN-supervised election as long as the UN aided Swapo.

"Were it not for the biased and partial support for Swapo by the United Nations, the people (of SWA/Namibia) by now would be much nearer full independence and international recognition," said the document.

Final plans for switch to English

11/9/80
STAR 221

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Final plans for the introduction of English as the language medium in Ovambo schools are being made here following discussions between members of the Council of Ministers and representatives of the Ovambo administration.

A decision was made recently by the Ovambo Legislative Assembly to press the central government for the introduction of English as a teaching medium in schools in place of Afrikaans.

It is expected that the change will be made during the 1981 school year, but the extent of its introduction will depend on the availability of qualified teachers in English — a factor that is expected to present problems.

To accommodate the request by the Ovambo authorities, the DTA-

controlled Council of Ministers has evolved a scheme to place control over education in Ovambo in the hands of the Department of National Education on an agency basis.

In terms of recently introduced constitutional changes for SWA/Namibia which were accepted by the DTA, education was an entrenched clause in the transfer of powers between regional authorities and the central government.

Control over education matters was thus given to the 11 ethnic regional authorities.

This move was done to allay fears of whites that their schools would become multiracial.

Afrikaans has always been used in schools in Ovambo, but has encountered much opposition from locals who view it as the "language of apartheid."

Court told of terror attack on SWA farm

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Supreme Court heard that an elderly farmer had single-handedly fought off a terrorist attack on his farm near Grootfontein in northern South West Africa last February

The farmer, Mr Jacobus Francois Louw, 60, told the court the attackers had thrown a handgrenade into a room where his married daughter and her three-month-old baby were hiding, but no-one was injured.

The farmhouse roof was shot to pieces, 28 window panes were shattered, the walls of the house were struck by bullets and his two vehicles were damaged

Mr Louw was testifying against two of his former employees appearing on charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively of aiding and abetting terrorism

Mr Markus Kateka, 40, and

Mr Hendrik Kariseb, 45, a Bushman, allegedly supplied the attackers with food and accommodation and furnished them with a layout of the farm and farm buildings

They have pleaded not guilty on both counts before Mr Justice Jan Strydom and two assessors

Mr Louw, whose wife and younger daughter were also in the house at the time of the attack, said he fell asleep on the afternoon of February 17 and was suddenly awakened by his eldest daughter

She had placed a firearm in his hands and exclaimed, "Daddy, the Swapos are here" "I jumped up and ran to the door. They approached and I started firing"

A number of shots were fired and the men concentrated mainly on three windows, Mr Louw told the court

It was difficult to determine how long the firing lasted

The terrorists later fled

His wife had suffered a nervous breakdown after the attack and spent six days in hospital

Questioned about the two accused, Mr Louw said he had regarded them as two of his most trusted workers — they were both foremen

He said that prior to the attack, one of his Ovambo workers had warned him to be careful because Mr Kariseb was "Swapo orientated"

On the day of the attack he had instructed Mr Kariseb to run to a neighbouring farm to warn the family there that terrorists were in the area

Mr Kariseb had refused to do so, telling him "Save your breath"

Mr Louw said he had dismissed Mr Kariseb after the incident

Judgment is expected later this week — Sapa

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Swapo toll mounts

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 38 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight, the second-in-command of the SWA territory force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, announced yesterday.

He said the past two weeks had been characterised by contacts with small groups of insurgents.

At dawn on Saturday, security forces investigated after hearing shots in the operational area. They found a shop burnt down and the body of a murdered civilian, Brig Bosman said.

They caught up with three insurgents.

One was shot dead, and the other two fled. The troops gave chase immediately and later that day killed a second member of the trio.

The same day, four insurgents were shot dead in a skirmish.

(b) die omskrywing van "Raad" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

"'Raad' die Administratieraad met regsbevoegdheid of sy regsopvolger en, ten opsigte van 'n Swart woongebied wat nie binne 'n Swart Sake-administrasiegebied geleë is nie, die stedelike plaaslike bestuur met regsbevoegdheid" en

(c) na die omskrywing van "superintendent" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

"'Swart Sake-administrasiegebied' 'n gebied wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), 'n Swart Sake administrasiegebied verklaar is."

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-Minister van Samewerking

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

No R 1892

12 September 1980

MUNISIPALITEIT WALVISBAAI — HUUR-GEFIDE EN VORDINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED KUIJERMOND GELEEF TE WALVISBAAI—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R 1816 VAN 8 SEPTEMBER 1978

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in ondrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (5) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met die bepalinge van Proklamasies R 202 van 1977 en R 70 van 1979 wysig hierby, na oorlegging met die Munisipaliteit Walvisbaai, Goewermenskennisgewing R 1816 van 8 September 1978, ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

BYLAE

Vervang die uitdrukking "R0,50" in paragraaf (a) van Bylae 2 deur die uitdrukking "R0,59"

(b) the substitution for the definition of "Board" of the following definition:

"'Board' means the Administration Board with jurisdiction or its successor in title and in respect of a Black residential area that is not situated within a Black Affairs administration area, the urban local authority having jurisdiction," and

(c) the insertion after the definition of "authorised officer" of the following definition:

"'Black Affairs administration area' means any area under section 2 (1) (a) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);".

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

(File A1/3/2/13/W4)

No R 1892

12 September 1980

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA OF KUIJERMOND SITUATE AT WALVIS BAY—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 1816 DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1978

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 38 (5) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with the provisions of Proclamations R 202 of 1977 and R 70 of 1979, hereby, after consultation with the Municipality of Walvis Bay, amend Government Notice R 1816, dated 8 September 1978, in accordance with the Schedule hereto

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

(File A1/3/2/13/W4)

SCHEDULE

Substitute the expression "R0,50" in paragraph (a) of Schedule 2 by the expression "R0,59"

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

Force feeding the economy

FM 12/9/80

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The confidence that exists in the economy of SWA derives largely from the show of permanence, stability and security exercised by Pretoria. For the rest, it is

sustained by rumour of massive investment intentions of South African mining and finance houses and by foreign multinationals

Mere promise of a more favourable investment environment is clearly not enough, for although the economy is awash with money and private consump-

tion expenditure buoyant, private and corporate investment decisions are confined to the financial sector. Retained earnings tend to find their way to the Republic — either to set up cosy boltholes in places like Somerset West, Sea Point and Durban, or into income-producing property and equity investments.

Despite confidence-boosting rhetoric by the politicians and their newspapers, most businessmen and farmers remain edgy, their confidence clearly shaken and their xenophobia heightened by the outcome of the Rhodesian elections.

Yet there is another dimension to the Zimbabwe experience that may or may not turn the tide of investment confidence. Mining chiefs and bankers the *FM* spoke to in Windhoek recently believe that unsettled conditions in Zimbabwe, including talk of a civil war, will lead to a thorough reappraisal among Western nations of decolonisation settlements with messy aftermaths. They believe Western powers may now be more willing than before to listen to appeals by the business community to negotiate a transfer of power with safeguards against post-independence destabilisation.

This seems to mean that they would prefer independence elections to be preceded by a constitutional conference that presumably would guarantee basic rights such as ownership and licence. The proposed UN settlement plan for SWA contains no such guarantees. Indeed, if the proposed constituent assembly elections produce an outright winner, the winning party will determine the constitution of its choice, or it may decide not to have any constitution at all.

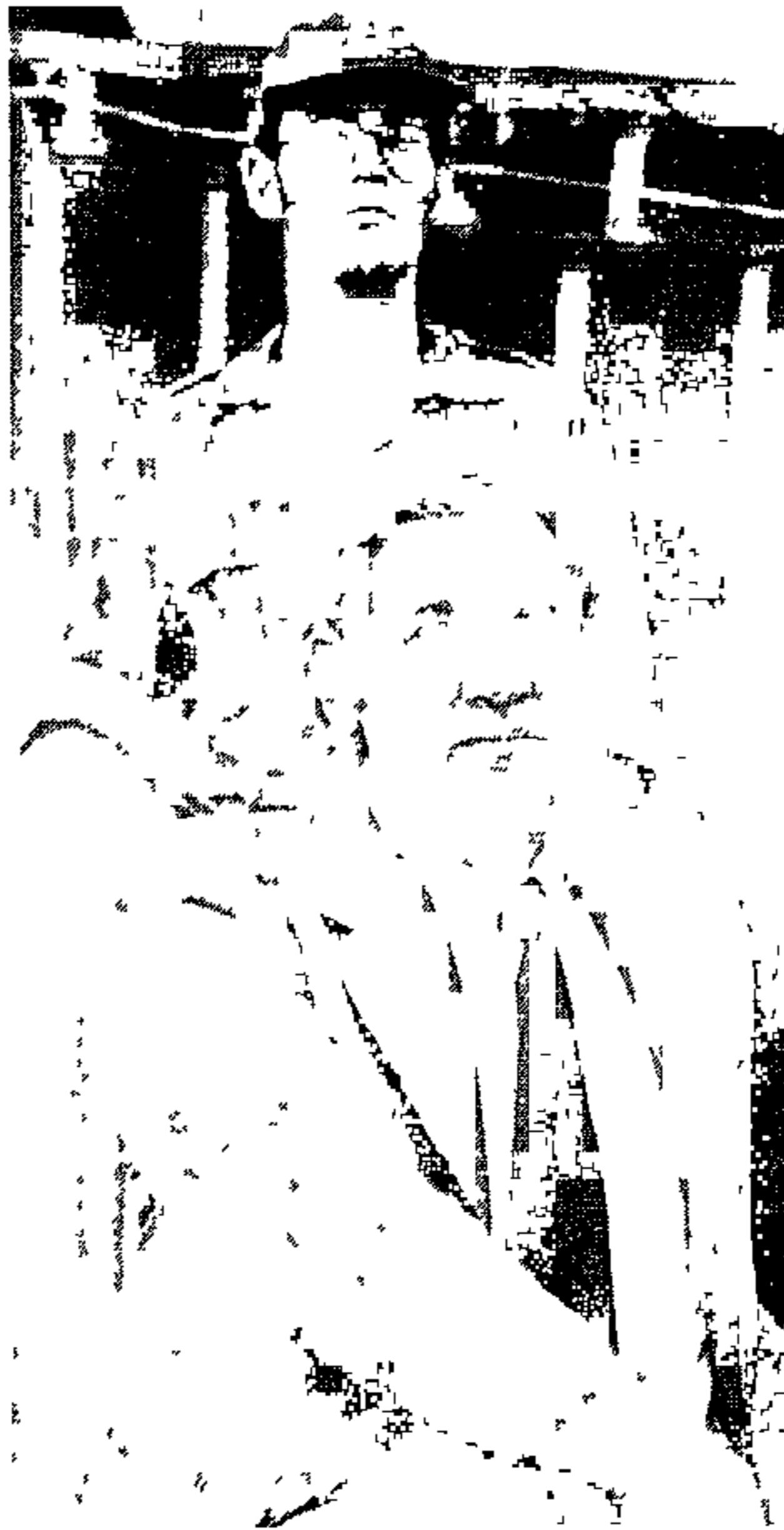
Despite the possibility that such a worst-case scenario might materialise, businessmen agree that the alternative — continuation of the war, as well as the possibility of economic sanctions — is even less attractive.

Sapping interests

It may be reassuring to businessmen to see SA troops in the streets of Windhoek by day, and they may sleep soundly at night as armoured columns and troop trains bear northwards to the operational area, but they know too that the war is sapping their long-term interests.

The war reflects in the lengthening job queues. Although reliable current statistics are unobtainable, the best available estimates are that visible unemployment is still over 10%, whereas concealed unemployment could be as high as 30%. The former figure is expected to rise as more and more blacks leave Ovamboland, where they make a precarious living from subsistence agriculture, to seek a better life in the cash economy of the south.

War and terrorism in the north, as well as the abolition of formal influx control, is driving an increasing number of people to the established employment centres



"Prime minister" Mudge skimping on education and training

Down south, beyond what used to be known as the red line, they find that the few available jobs for unskilled workers are being generated by the public sector.

The only visible evidence of private fixed investment confidence is a R12m high-rise office block in Windhoek's Kaiser Street, financed by CDM, and a small (31 houses) residential development in the upper middle-class area of Windhoek's Eros Hills. So keen is the demand for accommodation that houses in the new development are selling off the drawings. Asking prices range from R46 000 to R48 000 with 90% bonds furnished by SWA Building Society.

The latter is currently putting out R1m a month, compared with R600 000 a month a year ago, but purchases are confined to existing dwellings. The society has demands for funds totalling R3m but the backlog cannot be run down because so few units come onto the market.

According to leading Windhoek property broker Benny Joseph, demand for office accommodation is running at nearly 3 000 m², which will persist until CDM's 9 000 m² block is ready for occupation late next year. In the meantime, rentals have soared into the Eloff Street class with some developments letting at R5,50 m².

Keenest demand for office space is from the interim "central" government which has just paid R1m to Sanlam for the Kaiser Street block known as Barlows

Building — a small, uncomfortable block designed partly as a motor vehicle showroom. Rumour has it that Sanlam's own regional headquarters is in the market, and government once again the would-be buyer.

The public sector generates nearly all new economic activity. Total budgeted expenditure for 1980-81 is nearly R520m — more than 40% of gdp, of which 28% will be spent on economic services (industrial and agricultural development projects), 32,4% on government services (including transfers to local authorities), about 30% on political services (including increased transfers to the "self-governing and non-self-governing areas") and a paltry 9% on social services (education, health and welfare).

This distorted spending pattern reflects the basic problem of "prime minister" Dirk Mudge and his ministerial council of ethnic leaders. In a territory of 976 000 people with a gdp of R1 200m there is relatively widespread unemployment and under-employment, accompanied by an acute shortage of skilled labour.

Maximum good

Education and training should have received a far larger slice of the budget cake — three times more than it got — but the DTA-dominated ministerial council needs to dispense the maximum good in the shortest space of time in order to "buy" support for independence elections.

Education and training is too long-term for the politicians. Instead, the ethnic authorities in the Bantustan regions are being force-fed, with huge sums being diverted to project developments calculated to catch the eye and boost the image of DTA leaders. Hence, the more workers that can be sucked into public sector employment the greater the leverage of the DTA. Or so the argument seems.

Although international uranium markets are temporarily flat, considerable excitement has been stirred in SWA mining circles by the news that Aquitaine, the French energy corporation, may be contemplating the purchase of uranium properties adjoining the Rossing Mine near Swakopmund. The properties belong to Goldfields and Tsumeb Corporation.

With Rossing having achieved target production of 5 000 t a year of yellowcake, total SWA mineral sales may be running at well over R600m a year.

Mining industry studies indicate that on the basis of proven finds production of yellowcake could be increased to 20 000 t a year, but mining corporations are holding fire on development until greater clarity emerges on the kind of investment environment they are going to have to live in after independence.

At bottom, uncertainty about the future inhibits private confidence in the economy of SWA as much as the threat of sanctions and fears about intensification of the war.

African onslaught to get SWA away from SA outlined

London Staff Reporter
PARIS — The African onslaught at the United Nations this autumn aimed at prising loose South Africa's hold on SWA/Namibia has been mapped out by Swapo's president, Sam Nujoma

More than 300 delegates to the solidarity conference at Unesco will today start thrashing out the details in private sessions.

Mr Nujoma told them at yesterday's opening that "the final and critical stage in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia" had arrived

An oil embargo was called for

Maximum pressure, both

domestic and international, would be applied to stop the Western powers from vetoing the sanctions demands by the African group in the UN Security Council on September 20

Mr Nujoma, who was given two standing ovations in the packed auditorium, gave the Western five a taste of the campaign.

The extent to which the five refused to implement sanctions "will be the extent to which they have the blood of our people on their hands," he declared.

"And they must be held responsible for whatever catastrophe occurs."

He got full backing in the bellicose speech by his neighbour on the podium, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo

There were, however, no official representatives from the Western powers present to hear this

Their seats, along with South Africa's, were empty

The conference has attracted official delegations from 24 countries and from the OAU, the Islamic Conference and the EEC socialist group

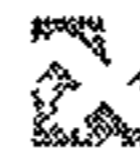
At least 23 non-governmental international organisations have sent representatives and the hall is filled with delegates of solidarity and support groups from 30 countries

Sanroc has produced South Africa's representatives among the solidarity groups

Cuba's Foreign Minister, Isidoro Malmierca, who basked in applause almost as good as Mr Nujoma's, used the platform to slam "despotic" South American states who kept diplomatic ties with South Africa.

In Bonn the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said yesterday that anyone who still opposes the United Nations plan for Namibia is simply delaying the inevitable

Mr Genscher made the statement in a toast concluding a dinner he gave for Inonga Lokonga L'ome, Foreign Minister of Zaire



Report restricted

Because the African National Congress is banned in South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo's statements cannot be published.

Swapo's offensive in Paris

(R21) RDM
13/9/80

THE INTERNATIONAL conference "in solidarity with the people of Namibia", organised by the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo), the African National Congress and Unesco, which ends in Paris today, has revealed that the "liberation organisations" believe they are well on their way towards achieving their aims in SWA

This certainty that they are riding on the crest of a wave has partly been inspired by the success in Zimbabwe of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF)

Speaker after speaker has applauded Mr Mugabe and has reasoned that this, too, marks the road towards a Swapo-controlled government in SWA and, ultimately, similar success for the ANC in South Africa

What is notable is that, although there are 24 countries officially represented at the conference, nearly all are strongly socialist and with long histories of revolution — like Cuba and Algeria. Not one of the major Western powers is officially represented, although most have sent observers

One can only speculate on their reasons for not wanting to be seen to be associated with the radicals

Clearly the five Western powers which formulated the United Nations proposals for a negotiated settlement in SWA



Mr Nujoma



Mr Mugabe

want no part of the war-talk going on in Paris, but there are strong reasons to believe that they — the United States, Canada, France, Britain and West Germany — are applying heavy pressure on Swapo to stop the war

This is clear from the way Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has repeatedly in the past two days bitterly accused the Western Five of secretly backing Pretoria

BRUCE STEPHENSON reports from Paris

In his opening address on Thursday, Mr Nujoma accused the West of deceit and said it would have "the blood of the Namibian people" on its hands if Western countries refused to enforce sanctions against South Africa

Mr Mugabe's repeated offers to mediate between Swapo and Pretoria have led observers to

believe that he is also leaning on Mr Nujoma to accept a negotiated settlement and elections rather than continue fighting

Mr Nujoma told a Press conference on Wednesday that he accepted Mr Mugabe's offer and would be in contact with him at a later date. Meanwhile a war scenario

prepared for the conference claims that the "liberation" of South Africa by military means is not an impossible task for the guerrilla movements. General H von Meyenfeldt, former director (until July) of the Royal Military Academy of the Netherlands, says military success depends on isolating the South African "fortress" and stepping up internal sabotage operations. This would need hindering

the external aids to the South African Government and prevention of strikes from within the fortress, thus allowing for the provision of time and space for the "liberation" movement to build up its forces

"The prevention of external aid can be pursued, when political measures have no effect, for example by sabotaging military production elsewhere," the general says.

The final offensive would need strikes from southern Angola and Botswana in the direction of SWA and from Botswana and Mozambique in the direction of Pretoria

Conditions for success include

- A clear policy, good strategy and effective organisation and adequate leadership
- Considering the necessity of coordinating the various activities on several fronts
- Support from the Frontline States
- Support from the black population of South Africa

"If the ideal of freedom lives in the heart of the people, ultimately no one can hold them back," Gen Von Meyenfeldt says

But he concludes that a controlled use of military force is necessary — "partly because later, after the victory, it will be indispensable to the building of a new society in Namibia and South Africa"

SMBK
13/9/80
22

Waldheim presses for SWA peace

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has urged the South African Government and Swapo to grasp the opportunity for negotiated peace and independence in SWA/Namibia, warning that the alternative is a decline towards "bloodshed and ruin" in the region

"The tide of history is flowing strong in Africa," he said in a report released yesterday.

"I believe the climate for transition to Namibian independence has never been more favourable than now."

Reviewing the UN's efforts during the past year to conclude the protracted independence exercise, Dr Waldheim expressed concern that further delay would cost more lives on both sides of the SWA/Namibia-Angola frontier

"I am convinced that

the alternative is bound to lead to a steady erosion of the situation, an escalation of violence and a bitter, long, drawn-out struggle which will profit no one and bring bloodshed and ruin to the region"

Dr Waldheim will meet the UN Security Council in private session on Monday to brief the 15-nation body on the state of negotiations with the South African Government

He has already discussed a recent South African communication with envoys of the "front-line" African states and the Western "contact group" and with a representative of Swapo

The Western group has been discussing the South African letter — which offered Pretoria's commitment to the independence plan so long as Dr Waldheim and the UN could demonstrate their impartiality — with government experts from the five Western capitals.

Mr Donald McHenry said the group "will make recommendations to the capitals of the five, to the Secretary-General, and perhaps to the parties."

Name sparks HNP demo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — About 26 placard-waving HNP supporters demonstrated yesterday in an apparently illegal gathering in front of the offices of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, against the official use of the name "Namibia"

The group congregated shortly before 3 pm in front of the gates of the six-floor office block in a Windhoek suburb, while the leader of the HNP in the territory, Mr Sarel Becker, stood on one side and watched

Emergency security legislation in SWA/Namibia makes it an offence for a

group of more than 20 people in a security district — Windhoek falls within such a district — to gather without a magistrate's permission. A spokesman for Windhoek's chief magistrate has confirmed that no such permission had been given to the HNP

Police said they were investigating the incident

When asked whether he had organised the gathering and told that it could be illegal in terms of security legislation, Mr Becker said. "No, it is spontaneous."

When pressed on the issue, he replied challengingly: "Just let them touch us. We are not law-breakers"

Namibia free in two years, says Nujoma

SUNDAY POST
1978

SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma closed the Namibian solidarity conference at Unesco in Paris yesterday with a confident prediction that the territory would be free within two years.

"There is no doubt about it," he told more than 500 cheering delegates.

The three-day conference represents progress for Swapo in its behind-the-scenes battle against a Western-led bid to have it "de recognised" by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

As expected, the conference decided to scrap the Western negotiating efforts on Namibia and to lower the boom on South Africa through a comprehensive range of mandatory UN economic sanctions.

The Anti-apartheid Movement's background hold on the conference is reflected in the make-up of a delegation which will carry the meeting's message to UN headquarters — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

SWAPO promises

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14/9/80 Sun TRIS

Tribune Correspondent

PARIS: Swapo's president, Sam Nujoma, closed the SWA/Namibian solidarity conference at Unesco here yesterday with a prediction that the disputed territory would be free within two years.

"There is no doubt about it," he told more than 500 cheering delegates representing 50 governments from African, Nordic and socialist countries, international organisations and UN bodies, and over 160 political parties and non-governmental organisa-

tions.

The three-day conference represents progress for Swapo in its behind-the-scene battle against a Western-led bid to have it "de-recognised" by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic representative of the SWA/Namibian people."

As expected, the conference decided to scrap the Western negotiating efforts on SWA/Namibia and to lower the boom on South Africa through a comprehensive range of mandatory UN economic sanctions.

Swapo was also promised material and diplomatic support from its traditional backers for its military operation

The anti-apartheid organisation's background hold on the conference is reflected in the make-up of the delegation which will carry the meeting's message to UN Headquarters

Mr Bob Hughes MP and Mr Abdul Minty, both anti-apartheid movement office bearers, will join the Algerian Ambassador in Paris, Mr Mohamed Sahnoun, on the delegation.

While the proposed action was not spelled out as in the final declaration, Mr Sahnoun, the conference Secretary General, explained that:

● The five Western powers will be told in no uncertain terms that their initiative has failed South Africa has been using it to buy time. The issue of SWA/Namibia has to be "handed back to the world community."

● The Western powers will be faced with at least two calls for mandatory UN action against South Africa because of the threat its policies poses to world peace. The first will

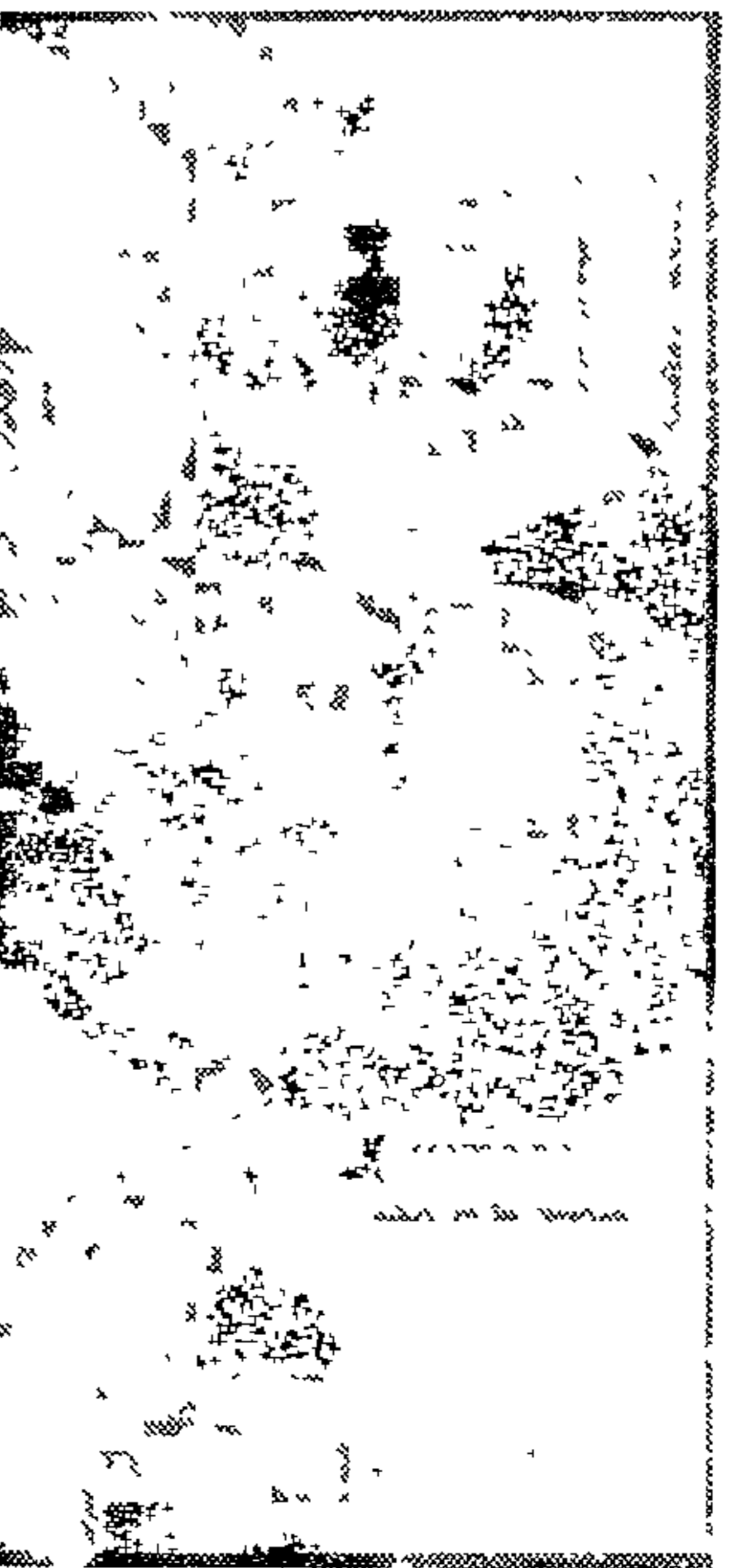
be on September 25 when the internal situation in South Africa comes before the Security Council

As a result of this conference the African group at the UN will call for another Security Council meeting in October to punish South Africa for refusing to release SWA/Namibia.

The Western powers who have previously vetoed such sanctions demands, will be given some room to manoeuvre, Mr Sahnoun explained.

The Africans would allow time for them to comply with UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia.

Swapo President Sam Nujoma: Predicts freedom for SWA / Namibia within two years



Swapo 14/9/80 seeks oil SUN boycott TIM

22
By COLEEN HENDRIKS
Paris

NONE of the big five Western countries was represented at Swapo's 20th anniversary conference in Paris this week to mobilise international support. A plan of action, including mandatory economic sanctions and an oil boycott against South Africa, was drawn up by the conference and will be submitted to the United Nations probably early next month.

The Swapo conference was attended by 21 countries, including several frontline states and Cuba.

Cuba's Foreign Minister Mr I Marmenca, hinted at increased Cuban involvement in southern Africa.

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SWA fears another right-wing backlash

FEARS of a new right-wing backlash, fuelled by white election fever, are rife in South West Africa

Serious outbreaks of racial violence at the Windhoek Show this week, attacks on coloured spectators at a recent stock-car meeting and a placard protest by young Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters on Friday — some of the signs that the year-long lull in right-wing activity may be over

So far the right-wing rumblings have been confined to Windhoek but observers fear they could spread and intensify as the campaign for November's elections heats up

Punch-ups

The power struggle between the three white parties threatens to revive the carefully patched-up animosity which erupted with the opening of hotels and residential areas to all races last year

This week's show punch-ups, during which white hooligans assaulted and swore at two black members of the SWA Council of Ministers and turned the crowded beer tent into a

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Windhoek

bloody battleground, raised half-forgotten spectres of once regular attacks on mixed couples and mixed bars

The Administrator-General of SWA Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the white Republikeinse Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, have both spoken out strongly against the show riots

Dr Viljoen has ordered a team of investigators to identify the show troublemakers

The Divisional Inspector of Police in Windhoek, Brigadier Kobus Bothma, said three coloureds and a black had laid charges of assault arising from incidents at the show

Mr Gregor Tibinyane, one of the two members of the Council of Ministers who were assaulted at the show, said he was prepared to publicly accuse certain policemen at the show of ignoring the cruel treatment of blacks by certain whites

A spokesman for South West Breweries, which ran the beer tent, said the trouble was started by about five young white men who threw a young coloured to the ground and shouted that all "kaffirs" and "hot-nots" must leave

Some eyewitnesses said well-known members of the militant Wit Weerstandsbeweging were spotted near the centres of disturbance at the show

Others said the violence was the work of the Korthaarbende (Short Hair Gang), many of whom were local national servicemen

Sworn at

Mr Tibinyane said he and his colleague, Mr Daniel Lupert, who were sworn at and punched when they bought cigarettes at one of the bars at the show, would decide what action to take after they heard the outcome of the Administrator-General's investigation

On Friday, Dr Viljoen was the target of white right-wingers when a group of young HNP supporters staged a placard protest outside his Windhoek headquarters

(P21)

Bid to oust Five as mediators on SWA

RDM 15/9/80

By BRUCE STEPHENSON, London Bureau
PARIS
 THE United Nations Security Council will be asked next month to withdraw the Western Five contact group attempting to mediate between South Africa and Swapo.

This was decided at the weekend at the end of the three-day "conference in solidarity with the peoples of Namibia" in Paris.

Delegates — including official representatives of 24 countries — decided to send a delegation to New York to request a special session of the Security Council in mid-October on South West Africa.

The conference at UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation headquarters was attended by about 500 delegates.

The New York delegation will ask the Security Council to consider

- The imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa, in order to enforce previous UN resolutions on these issues.
- Declaring categorically that Walvis Bay and all the islands off SWA "are integral and uncontested parts of the territory of Namibia".

intended to leave the matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa.

• Terminating the authority of the Western contact group — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — as the official mediators of the UN between Swapo and South Africa

The conference decided that the Five had failed to bring about a speedy transfer of power to the people of Namibia in terms of Security Council Resolution 435

"They enabled the South African regime, under the cover of these talks, to consolidate its hold over the territory, to create puppet institutions and to undermine the territorial integrity of Namibia," the resolution declared

"The increased militarisation of the territory and its use as the base for aggression against independent African states has, in fact, heightened the threat to international peace and security"

In his closing address to the conference, the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, predicted SWA would attain independence under a Swapo government "within two years"

Although not specifically stated in the conference resolution, it is clear Swapo and its supporters want future talks on a negotiated settlement with South Africa to be conducted by an African group

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has offered his services as a mediator — and this offer has been accepted by Mr Nujoma

Specific targets for boycott action against South Africa proposed by the conference action committee, in addition to obtaining enforcement of an oil embargo, include drumming up "solidarity action" from miners' trade unions in countries which import South African coal.

It will call for "concrete and systematic action" at an international level against the major Western banks and other financial institutions which provide loans to South Africa, in particular those with offices in SWA

The committee called for a strict arms embargo and a halt to the provision of licences for arms manufacture inside South Africa

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(221)

Gloomy reaction to 'Namibia' talks

Political Staff

Government spokesmen in Pretoria fear that the Paris conference on Namibia has created "a bad atmosphere" at a crucial point in the SWA/Namibia negotiations.

Said one Government source "The outcome of the conference goes against the entire spirit of the present negotiations, which have reached an important take-off point.

"The feeling one gets from it is that it confirms the fact that Swapo has never been interested in the present round of negotiations."

The spokesmen were commenting on the decision at the end of the three-day "conference in solidarity with the peoples of Namibia," to request a special session of the Security Council to consider the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to terminate the Western contact group's authority as mediators between the UN, Swapo and South Africa.

While Western diplomats in Pretoria today declined to comment on the decisions, Government spokes-

men said the UN sponsorship of the conference and the participation of its committees in it served to support South Africa's complaint of UN partiality.

None of the SWA/Namibia internal parties had been invited to the conference, and it was inconceivable that UN would have sponsored a conference of that nature had the internal parties been present.

It is not clear yet how seriously the Government takes the renewed threats of sanctions.

It has been pointed out, however, that such a move could seriously jeopardise moves to still bring about an internationally-agreed independence process for SWA/Namibia.

My Lord, We find ourselves here in a foreign country convicted under laws made by people whom we have always considered as foreigners. We find ourselves tried by a judge who is not our countryman and who has not shared our background.

We are Namibians and not South Africans. We do not now, and will not in the future, recognise your right to govern us, to make laws for us in which we had no say, to treat our country as if it were your property and us as if you were our masters. We have always regarded South Africa as an intruder in our country.

We are far away from our homes, not a single member of our families has come to visit us, never mind be present at our trial.

We have been cut off from our people and the world. The South African Government has again shown its strength by detaining us for as long as it pleased, keeping some of us in solitary confinement for 300 to 400 days and bringing us to its capital to try us. It has shown its strength by passing an Act especially for us and having it made retrospective. It has even chosen an ugly name to call us by. One's own are called patriots or at least rebels, one's opponents are called terrorists.

It suits the Government of South Africa to say that it is ruling South West Africa with the consent of its people. This is not true. Our organisation, Swapo, is the largest political organisation in South West Africa. We consider ourselves a political party.

A man does not have to be formally educated to know that he wants to live with his family where he wants to live, and not where an official chooses to tell him to live to move

SWA: the sacred trust

about freely and not require a pass, to earn a decent wage, to be free to work for the person of his choice for as long as he wants, and finally, to be ruled by the people that he wants to be ruled by, and not those who rule him because they have more guns than he has.

We do not believe South Africa is in South West Africa in order to provide facilities and work for non-whites. It is there for its own selfish reasons. For the first 40 years it did practically nothing to fulfil its "sacred trust". It only concerned itself with the welfare of the whites.

Since 1962, because of the pressure from inside by the non-whites and especially my organisation, and because of the light placed on our country by the world, South Africa has been trying to do a bit more.

Your Government, my Lord, undertook a very special responsibility when it was awarded the mandate over us after the First World War. It assumed a sacred trust to guide us towards independence and to prepare us to take our place among the nations of the world. We believe that South Africa has abused that trust because of its belief in racial supremacy (that white people have been chosen by God to rule the world) and apartheid.

We believe that for 50 years South Africa has failed to promote the development of our people. Where are our trained men? The wealth of our country has been used to train your people for leadership, and the sacred duty of preparing the indi-

The best-selling black writers' anthology "Forced Landings" was banned — and last week unbanned — because it contained the final court pronouncement of Swapo founder HERMAN TOIVO JA TOIVO before he was banished to Robben Island 12 years ago.

This is a condensed form of the speech by Toivo (a Finnish name meaning "Hope and Hope") which offended the censors. Last week the Publications Appeal Board found the censors had acted incorrectly, because Toivo's speech had been published in South Africa before.

genous people to take their place among the nations of the world has been ignored.

To us it has always seemed that our rulers wanted to keep us backward for their benefit.

I do not claim that it is easy for men of different races to live at peace with one another. I myself had no experience of this in my youth, and at first it surprised me that men of different races could live together in peace. But now I know it to be true and something for which we must strive.

The South African Government creates hostility by separating people and emphasising their differences. We believe that by living together, people will learn to lose their fear of each other. We also believe that this fear, which some whites have of Africans, is based on their desire to be superior and privileged and that when whites see themselves as part of South West Africa, sharing with us all its hopes and troubles, then that fear will disappear.

Separation is said to be a natural process. But why, then, is it imposed by force, and why then is it that whites have the superiority?

Headmen used to oppose us. This is not the case now. We have spent my life working in Swapo, which is an ordinary political party like any other. Suddenly we in Swapo found that a war situation had arisen and that our colleagues and South Africa were facing each other on the field of battle. Although I had

is a matter of hope for us that it at least agrees about one thing — that we are entitled to freedom and justice.

My Lord, you found it necessary to brand me a coward. During World War 2, when it became evident that both my country and your country were threatened by the dark clouds of nazism, I risked my life to defend both of them, wearing a uniform with orange bands on it.

But some of your countrymen, when called to battle to defend civilisation, resorted to sabotage against their own fatherland. I volunteered to face German bullets, and as a guard of military installations, both in South West Africa and the Republic, was prepared to be the victim of their sabotage. Today they are our masters and are considered the heroes, and I am called the coward.

When I consider my country, I am proud that my countrymen have taken up arms for their people and I believe that anyone who calls himself a man would not despise them.

When some of my country's soldiers came back I foresaw the trouble there would be for Swapo, my people, and me personally. I tried to do what I could to prevent my people from going into the bush.

I had no answer to the question "Where has your non-violence got us?" While the World Court judgment was pending, I at least had that to fall back on. When we failed, after years of waiting, I had no answer to give my people. Even though I did not agree that people should go into the bush, I could

not refuse to help them when I knew they were hungry. I even passed on the request for dynamite.

I am a loyal Namibian and I could not betray my people to their enemies. I admit that I decided to assist those who had taken up arms. I know that the struggle will be long and bitter.

Only when we are granted our independence will the struggle stop. Only when our human dignity is restored to us, as equals of the whites, will there be peace between us. We believe that South Africa has a choice — either to live at peace with us or to subdue us by force. If you choose to crush us and impose your will on us then you not only betray your trust, but you will live in security for only so long as your power is greater than ours. No South African will live at peace in South West Africa, for each will know that his security is based on force and that without force he will face rejection by the people of South West Africa.

My co-accused and I have suffered. We are not looking forward to our imprisonment. We do not, however, feel that our efforts and sacrifice have been wasted. We believe that human suffering has its effect even on those who impose it.

We hope that what has happened will persuade the Whites of South Africa that we and the world may be right and they may be wrong. Only when white South Africans realise this and act on it will it be possible for us to stop our struggle for freedom and justice in the land of our birth.

16/9/62

NNF official faces Police Act charge

Rim
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16/10

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Front's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, 26, appeared in Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge arising from his alleged accusations that a party member had been assaulted by the police.

Fraud charges against three other NNF members, Mrs Nora Chase, Mr David Kasume and Mr Tjeripo Ngaringombe — who were present with Mr Rukoro at a Press conference on July 22 — were withdrawn.

Mr Rukoro was charged with contravening Police Act No 7 of 1958. He pleaded not guilty.

The charge alleges that Mr Rukoro claimed unlawfully that the NNF youth secretary, Mr Adophus Kangootui, had been assaulted by members of the South African Police.

It said Mr Rukoro had claimed that Mr Kangootui had been brutally assaulted and was in a poor mental shape, and because of the assault was paralysed down the left side, causing the loss of the full use of his left arm and leg.

The head of the Nasionale Koerante Bureau in SWA, Mr Max du Preez, called as a State witness, said he was giving evidence under protest.

Mr Du Preez said he attended a Press conference by Mr Rukoro on July 22. About eight

other journalists were present. Mr Du Preez said it was against his professional ethics to give evidence against people who had invited him to a Press conference.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze said he would put that on record.

Mr Du Preez said that at the Press conference, Mr Rukoro said he had visited Mr Kangootui at the Katutura State Hospital in Windhoek, and Mr Kangootui told him he had been "brutally assaulted", was in poor mental shape, and his cell had been as "cold as an ice chest".

Earlier, Lieutenant Nicolaas Albertus Smit, of the Security Police, told the court he had detained Mr Kangootui on July 11 in terms of Proclamation AG9. He said he questioned him for about only 15 minutes. There was no complaint of illness or assault.

Mr Kangootui was later transferred to the police cells at Seeis, about 54km west of Windhoek.

When Lieut Smit saw Mr Kangootui again on July 14, he complained that his left arm and left leg felt numb. He said that when he had been in Ghana a few years before, he had contracted malaria and the left leg and arm became paralysed.

Lieut Smit denied that Mr Kangootui had been assaulted in his presence, or showed signs of assault.

Cross-examined, Lieut Smit said he remembered a doctor at Katutura saying Mr Kangootui's condition could have been the result of a stroke.

In terms of Proclamation AG9, detainees were not permitted visitors, but Lieut Smit said he allowed Mr Rukoro to take reading material to Mr Kangootui.

Sergeant Albertus Engelbrecht, Station Commander at Seeis, told the court that Mr Kangootui was in the cells there from July 11 to 15.

He said Seeis winters were cold and he had given Mr Kangootui six blankets and the prescribed mat.

Sgt Engelbrecht said Mr Kangootui had never complained of being assaulted, but on July 13 he said his left leg and arm did not feel right.

A doctor from Katutura Hospital, Dr Walter Swanepoel, said in evidence that he examined Mr Kangootui on July 15. Mr Kangootui told him about catching malaria in Ghana and how his left arm became paralysed.

Mr Kangootui showed no signs of fractures or lacerations, and his general state of mind was normal.

The doctor noticed a weakness of his left arm and referred him for further examination, because it could not be excluded that his condition was caused by organic damage.

The hearing continues today.

A new ^{blatant}
SWA ^{ROM}
Sex Bill ⁽²¹⁾

passed

WINDHOEK — The Combating of Immoral Practices Bill, providing for penalties of up to six years' jail, or a fine of R3 000, for certain sexual contraventions, was passed by the South West African National Assembly yesterday.

During the second reading debate, Dr Ben Africa, a member of the Ministers Council, who had introduced the Bill, pointed out that all legislation dealing with sex across the "colour bar" had been eliminated from the Bill.

Dr Africa said the legislation consolidated all previous legislation dealing with prostitution and immoral conduct.

Mr Eben von Zipl of Aktur said during the debate he could not agree with previous speakers that prostitution in Windhoek was negligible.

He assured the House that there was a great deal of concern among the public in SWA about the incidence of prostitution.

"If only half of what I hear about massage salons in Windhoek is true, it is sufficient to make your hair stand on end," he said.

It was the duty of the National Assembly to pass legislation which would protect society, even if it was against its own members.

Mr Sarel Becker, the Herstigste Nasionale Party member proposed an amendment during the committee stage that sexual intercourse between black and white be made illegal again. It was voted down.

The Bill was read for the third time and adopted.

The House then adjourned until November 4 — Sapa

Civil servants in SWA get choice

221 RDM 16/9/80.
WINDHOEK — White civil servants in South West Africa would soon be given a choice as to whether to remain in the territory or return to South Africa, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said at Oshakati

Most of those now employed by the government are South Africans who were originally seconded to the territory by their respective departments

Mr Mudge said a letter spelling out their future would shortly be sent to all government employees in South West.

They would be given two months to decide whether to join or be re-seconded to the territory's public service, or to return to South Africa

This decision, however,

would not be regarded as final and they would be given a choice once again just before the territory became independent, he said

Civil servants re-seconded to the SWA service would be given an allowance, despite the fact that the territory was not yet independent

Those who decided to join the service would receive substantial wage increases in addition to increased housing allowances, loans and improved pension and medical schemes

Mr Mudge said civil servants had an important role to play in helping to bring about independence in the territory.

Without their help, a solution to the territory's problems was impossible. — Sapa.

Four killed on border

FOUR members of the SA Defence Force had died in action in the operational area Defence Headquarters announced yesterday. Twenty-nine terrorists were killed.

The statement said about 70 terrorists and a patrol of SA and SWA forces were involved in a firefight at point blank range in dense bush.

A follow up operation was started immediately.

The four men are Corporal Denel Johannes D. v. L. Z. Lance Corporal Artur J. Waskiewicz, 19, Rifleman Christel J. van der Merwe, 20 and Rifleman J. J. van der Merwe, 20.

Paris talks: challenge to Waldheim

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16/9/80
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By PETER KENNY, 'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK

THE South West Africa Council of Ministers yesterday sent the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a list of probing questions on last week's Paris "solidarity" conference on Namibia.

The conference delegates — who included official representatives of 24 countries — decided to ask for a special UN Security Council session on SWA in mid-October

They want it to discuss action including removal of the Western Five contact group from settlement negotiations

The talks were convened at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) headquarters in Paris

In the terse cable to Dr Waldheim, the Council of Ministers noted that none of the SWA political parties, except Swapo, was invited to attend the conference

It asked Dr Waldheim for replies to six questions

- On whose initiative was the conference arranged?
- Was the conference held under the auspices of the UN?
- Which UN representatives attended the conference?
- What was the role of Unesco at the conference?
- What was the cost of the conference?
- What organisations and parties from SWA, if any, were invited to attend?

The Ministers said a copy of the cable was being sent to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

A noted authority on Southern African affairs, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, professor of political science at the University of Transkei, said last night the move appeared to be an attempt to find a solution within Africa itself

"There certainly does appear to be enthusiasm from the Frontline states — particularly Zimbabwe" he said

(Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, has offered to host all-party talks on SWA between South Africa and Swapo).

"When viewing the whole move, one must remember that there were mainly representatives from African states and the socialist countries at the Paris conference. Western delegates were only there as observers.

"This becomes important because the UN Resolution 435, concerning the idea of the Western Five acting as a contact group to mediate between South Africa and Swapo, was never supported by Russia — so it might well be that there is some pressure being placed on Swapo

"The question of speed is also important. Swapo's attitude at the conference was that things were not moving rapidly enough and this would indicate there has also been some pressure put upon them to press for immediate results," Prof Totemeyer said

He said he had recently spoken to a representative of one of the Five who indicated the group would not be "unwilling" to withdraw from its role in the resolution

Namibia: ball now in court of Waldheim, says Luce

STAR 16/9/80

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Political Correspondent
The Namibian ball is in Dr Kurt Waldheim's court and the next move must come from him, Mr Richard Luce, Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, said today.

Mr Luce was speaking to a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport shortly after arriving for "discussions on a wide range of issues" with the South African government.

The deputy Foreign Minister said discussions would encompass issues wider than merely Namibia, but would obviously concentrate on finding a solution for the territory's independence.

Questioned about the possibility of all-party talks over Namibia, Mr Luce said "I don't think anything should be ruled out, but what should be sorted out first are the views of the parties involved."

On sanctions, he said the British government had stated often enough that it did not believe sanctions were the most constructive way of dealing with the problems of Namibia, especially as the parties were still trying to get a negotiated settlement.

SURPRISED

Mr Luce said he was "surprised" by Swapo's reported desire to change the composition of the "mediating contact group." He stressed that he did not see the Western Five as mediators but rather as a "lubricating" group in the best sense of that word.

"I have no clear understanding why we should be labelled mediators when we are quite clearly not."

"The role of the Five is not a mediating role," he said.

As far as including the Frontline states in the contact group, Mr Luce said anything which could be regarded as helpful

stake in Namibia and the accepted proposal was for free and fair elections to take place.

"And it would be the task of the United Nations to monitor. I would put it to you that the reputation of the United Nations is at stake and the Secretary-General must be very aware of this," Mr Luce said.

The elections would be closely watched by many people from various countries, and by the Press,

who would be able to judge for themselves how free, fair and impartial the United Nations task force was.

Mr Luce drew a clear distinction between the General Assembly at the UN, the Security Council and the Executive arm of the UN. The executive arm had done much in the past to ensure peace, he said, and the history of the mechanics of the UN executive showed it to have been impartial.

should be considered.
Questioned closely on
the impartiality of the
United Nations, Mr Luce
said a great deal was at

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17/1/80

British envoy tells of UN role in SWA

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE reputation of the United Nations was at stake over South West Africa, and the ball was now firmly in the UN court to decide on the next step over the territory's future, a visiting British Government official said yesterday.

Mr Richard Luce, Britain's Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said it was the objective and intention of the UN to hold elections which could be shown to the world to be free and fair.

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport at the start of a three-day visit to South Africa, he said discussions were taking place at the UN on the South African Government's reply to the letter of the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"It is now up to the Secretary-General to consult with all the parties concerned and to make a decision as to how he would like to take it to the next stage," Mr Luce said.

The British official's visit — which is not solely to deal with SWA — takes on added significance at a time when private appeals are being made to Dr Waldheim to take personal charge of a UN mission to South Africa to clarify at first hand the Government's stand on SWA.

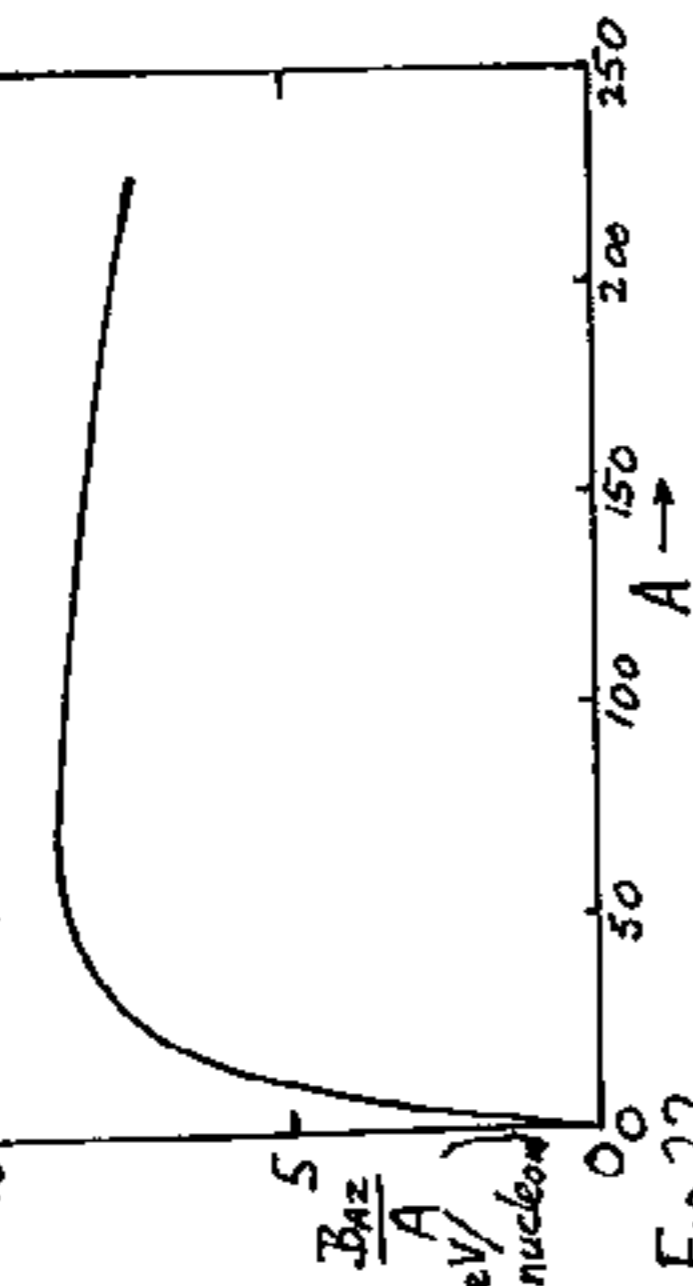
The mission now reportedly seems certain, whether led by Dr Waldheim or not.

Officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment. It is understood, however, that the Government would deduce from Dr Waldheim's reported intentions that he was attempting to respond positively to the Government's letter.

In that case, the Government would view with sympathy any proposals emanating from the Secretary-General along the lines of his leading or sending a mission.

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A)



versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced "nuclear surface tension". The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

Fig. 22

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy.

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α , n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies

Doctor ^{17/11/80} ^{20m} ⁽²²¹⁾ says detainee had pseudo paralysis

WINDHOEK - A doctor who had examined a political detainee alleged to have been paralysed as a result of police assault, told the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday he had found no evidence of assault and said the detainee might have been shamming

Dr Walter Birkenstock, a Windhoek specialist surgeon, said he had also found no traces of skin lesions, suggesting that the patient, Mr Adolphus Kangootuie, had been given electric shocks

Dr Birkenstock was giving evidence at the trial of the publicity and information secretary of the Namibian National Front, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro

Mr Rukoro, 26, is charged in terms of the Police Act with having published false information about the police

The hearing is a sequel to a Press conference given by Mr Rukoro on July 22, during which he allegedly said Mr Kangootuie had told him he had been assaulted by members of the Security Police

He has pleaded not guilty before Mr P A J Kotze

Dr Birkenstock told the court he had examined Mr Kangootuie on July 18 in the presence of two State doctors at the Katutura State Hospital. He had been approached by a Windhoek attorney, Mr Colin du Preez, who "wanted a private and honest opinion from someone in private practice"

The examination had taken place behind closed doors and no-one except the State doctors had been present during the examination, Dr Birkenstock said

"I saw no physical pathology at all, but on examining the patient, there was an apparent weakness of the left arm and left leg

"But according to tests, I came to the conclusion that this was not a true weakness, but a simulated one

"My diagnosis was that the weakness was a pseudo or simulated weakness and not true paralysis," he said

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Mr Jeremy Gauntlet, Dr Birkenstock said he had agreed with one of the State doctors that Mr Kangootuie should be transferred to the neurological

path. The energy loss $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example,

higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is less than for protons of the same energy and the mass below and fig. 24(a) Furthermore, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

Asked why he had recommended this, he replied "Because we realised that there were certain political implications and we felt that every possible examination should be afforded the patient"

The State concluded its case and Mr Rukoro was then called to the witness stand. He said Mr Kangootuie was the secretary of the Namibia National Front Youth League

They had worked together for more than a year and had become personal friends. Mr Kangootuie "never showed any signs of physical weakness at all"

Mr Rukoro said on his return from a trip to northern SWA in July he was told Mr Kangootuie had been detained by the Security Police

He eventually traced Mr Kangootuie at the Katutura hospital

"A guard opened the (ward) door, saying we were not allowed to enter the room. I asked him if we could speak to Mr Kangootuie from the doorway and he said it was all right"

Mr Rukoro said Mr Kangootuie had struggled out of bed and, leaning on the wall for support, hobbled across the room on one foot to a chair on the opposite side. "He couldn't lift his left arm or left leg"

Mr Kangootuie then told him he had been brutally assaulted and that his interrogators were "professionals in the art of torture"

He had also said, among other things, that his cell had been "colder than an ice chest" and that he had been given food "unfit for a dog"

Mr Kangootuie had also claimed that, as a result of having been assaulted, he had become paralysed down his left side, causing the loss of use of his left arm and leg, Mr Rukoro said

The trial continues - Sapa.

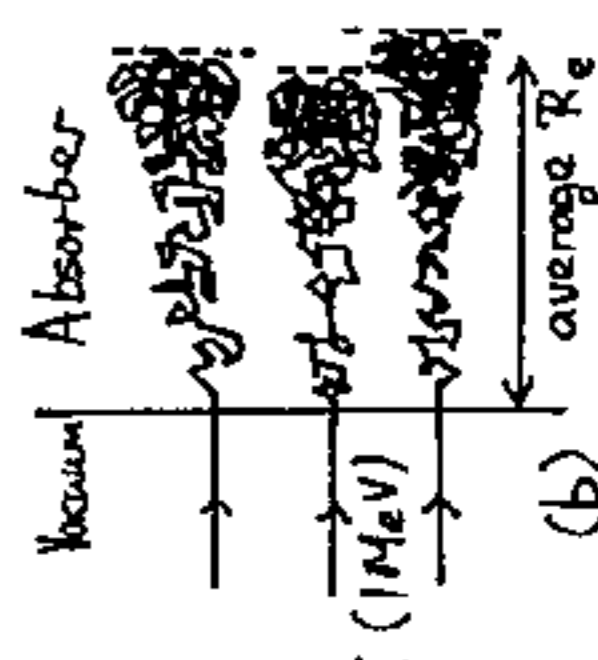


Fig. 24

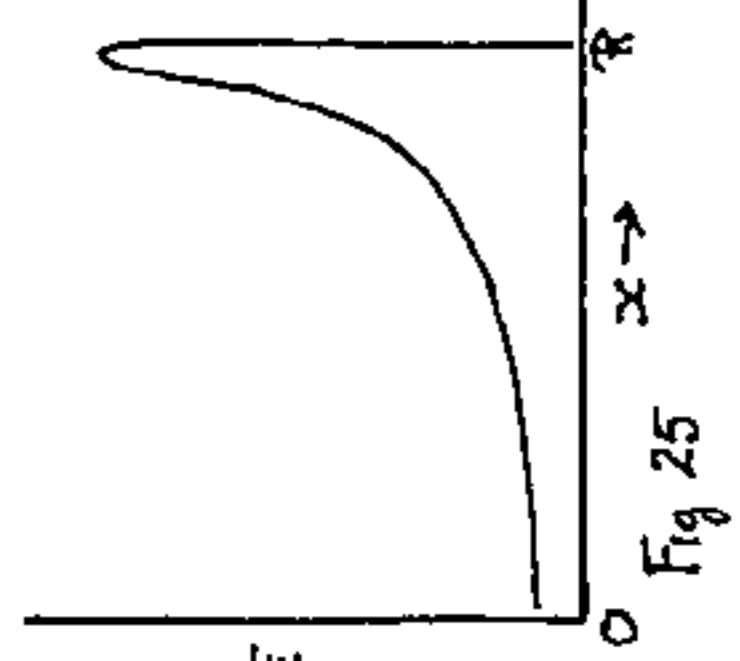


Fig. 25

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(22)
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'No reason to doubt assault'

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The secretary for publicity and information of the NNF, Mr Vekun Rukoro, told the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday he had no reason to doubt a detainee when he claimed he had been "brutally assaulted" in detention.

Mr Rukoro was giving evidence at the trial in which he faces a charge in terms of the Police Act of 1958, as amended, in that he allegedly published "untrue matters" about police actions at a Press conference on July 22 this year.

Mr Rukoro pleaded not guilty. His appearance follows the alleged publication of claims about an assault on the NNF's youth league secretary, Mr Adolphus Kangootuie, while in detention.

DETENTION

Evidence was that Mr Kangootuie was detained on July 11, in terms of Security Legislation AG9, and was still in detention.

Mr Rukoro told the court he merely conveyed at the Press conference what Mr Kangootuie had told him while undergoing treatment in hospital.

The Press conference was held to attract public concern about Mr Kangootuie, and in this way press the authorities into allowing an NNF-appointed doctor to examine him.

Mr P A J Kotze of Johannesburg was on the Bench. Mr Jeremy Gauntlet, instructed by Lorentz and Bone, appeared for Mr Rukoro. Mr Frank van Zyl represented the State.
(Proceeding)

UN delegation proposed to allay SA fears

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STAR
17/1/80

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A delegation of senior United Nations officials may soon travel to South Africa for the second time this year to discuss the Government's distrust of UN participation in a proposed independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

A senior UN official said the visit was 'one of several' suggestions made in recent consultations Dr Waldheim had with African and Western diplomats. Dr Waldheim is scheduled to consult Security Council members privately about the idea in the next few days.

CHALLENGE

In 1974, African states successfully challenged South Africa's participation on the grounds that its delegation did not represent the majority of the nation. South Africa's UN Ambassador followed yesterday's opening on a UN broadcast system from his office two blocks away from UN headquarters.

Zimbabwe was welcomed yesterday to the 35th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly as a 'proud birthday present' for the 20th anniversary of a UN declaration seeking independence for colonies.

The proposal has not yet been suggested formally to the South African Government, but it would have the support of leaders of the Frontline African states — who exercise a major influence on Swapo — according to sources in New York.

But UN officials discount suggestions that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would lead the group. South African Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen met Dr Waldheim yesterday, but said, 'We have not been presented with the proposal.'

Mr Eksteen said he had undertaken not to discuss details of his talks with Dr Waldheim.

The proposal to send a UN delegation to South Africa is understood to have been jointly put up by UN officials and diplomats in the Western contact group which originally drafted the plan to negotiate independence for the territory.

OFFICIALS

Officials suggest the delegation would be led by the same officials who travelled to South Africa on a similar mission this year. It would probably include Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary-general for special political affairs, Mr Abdul Kahim Farah, also an under-secretary-general, and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, designated by Dr Waldheim and the Security Council as the UN official to supervise the proposed pre-independence election.

The visit was suggested after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, wrote recently to Dr Waldheim, emphasising South Africa's distrust of the ability of the UN and Dr Waldheim to play im-

By ANDRE VILJOEN
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa shot dead 85 Swapo guerrillas in the past week in the most successful single military operation in the 14-year bush war.

The 85 were apparently part of a 150-strong specialist group whose planned invasion of SWA was intended to coincide with the Swapo support conference in Paris last week, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

The Swapo September death toll now stands at 114. General Geldenhuys said yesterday that no members of the Security Forces were killed.

He said the guerrillas were killed in a series of contacts and follow-ups close to the SWA/Angola border, after people in the area tipped off Security Forces about a planned incursion by 150 guerrillas.

The guerrillas were a specialist group under the command of a detachment commander known as "Kelola", who was also killed in the operation.

An army spokesman said although many more guerrillas were killed in Operation Smokeshell and follow-up operations in June, the latest exercise was the most successful single operation by one group in direct response to a tip-off.

More than 360 guerrillas were killed and more than 150 tons of Swapo equipment were seized during combined Security Force operations in Angola in June.

At a Press conference in July, General Geldenhuys said the 1980 Swapo offensive had been crushed, and he predicted a long-term ease in the military conflict. However he said not all Swapo units had fallen under the Security Forces' net and so landmining and sabotage incidents could still be expected in northern SWA.

Army spokesmen say that since June Swapo insurgents have operated mainly in small,

SWA troops slam elite Swapo force

17/9/80

room

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leaderless groups, which has made them relatively easy targets for the Security Forces.

Before last week's proposed "propoganda" attack, the most significant Swapo reprisal since June was a mortar attack on Ruacana in Owamboland on July 27. Two empty houses were ruined and nobody was seriously hurt in the bombardment. In a hard-hitting follow-up, the Security Forces captured the Angolan town of Chitado, killing 29 guerillas and destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Observers believe the guerrillas killed in the latest contacts were an elite group whose task was to hit a prestige target in SWA and win back some face for Swapo while the Paris conference was in session.

An army spokesman said it was difficult to predict how Swapo's power had been affected. "They will certainly feel it. Not only in numbers but as a blow to their morale."

New hope for all-party conference on SWA

18/9/80

BN

Jan

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE stalled South West African independence process is beginning to move again — and there are strong indications it is heading towards an all-party conference.

Though there are many obstacles, it is clear that members of the Western Five team, who are intermediaries in the dispute between South Africa and the United Nations, have begun to accept that an all-party conference may be the only hope to get the initiative going again

If a conference is to have any chance of getting off the ground, it must be proposed and backed at the UN by the Western Five (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.)

This is a major development which has occurred behind the scenes in recent months since the idea of an all-party conference was first raised

But none of the Five has given a public hint that it supports the proposal, or laid down conditions for accepting it

Since it became clear that it would be almost impossible to clear away objections over the plan for a demilitarised zone along the northern border of the SWA, the South African Government has made no secret of its support for an all-party conference. But it is

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The US and West Germany, in particular, were opposed to a conference plan believing it was an extreme position among the Third World countries in the UN.

Latest indications are that the Western Five are reassessing their position — though key differences still remain on matters such as the parties that could be represented at the conference, and the agenda.

Until recently, the view was that South Africa would have to be pressured into accepting an election process based on the plan outlined in 1979 by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in terms of UN Resolution 435 — or face a sanctions vote.

But there was a switch in attitude when it became increasingly clear that the Western Five would find it difficult to follow through with the sanctions threat.

The "sanctions option" has apparently been pushed to the background, temporarily at least, for these reasons:

- Though it is extremely doubtful whether Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government would be politically willing to support sanctions, Britain, with its South African investments and trade, would suffer severely through sanctions

- at a time when unemployment and economic problems are causing serious problems at home

- Though there are certainly differences of opinion on the issue in various quarters in the US, it is clear that many key security advisers are anxious to avoid another world crisis point at a time when they are facing problems with the Russians in Afghanistan, and a sanctions effort against the regime in Iran.

- A sanctions vote in the UN in October could be politically damaging to President Carter's re-election campaign, and it is clear he would wish to avoid the issue. Further, it is unlikely a Reagan Administration would be prepared to back sanctions.

- West Germany would find it difficult to support sanctions because of internal political and economic considerations.

Despite its support for sanctions against Iran, the Germans are eager to reassert their image as a nation which advocates international free enterprise. It is also vital that unemployment is kept in check and, at a time of recession, sanctions could only cause problems.

- It seems clear that, for the same reasons, the French would be reluctant to support a sanctions vote.

Now there is a strong feeling among the key members that a new initiative would cause less resentment among Third World countries than the West's failure to support sanctions in the face of a clear impasse.

So the idea of a conference has begun to win ground, but the immediate problems are

'Reagan will be no help to SWA'

221 RW M 18/9/80

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI - South West Africans should not delude themselves that the United States would take a softer line on SWA if Mr Ronald Reagan won the forthcoming presidential election, the chairman of SWA's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge said at Oshakati at the weekend.

Mr Mudge was speaking at a public meeting of the Republican Party to win support for the forthcoming white ethnic election to be held in the territory in early November.

Mr Mudge lashed out at the two other major white parties in SWA - the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party - which talked about white stability and growth.

'But their fight is not against Swapo. Neither of these parties has ever taken on Swapo on their home ground as the DTA have done. In fact neither of these parties has ever had a meeting in Owambo-

land," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge, whose party is the only white party represented in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said: "You can't win a terrorist war without the backing of the people."

"And you can't have the backing of the people when there is discrimination."

He said SWA's two greatest enemies were communism and racism and he was determined to throw communism and racism out of SWA.

Mr Mudge said not even the Progressive Federal Party in South Africa had achieved as much as the DTA in SWA, which now had one man one vote.

On the forthcoming US presidential election, Mr Mudge said: "If Mr Ronald Reagan won it would not make any marked difference to the US's attitude to the SWA question."

This was because the leaders of other countries did not make their decisions out of sympathy for other countries but in their own interests, he said.

War hots up as politicians dilly-dally

The conflict in the northern parts of SWA/Namibia has escalated into real war, with all the usual human toll.

The military situation has worsened with more casualties on both sides, with more and more 'incidents' described as 'incidents'.

All the grim realities of the conflict are regular publication of releases on deaths and incidents in the operational areas and the details of raids on bases in Angola, tend to the true nature of the war is particularly the case for people like those in South

areas who are remote from the battle zone. For one who last visited the Nambo-speaking areas of territory five years ago, the information of the situation is shattering. Indeed it is

Deteriorated

While the possibilities of a tactical settlement of the conflict drag on in an apparently hopeless mire of negotiations, international manoeuvring and diplomatic leaks, the security situation in the area has deteriorated markedly.

In 1979 the number of incidents involving insurgents increased by 100 percent over the previous year according to General Jannie Geldenhuys. Some incidents increased by 20 percent. This year, with more than 600 incidents already, the situation has intensified again. Today there are more at night, guarded convoys, security controls and real about mines.

One leaves on the long 800-kilometer trip to Gwa and Oshakati Windward journalists will joke the possibility of mines other dangers of a war in their joking however, are making a serious point you soon begin to appreciate there is, in fact, real. And that danger is re-emphasized when specific

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN 18/9/80
who visited SWA/Namibia last week and found the transformation of the situation, since he last saw it five years ago, "shattering".

areas where there have been actual incidents are pointed out as you move further north. Even in the 36-kilometre stretch of road between Oshakati and Ondangwa, the most populated area in the north, four civilian vehicles have been mined.

Innocent victims

You are soon told about another civilian mining incident. Ovambo Minister of the Interior Mr Daniel Shoooya his wife, two of their children and another woman, were blown up when their Ribbok, a reinforced vehicle used by civilians, hit a mine and then caught fire. The two children became the latest innocent victims of the war and Mrs Shoooya is critically injured.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats Mr Andreas Shupanga later talks about a 'population of cripples' in relation to those who survive the mines and the shooting incidents. He also outlines the pain of those who are caught in between the insurgents and the army. If Swapo orders local inhabitants to give them food, the security forces will follow up the next day to interrogate them about the harbouring of terrorists. If they refuse to provide Swapo insurgents with food, they may be shot.

On the other hand, Mr Shupanga says if the security forces go to a cafe for refreshments the proprietor will be in line for victimization, probably killing, by the insurgents. That is an unbearable situation for the people living there," he said.

When you leave the area, you ensure that you are out of the danger zone well before the sun

the Legislative assembly must be very clear. In 1979, 18 headmen were abducted or killed by insurgents.

This year, at least 70 civilians have been killed in what are described as enemy-inflicted incidents, and 60 South African soldiers and SWA/Namibia soldiers, have died in action.

Running riot

On the other hand, there have been claims that the controversial armed home guard in Ovambo have been running riot. Mr Shupanga described the home guard as "undisciplined" and accused them of robbing, killing and raping the local population. He had reason for bitterness. One of his party organizers was killed by the home guard and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Zakariah Shukomba, was wounded when a home guard bullet grazed his head after the car he was in was stopped.

The extent of the deterioration of the situation has been reflected by a decision not to hold second-tier elections in Ovambo this year because of the security situation. Just two years ago it was considered possible to hold elections in Ovambo when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance swept the polls in the internal elections for the National Assembly.

Mr Shupanga believes, that the elections this year were postponed because of the increasing unpopularity of the government. Whatever the reason, in political terms this decision means that nearly 50 percent of the people in the territory — there are almost one million people in Namibia — will not have voted for a second-tier government, undermining one of the bases of official policies. It also underlines how the war has intensified, as far as the government is concerned. The horror stories, of which



a bad solution because it will prolong violence and death. The only realistic way the war can be ended is for South Africa and Swapo to reach an acceptable formula for elections can be held.

The danger for both sides and possibly the main reason for the extensive procrastination in the negotiations, is that they will lose. But if Swapo is in fact the majority party, this is surely a reality that has to be accepted — and a reality that is preferable to the extension of a debilitating war. If Swapo is not the majority party, then it is difficult to understand why there should be any fears in Pretoria about a SWA/Namibia election.

The DTA's Mr Dirk Mudge says from public platforms that 'you can't have peace and elections with thousands of armed men around.' He was referring to Swapo, but his statement applies equally in regard to the South African troops.

Surely, however, within these limits some more peaceful alternative to the present solution can be found, even if it involves compromises on both sides.

The finding of that compromise is now urgent. War like it is, even more so if it is intensified, is that ghastly alternative Mr Vorster once talked about.

there are many, can be continued, but where is it all heading? It seems clear that unless there is an international settlement which is accepted by Swapo the South African Government and the DTA, the war is going to continue. Hit-and-run terrorism in other areas is likely to continue sporadically also.

If that is the case and if the plan for national military service is implemented so that everyone will be liable for call-up, it seems inevitable that the war will intensify because every male will be forced to make a decision for one side or the other. Mr Shupanga claims many are saving they would rather leave than be conscripted. Clearly, in these circumstances, any decision to maintain the status quo is hardly a desirable option.

Bad solution

Even worse would be the unlikely adoption of the solutions advocated by the National Party of SWA/Namibia, which wants a reinstatement of the effective white veto or the Herstigste Nationale Party, which wants a repudiation of the whole Turnhalle process and reversion of SWA/Namibia to a fifth province of South Africa.

In any event, any of these three alternatives is essentially

NNF official was 'fit man' before detention by police

WINDHOEK — A political detainee who had been a fit young man before his detention, could not use his left leg or arm a week later, the Windhoek Regional Court was told yesterday.

A Namibia National Front (NNF) official, Mr David Kasume, said the detainee, Mr Adolphus Kangootu, while in hospital, had told him and others that he had been "brutally assaulted" in detention.

Mr Kangootu said his interrogators had been "professionals in the art of torture".

Mr Kasume was giving evidence at the trial of the NNF publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, who is charged under the Police Act with allegedly publishing false information at a Press conference on July 22.

Mr Rukoro has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Kasume said he was told on July 11 that Mr Kangootu had been detained by the Security Police as he was leaving the party's offices in Windhoek.

Four days later he and other NNF officials were told that Mr Kangootu was in Katutura State Hospital.

Mr Rukoro and two other executives went immediately to the hospital, but were told that visiting hours were over and they should return later.

Four NNF officials returned later but were refused entry to Mr Kangootu's room. They were allowed to stand in the doorway, and Mr Rukoro spoke to Mr Kangootu.

Mr Kangootu had struggled out of bed and hobbled across the room to an armchair, where he sat and spoke to his colleagues.

Mr Kangootu had had to lean on the bed and walls for support because he could not use his left arm and leg, Mr Kasume said.

At first, Mr Kangootu had been reluctant to speak, but after being reassured by Mr Rukoro that the (police) guard on duty was a black just like us", he had. He alleged he had been assaulted by the police.

During the conversation the police guard had intimated that the symptoms evidenced by Mr Kangootu were, in his opinion, the result of electric shock.

Mr Kasume said he had seen Mr Kangootu just before his detention and he had appeared perfectly healthy.

In his address to the court, the prosecutor, Mr Frank van Zyl, said that in terms of the Police Act (No 7 of 1958 as invoked by Act 64 of 1979), Mr Rukoro had committed an offence by publishing Mr Kangootu's allegations at a Press conference.

Mr Rukoro had had no valid reason to believe that what Mr Kangootu had told him was true, and should have established beforehand whether it was.

Mr Rukoro had given out at the conference that the allegations were true, knowing that a doctor's report was still pending and medical evidence before the court had shown that Mr Kangootu had not been assaulted, said Mr Van Zyl.

Counsel for the defence, Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, said that Mr Rukoro had acted in excusable ignorance of the law, and had had reasonable grounds to believe the allegations were true.

He submitted that no untrue matter had been published by Mr Rukoro — he had simply conveyed to the Press what he had been told.

Mr Rukoro had made it clear at the conference that the words in the statement were not his but Mr Kangootu's. He had also indicated that he was still awaiting further information from an independent doctor Dr Walter Birkenstock.

Mr Rukoro's attorney had also submitted the allegations in writing to the Administrator-General, said Mr Gauntlett.

He therefore believed his conduct was lawful.

Mr Gauntlett said Mr Rukoro

was aware that the police had assaulted detainees in the past, and had stated that this had been confirmed by a former Minister of Police.

Mr Gauntlett argued that in terms of Section 27(b) of the Police Act, an alleged offender was not required to show that he had taken steps to verify a statement. He had only to show the court that he had had reasonable grounds for his belief.

The onus was on the State to prove that the allegations were untrue and, in his opinion, it had failed to do so, said Mr Gauntlett.

He said Mr Kangootu had not been called to give evidence nor was any evidence led why he was unable to. The medical report on Mr Kangootu's condition had been extremely brief, and there had been no evidence why subsequent medical tests on him had been conducted in South Africa.

In conclusion I would just like to state that the freedom of speech has always been recognised in the clearest terms by our courts. And if the accused is convicted, this would mean, in effect, that the printing of unproven allegations would be an offence — and this is clearly not what is contemplated by the law."

Judgment was reserved till October 1 — Sapa

Piksoola UN reply on Paris conference

THE Director of Foreign
Affairs, Mr. Pothas, has
said the United Nations
Security Council should
not be asked to take any
action on the subject of
the Paris Conference.
Mr. Pothas said:

"In a letter to the
President of the United
Nations Security Council
Conference on the subject of
the People's Republic of
China, Mr. Pothas said:

"Yesterday Mr. Pothas sent a
letter to the President of the
United Nations Security Council
Conference on the subject of
the People's Republic of China
saying that the United Nations
Security Council should not
be asked to take any action
on the subject of the Paris
Conference."

Mr. Pothas said the
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subject of the Paris
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The Council's letter had
among other things, said
Mr. Pothas, that the United
Nations Security Council
should not be asked to
take any action on the
subject of the Paris
Conference.

According to the Council
note of the 15th July, the
United Nations Security
Council should not be asked
to take any action on the
subject of the Paris
Conference.

Swapo attempts to force UN's hand

Own Correspondent
PARIS — The African bloc, spurred by Swapo, will try this week to get movement towards a United Nations-controlled settlement for SWA/Namibia.

Inevitably there will be calls for punitive measures, including a mandatory embargo against South Africa for digging its heels in against implementation of the UN peace plan.

The Western powers will be urged to lift their veto, which has so far blocked such action.

More than 700 participants are expected at the three-day event organised by Swapo at the Unesco headquarters here.

The UN Council for

Namibia — which claims legal responsibility for the disputed territory — has given the conference its blessing.

Its president, Zambian ambassador Mr Paul Lusaka, will be there alongside Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma, who arrived yesterday from his visit to the Nordic countries.

Swapo maintains that, with the UN General Assembly about to open within a fortnight, the conference which starts tomorrow could not have been better timed.

It claims that the South African reply last month to UN secretary-general Dr Kurt Waldheim will act in its favour.

Diplomatic sources, both Western and Third World,

agree that the "gratuitous" language used by South Africa against Dr Waldheim has strained matters.

The Africans seem intent on using the stick of the West, however favours the carrot as a means of getting South Africa to the negotiating table.

A round-table conference of all the interested parties cannot be ruled out, say Western sources although there have been no significant moves in this direction.

South Africa would attend talks — provided the internal SWA/Namibian parties had equal status with Swapo.

Swapo will be there only if the internal par-

ties are part of the Pretoria delegation.

Sources point out that the security arrangements during the proposed transition to independence — previously a significant hurdle — have been virtually agreed.

While maintaining a brave face, the Western Group remains close knit — no one wants to take a lead in this thorny issue.

The conference will certainly dictate the Third World line for the General Assembly this autumn.

This political talkshop does not have the muscle to enforce its decisions, but it does represent a barometer of world opinion, and could give a lead to the Security Council — which can make its decisions compulsory.

WASHINGTON — Existing international agreements on SWA/Namibia might "unravel" if South Africa did not accept soon the United Nations settlement proposals for the territory.

This warning was issued here yesterday by Mr Donald McHenry, American Ambassador to the United Nations and a man who has played a leading role in the "Big Five" Western efforts to prod South Africa towards an internationally-accepted deal in SWA/Namibia.

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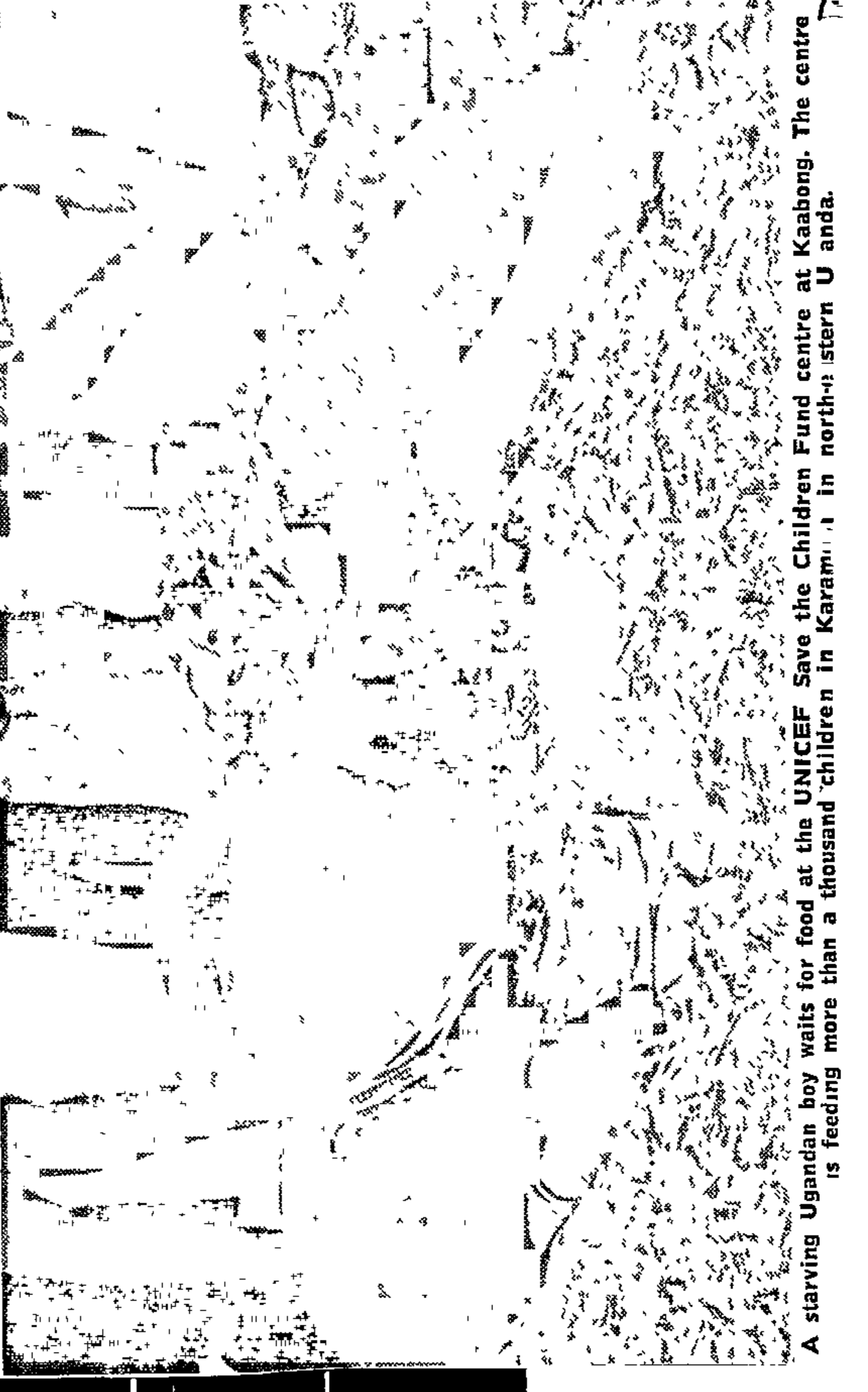
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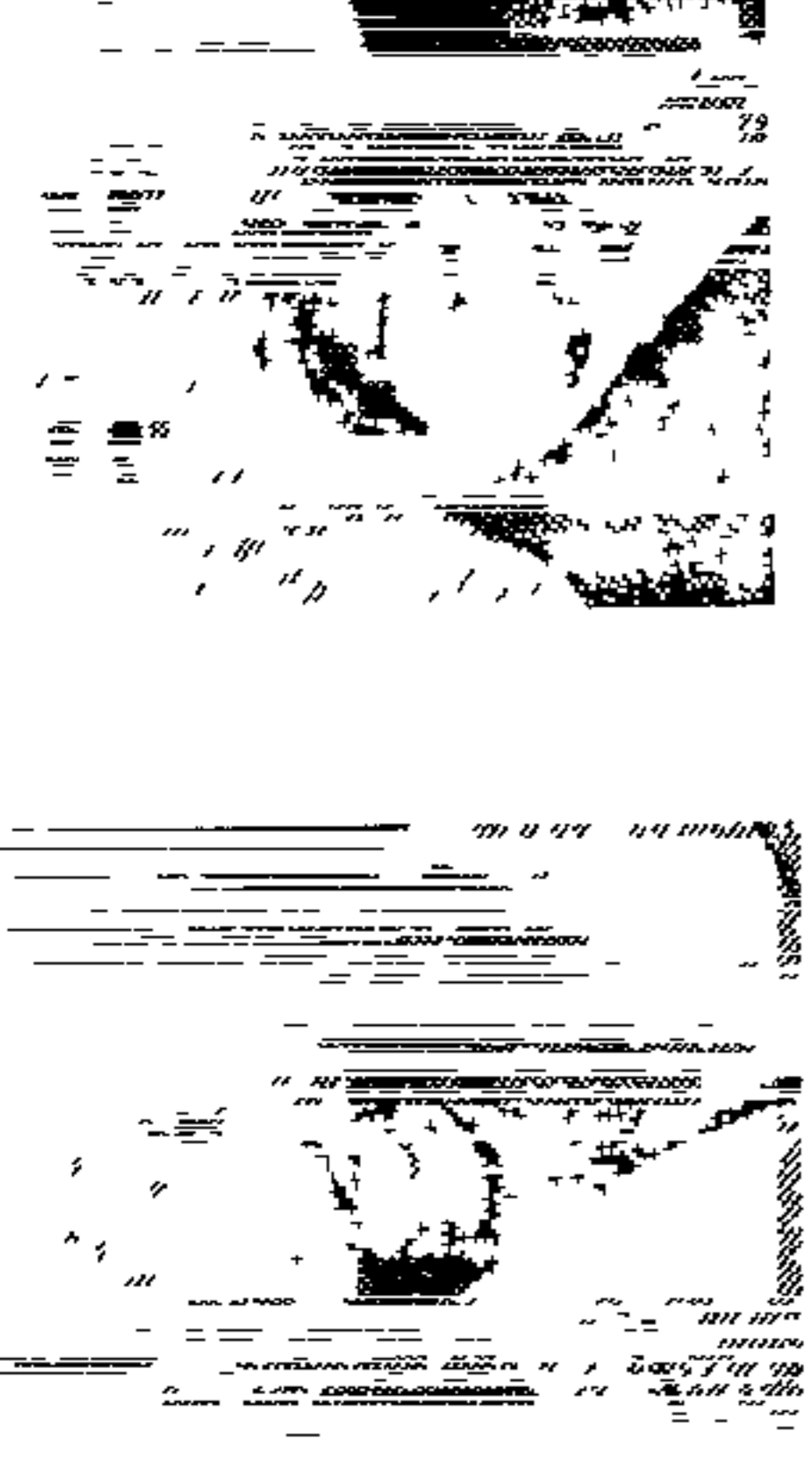
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A starving Ugandan boy waits for food at the UNICEF Save the Children Fund centre at Kaabong. The centre is feeding more than a thousand children in north-eastern Uganda.



MR SAM NUJOMA



MR DON MCHENRY

Agreements on SWA in jeopardy, says US envoy

By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — Existing international agreements on SWA/Namibia might "unravel" if South Africa did not accept soon the United Nations settlement proposals for the territory.

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THREATENED

Giving evidence to the House of Representatives' Africa sub-committee, Mr McHenry said the constantly-changing situation in SWA/Namibia threatened those agreements which had already been reached.

The most important of the changes was the creation of a "so-called" Council of Ministers composed entirely of members of the Turnhalle Alliance, as part of a move towards an "ill-conceived and doomed, internal set-

with Swapo again — Pik

By Peter Sullivan
 Political Correspondent

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today that statements by the US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, would not contribute to a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.

"It is time he gave his attention to the sorrows of Africa instead," Mr Botha said.

He was reacting to Mr McHenry's address to a US congressional panel in which he accused South Africa of "distorted, unhelpful and unjustified" attacks on Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr McHenry warned that as long as South Africa stayed in the territory Swapo would increase the scale of fighting.

Mr Botha said South Africa was not trying to accede to Mr McHenry's demands but trying to

carry out its responsibilities towards the people of SWA/Namibia.

As far as the record of the United Nations' impartiality was concerned, Mr Botha said he felt he needed to offer no more evidence.

"A person would expect that Mr McHenry would take note of the US dilemma about the hostages in Teheran, the Russian attack in Afghanistan and the general increase in terrorism in the world and not be prepared to choose so openly the side of the terrorists in South West Africa.

"I hope the American nation takes note of this standpoint their official representative at the United Nations is taking."

Mr Botha said this was not the first time Mr McHenry had chosen to

side with Swapo — he had shipwrecked the negotiations once before when he supported Swapo's stand over the monitoring of bases outside SWA/Namibia.

"It seems he is busy doing this again," said Mr Botha.

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that Mr McHenry told the Congressional sub-committee on Africa yesterday that South African allegations of United Nations bias towards Swapo were "beside the point."

He said allegations of bias were irrelevant to the future.

What was relevant was that there was no disagreement on substantive issues, and the parties should press ahead to create a situation in which the agreement could be implemented.

SAM NUJOMA

Where Swapo stands

face-to-face

(22) FM 19/9/80

During a conference last week on SWA/Namibia, held at Unesco's headquarters in Paris, the *FM* interviewed Swapo's president, Sam Nujoma

FM: In view of the fact that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have recently adopted more pragmatic economic policies, what are your plans for Namibia after independence?

Nujoma: There has to be a completely new approach to the economic development of our country which will be geared to benefit all the people of Namibia, irrespective of their colour or race or places of origin or status in society

What will your attitude be to multinationals?

Multinationals, which are now exploiting Namibian mineral wealth, are bound by the South African laws to pay taxes and royalties to the regime. According to the information we have, they also pay South African white employees who are in military service for up to a year, which means that they have become part and parcel of the South African war machine

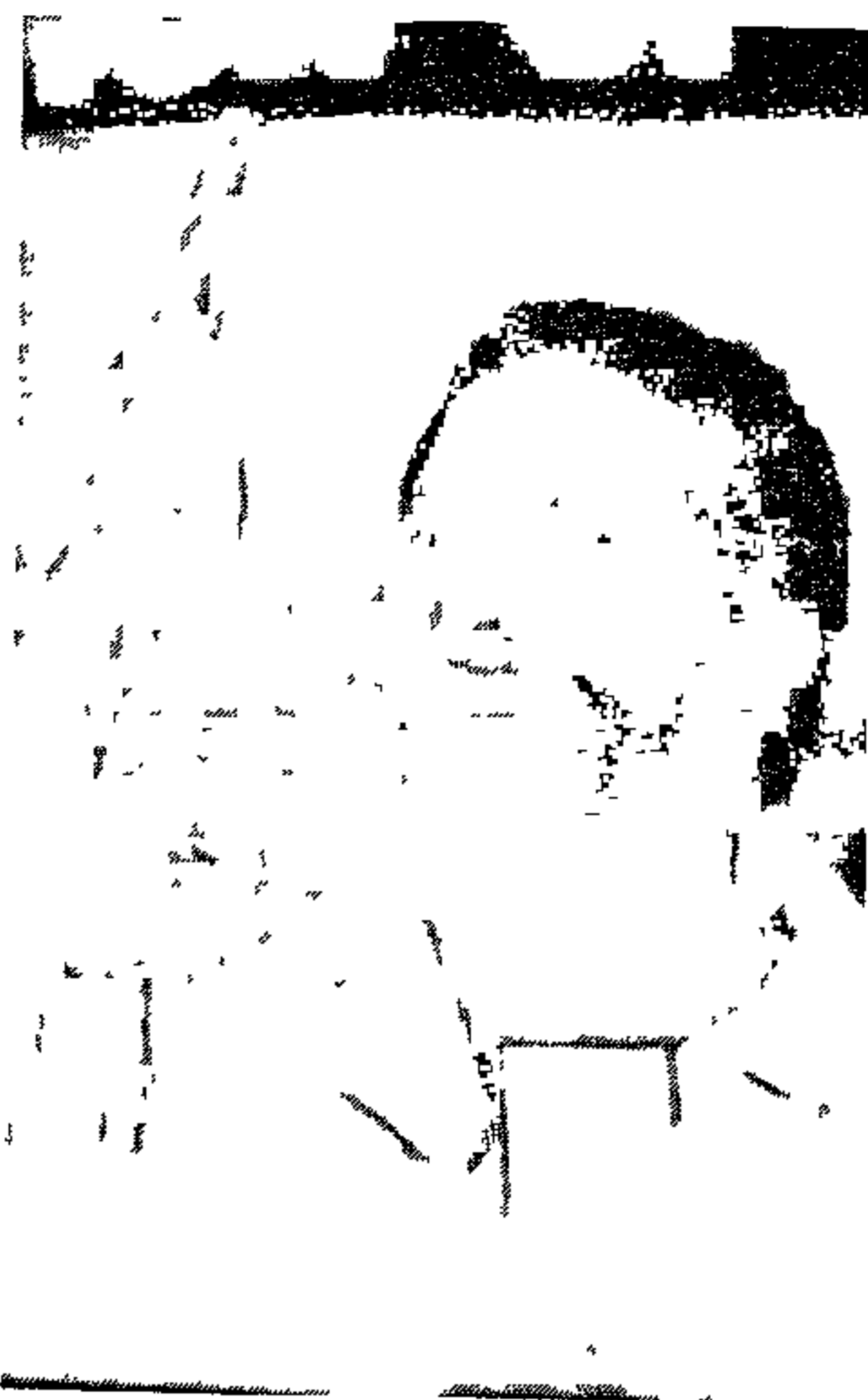
Swapo has recently stated that the big mining companies, like RTZ, which operate against UN decrees, will be made to pay indemnity after independence. Does this mean they will be nationalised?

Nationalisation would depend on the decision of the Namibian parliament. It is not something I can say now. We will adopt a new approach towards foreign investment. It is possible we will guarantee whatever is required for them to continue their operations in our country, but we would not allow them to continue the present system which is geared to benefit the minority white settlers. Of course, new agreements and treaties will have to be entered into

What will your attitude be to economic links with SA? For instance, to the shared rail and communications systems?

I don't think we need SA. As long as SA's attitude towards Namibia is aggressive, we don't need any links with them. As long as SA sends its troops to attack us, would you expect us to have any relationship with them?

Assume that the attacks will not happen, what would your attitude be?



We will see then. Our attitude will depend on the attitude of SA

Would you maintain diplomatic links with SA?

Again, this would depend on the SA attitude towards Namibia and its people

What would your attitude be if Swapo lost democratic elections?

We don't entertain the idea of losing elections

But would you accept the verdict, whatever it is?

Of course we will, but I know very well we won't be defeated. There is no doubt about that

Do you think that the present diplomatic initiatives will soon lead to free elections?

To be frank, there are no signs on the part of SA that it is willing to cooperate in the implementation of the Security Council resolution for a negotiated settlement. The latest communication of SA to the UN Secretary General is rather discouraging. In the view of Swapo, if there is no willingness on the part of Pretoria (to implement the UN plan) the armed struggle is the only effective way which will lead our people to freedom. However, Swapo will continue to press for the full im-

plementation of Security Council resolution 435. In this respect, Swapo is ready to talk even directly to the Pretoria administration about the modalities of implementation. We are also ready to sign a ceasefire with SA, and we are prepared to co-operate fully with the UN to facilitate implementation of its decolonisation plan

Are you prepared to negotiate with the "internal" parties?

The so-called internal parties are puppets of SA's racist regime, and they have no power whatsoever. They don't even have an organisation. They are individuals who are hand-picked by the South Africans, so what do we talk to them about?

If their presence is a condition for talks, would you attend?

They can attend as part of the South African delegation, although they don't have the support of the Namibian people. Let them come with the ambassadors. It's OK, we have no objection

Is it possible that there will be a conference at which the front-line states will take part?

The front-line states support the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, but I think the Namibian people are capable of negotiating for their own independence

What would be the future of whites in Namibia when it is independent?

Our fight for independence is not a fight against individual whites but against a system of oppression, a system of racial discrimination which denies our people fundamental human rights. Therefore, after liberation every citizen of Namibia, irrespective of colour, will be protected by the laws of the country

Will they be welcome to stay on?

Certainly, yes. It would be a crime for an independent Namibia under an African government to commit the same crime of discriminating against other people on a racial basis

If you had a message for South Africans, particularly white South Africans, what would it be?

I would urge them, the whites in particular, to press upon the Botha regime (the need) to co-operate with the UN in order to find a negotiated settlement, to avoid further bloodshed and the loss of life and property of blacks and whites alike

COMPANIES ⁽²²⁾ Share for the people

FM 19/9/80

A company formed by major South West African/Namibian fishing companies to give blacks and coloureds a direct stake in the free enterprise system has increased its share capital and may expand into mining.

The company, called the The People's Company of Namibia Ltd, was formed nearly two years ago by leading Afrikaans businessmen Andre du Preez and Dr Piet Neethling of Kaap-Kunene Beleggings. Since then two other Afrikaans companies, the fisheries division of Fedfoods and SWA Fisheries, have joined the scheme.

The three companies provide interest-free finance for blacks and coloureds to buy 10c shares in the People's Company, which then invests in partnership ventures with the sponsors.

The finance is channelled through trustees, who allocate the shares by merit and with the purpose of providing people throughout SWA/Namibia with a stake.

A minimum of 500 shares, costing R50 and a maximum of 5 000, costing R500, can be allocated to one person.

The People's Company has deliberately been taken into partnerships in successful, profitable operations — until now only in the fishing industry. So much so that in 1978 the company declared a 4c dividend on the 10c shares and in 1979, 5c. It is thus little wonder that applications for shares far exceed allocations.

Du Preez says a chef might be allocated 800 shares and a teacher 3 000 or 4 000. He

says he has been thrilled to meet investors in remote parts of SWA/Namibia. One investor who previously knew nothing about shares rushed into his hut to fetch his share certificate for him.

The board of directors is manned by prominent shareholders from throughout SWA/Namibia who are not employees of the sponsor companies.

So far, 1,7m of the company's authorised share capital of 2m shares have been issued. The company's share capital was increased to 4m ords and 1m prefs at a company meeting in July.

Piet Malherbe, one of the trustees, says there are at present 950 shareholders and this should increase to 1 500 by the end of the year. He says he knows of no other similar scheme in the world.

Du Preez says that up to now about five percent of Kaap-Kunene's SWA/Namibia

profits before tax have been consigned to financing the shares.

So far none of the sponsors' finance has been paid back, but this is likely to begin this year. If, for instance, the company declares a 6c dividend this year, 1c will probably be held back for repayment, says Malherbe.

Du Preez hopes the company will expand into sectors of the economy other than fishing so that shareholders can have an economy-wide stake. Negotiations are reportedly in progress for it to expand into the mining sector.

Du Preez's desire to bring free enterprise to the people was reflected in SA recently, when he announced at Kaap-Kunene's annual meeting in Cape Town that in future two percent of annual profits before tax and eight percent of any increased profits will be used to bring the

group's workers' earnings to a basic minimum. Any surplus will go into a national development fund which could promote economic development in southern Africa.

Du Preez suggested that other businessmen join Kaap-Kunene in the scheme, which was unanimously approved by shareholders.

Du Preez says the People's Company concept has not yet been brought to SA because it would have to be a much larger operation — but it might be organised in future.

SWA/NAMIBIA (221) FM 19/9/80

Pressure from Paris

A Security Council meeting on Namibia, to take place not later than October 15, was called for at a conference held in Unesco's Paris headquarters last week. Presided over by Senegal's foreign minister, Mustafa Niassé, it was attended by representatives of African and other Third World countries, including the Cuban foreign minister as well as Irish and North European government officials. International trade unions, church groups, and representatives of the EEC and UN were present — but none from the five Western "contact group" countries, at least at governmental level.

During the closed sessions various new schemes for anti-South African boycotts were debated. The final declaration called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, to enforce compliance with previous Security Council resolutions. The Security Council meeting asked for is separate from another one scheduled for September 25 to discuss SA.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma said in his closing speech that his party would continue to persevere until its flag was "hoisted in Windhoek and in all parts of Namibia, including Walvis Bay." The conference declaration also insisted on the preservation of "the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and Penguin and other off-shore islands." A delegation from the conference left immediately to present its resolutions to UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim. The Nigerian and Algerian ambassadors in Paris were chosen to lead the team.

On the eve of the conference, Sam Nujoma saw the French foreign minister for the second time this year. Afterwards Nujoma said he had found the French had adopted "a new approach" to Namibia, and he seemed satisfied with the interview. This week he is being received by the West German foreign minister.

Although Swapo claims that it is still ready to co-operate with the Western settlement plan, most speakers felt that the initiative had failed. The pressure for sanctions is clearly increasing, regardless of the continuation of negotiations, which Swapo and its allies see as a South African ploy to mark time.

SWA newspaper hits out at 'lazy' whites

221 100m 19/9/80

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The mouthpiece of the National Party in South West Africa, Die Suidwester, has raised the ire of many whites in the territory by accusing most of them of being "lazy loafers"

An editorial in the weekend edition of the paper, headlined "God's own country", said most whites were "lazy loafers" who spend their time arranging hunting and fishing trips, organising braaivleis parties or weekend travels from their offices in the Kaiser Street and from around their swimming pools in luxury homes

The editorial said that to the newcomer in SWA it appeared that the whites in SWA were

not exactly working themselves to death.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's chairman and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, was an exception, the editorial said, who carried the country's problems on his shoulders

It added that there could hardly be any hope in improving the country's "decrepit economy" if some people began their weekends on Thursdays

Whites were advised to attend Sunday church services more regularly.

In a jab at Mr Mudge, the editorial suggested he would soon be carrying a greater load on his shoulders as he assumed greater responsibilities commensurate with his position as "Prime Minister"

But it could all backfire on the National Party which is fighting Mr Mudge's Republikein Party in a white ethnic election in November

The editor of Die Suidwester, Mr Johan van Wyk, was appointed to the newspaper two months ago after being a columnist on the Bloemfontein newspaper, Die Volksblad.

The former editor of the newspaper, Mr Des Erasmus, who wrote many biting editorials in the newspaper, was mysteriously removed from the post

Whites interviewed in Windhoek yesterday — many of whom resent what they called South African "arrogance" — said the editorial could lose the National Party many votes in November

Commander says Swapo is starving

5-19-80
221
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Documents seized in security force raids into southern Angola and released to newsmen in Windhoek today point to widespread hunger and demoralisation in Swapo ranks

The papers also include a speech intended for a memorial parade in honour of 18 top Swapo military leaders killed in combat.

The list of dead men includes Chief Political Commissar Greenwell Matongoh, his predecessor Phel-leman Haufiku, who adopted the combat name of "Lee" and Detachment Commander Elisa Kabuti, who used the codename "Kuti"

The documents, including love letters, communist propaganda and even a wedding invitation, were captured in the security force actions in June and July this year codenamed "Smokeshell" and "Sceptic."

In a confidential report written by Dimo Hamaambo, who describes himself as "Commander of Armed Forces," he complains bitterly. "Generally our combatants are starving"

Zambian police raids on Swapo cause concern

STAR
19/9/80
221

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — At least 70 Caprivians have registered their names with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here following a military-style raid on the homes of fellow Caprivians who were expelled by Swapo recently.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that the Caprivians had filled in applications as a "protective measure" in case the Zambian Government decided to detain or deport Caprivians with previous Swapo connections.

Two hundred heavily-armed Zambian troops, police and special branch officers raided the homes of nine Caprivians at the weekend.

Among the homes searched was that of Mr Mishaake Muyongo, expelled

as Swapo's vice-president earlier this year following allegations that he was trying to lead a breakaway of Caprivians from the movement which is dominated by members of South West Africa/Namibia's Owambo tribe.

The search came after Mr Muyongo and his supporters had held talks with Zambian Government officials and defence force personnel.

It is believed the Zambians were looking for arms and ammunition.

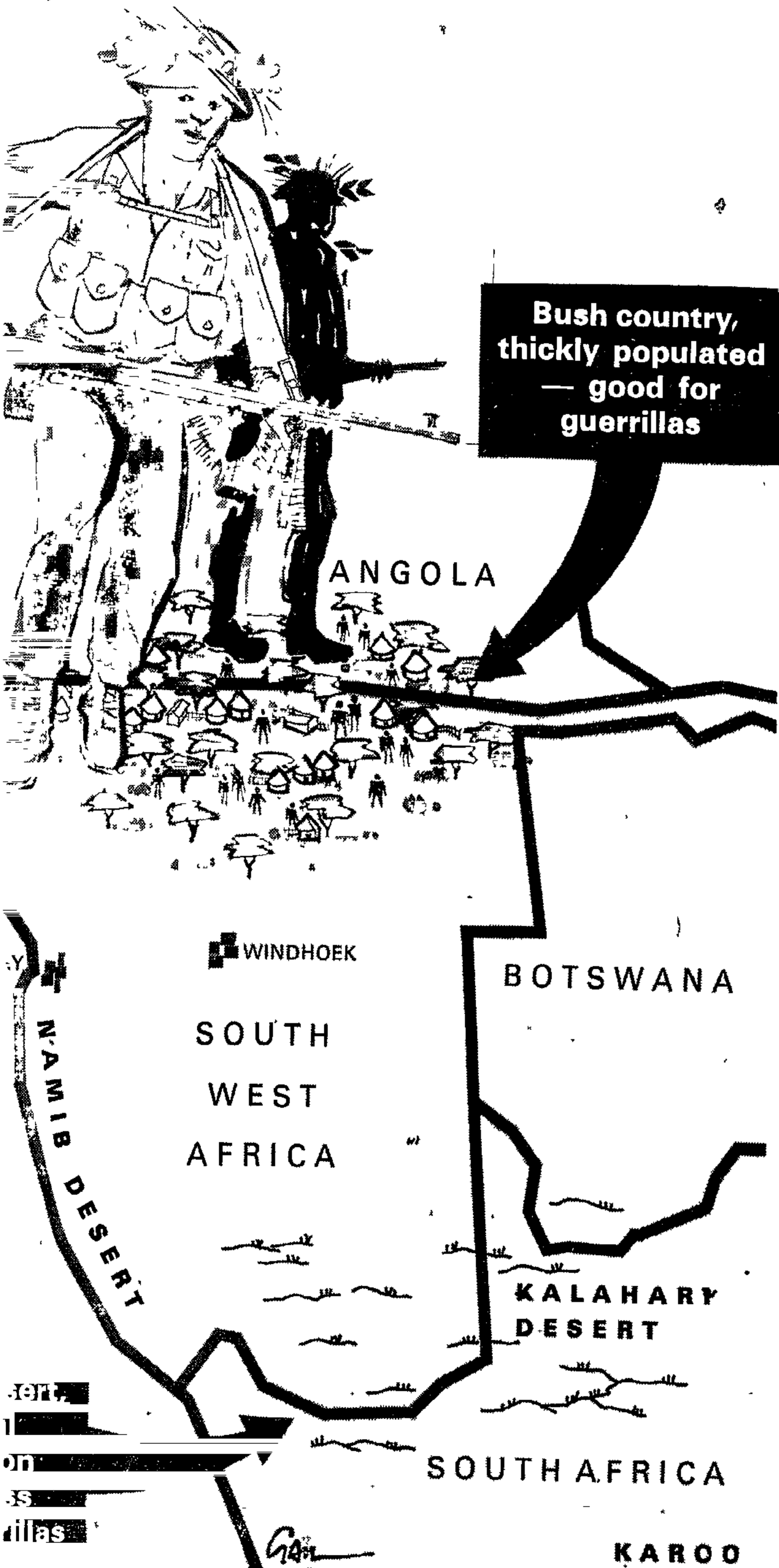
It is understood, however, that only one or two handguns and a small quantity of ammunition were found.

The incident is the first where Zambia had intervened directly in the dispute between Swapo and Mr Muyongo's Caprivian African National Union (Canu).

Mr Muyongo announced at a Press conference shortly after his expulsion from Swapo that Canu was being revived (it merged with Swapo 16 years ago).

Caprivian sources said that the meeting between Mr Muyongo and his supporters and Zambian Government officials had resulted in the Caprivians being temporarily "detained" while the raids on the homes were mounted.

About 500 Caprivians are believed to belong to Swapo, with more than half of them serving in the field as Military commanders and guerillas. About 70 are studying at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka and, according to Swapo records, about 100 have died fighting against South African troops since 1964.



**Bush country,
thickly populated
— good for
guerrillas**

ANGOLA

WINDHOEK

SOUTH
WEST
AFRICA

BOTSWANA

KALAHARI
DESERT

SOUTH AFRICA

KAROO

Mr Botha could survive the sense of outrage within his party

2 A Nujoma victory, following so closely on the Machel Mugabe victories, would make a tremendous psychological impact on black attitudes here at home — particularly since it would be a victory against the South African Government itself.

It would give a sense of momentum to the black revolution making it look as though it was now only a matter of time before the last domino fell. This would give a huge morale boost to black militants, which in itself would be enough to ensure an upsurge of trouble within the country.

Nor would the psychological impact affect only blacks. It would hit whites as well filling them with a sense of inevitability and insecurity which would send up the emigration rate and depress the economy.

One can appreciate, therefore, that the Government would like at least to have a bit of a time-gap between the Mugabe victory and a Nujoma victory.

3 Another reason for wanting a time-gap after Zimbabwe is to see what happens there. If things go badly, if Mr Mugabe sheds his sheep's clothing, the whites flee, the economy degenerates and the place slips into the Soviet orbit, that might influence Western attitudes and take some of the pressure off us on SWA.

Conversely, if things go well in Zimbabwe and it becomes a model of stable integration and moderation, that may make it easier for Mr Botha to let Swapo take over in SWA.

4 As for easing Western pressures on us there must obviously be a desire to delay any binding decisions until after the forthcoming American and West German elections.

The possibility of Ronald Reagan and Frans-Jozef Strauss joining Margaret Thatcher as the heavyweights among the Western Five must seem very alluring to our Government.

5 Similarly, it would be easier for Mr Botha to undertake a handover in SWA if he had an election — or even the forthcoming set of by-elections — behind him.

6 In the meantime, delay will give South Africa time to inflict as many military setbacks as possible on Swapo, in the hope that this will take some of the political momentum out of it and that it may also cause deeper rifts within a movement already beset with internecine squabbles.

7 South Africa can also use a delay to give as much political impetus as possible to the DTA, giving them authority as an internal government and hoping that they can win credit for scrapping discrimination and instituting other popular reforms.

All these are factors which may have influenced South Africa in deciding to stall on the negotiations. But there are also a number of disadvantages in delay and these, too, are worth examining.

1 The most serious by far is that the longer the delay the more the war will drag on and intensify, with increasing bloodshed on both sides and devastation of the country.

There is no prospect of South Africa winning that war, all we can do is hold the line against Swapo. In other words delay will get us bogged down deeper in a no-win conflict beyond our borders, which is inherently an undesirable and dangerous situation.

2 The longer we are involved in the war, the more casualties our young men will suffer. The casualty rate is rising. In 1978 we lost 30 killed, last year 31, and this year so far 80. The number of wounded is not disclosed, but in Rhodesia it averaged 10 injured to every one killed.

This is far from representing any kind of threat to South Africa's hold on the territory, but with time it could begin to have an effect on morale back home, particularly if anxious families can see no signs of the conflict ever coming to an end.

With the possibility of increasing security problems arising at home as well this is obviously undesirable.

5 It is probably a fallacy to imagine that delay will enhance the political image of the DTA. On the contrary, the more it is built up as an internal government the more it will take the blame for continuing grievances, for the delay in independence — and, in particular, the more it will be seen as the lackey of the hated South African Government.

This was the trap that Muzorewa fell into. He was seen as Ian Smith's "boy", and it was politically fatal. Significantly, the DTA leader is already being referred to mockingly in some quarters as Bishop Mudgerewa.

6 Finally, although our Western trading partners would clearly be extremely reluctant to join in any sanctions move against us, this possibility cannot be discounted.

The longer the delay the greater the danger of unpredictable political pressures arising, which could perhaps make it difficult for the West to veto a sanctions move against us.

And certainly, if ever we were foolish enough to go for a UDI, then sanctions would be a certainty.

Between all these advantages and disadvantages, it is clear that South Africa's position is difficult and that the Government would want to keep its options open for as long as possible.

Yet somewhere there must be an ultimate objective — and this is the intriguing puzzle that invites speculation.

ing from South West Africa will not weaken South Africa's defence position

WHY IS SA

20/9/80
rom

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STALLING

ON SWA

IT IS PAINFULLY obvious that South Africa is now stalling on the South West African negotiations

All our main objections have been met — even our last, rather startling demand that we be allowed 20 bases inside the demilitarised zone during the election. There is really nothing left except to sign on the dotted line to conclude the deal and let the long-awaited election process begin.

Instead we have replied with a long letter, the main point of which is to object that the United Nations cannot be an impartial election supervisor. That after 3½ years of negotiating about UN-supervised elections!

It is patently a stalling ploy. The question is: Why? Are we trying to scuttle the negotiations?

Don't we, after all, want to get out of South West Africa? Is Mr P W Botha's policy different from Mr Vorster's? Does he want us to stay there to prevent the forces of African nationalism getting any closer to South Africa?

Or, despite all the demals, has the Government decided to go for an internal settlement, a UDI? Is that why it has set up an internal Council of Ministers, and why it has downgraded the Administrator-General's status by replacing the high-powered Dr Gerrit Viljoen with a mere provincial councillor, Mr Danie Hough?

Or is the Government just playing for time, unnerved by Mr Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory and uncertain what to do in its own equivalent situation?

In short, what is the Government's strategy on SWA — if any?

To begin with, let us go back to what the strategy clearly was a mere 18 months ago, and then examine what has happened since to influence it.

At that stage Bishop Abel Muzorewa had just won a thumping victory in Rhodesia's internal elections which the Patriotic Front boycotted, and Mr Ian Smith had handed over the premiership to him in his internal settlement.

Within both the newly-elected Thatcher Government and the US Congress there were growing bodies of opinion in favour of outright

recognition of the Muzorewa Government. These people were impressed by Muzorewa's election victory and felt the West should actively back such a democratic process against "Marxist" revolutionaries who had spurned it.

November was the key date, when Britain had to decide whether or not to reimpose sanctions — and it looked as though pressure from Congress might force the Carter Administration into recognition even before that.

South Africa based its SWA strategy on the assumption that this was going to happen. It believed that once Muzorewa was recognised, there would be a natural follow-through of that wave of Western opinion to do the same in SWA.

To that end the Government carefully followed a two-track policy: on the one hand continuing to negotiate with the Western Five for UN-supervised elections in which Swapo would participate, while on the other hand building up an internal DTA administration which could be installed like Muzorewa as soon as Western opinion was ready to recognise it.

But then everything went wrong.

It started becoming apparent that, recognition or no recognition, the black Muzorewa Government couldn't end Rhodesia's war. Then came the Commonwealth Conference and Mrs Thatcher's conversion to the idea of the Lancaster House conference.

South Africa's strategy was shaken, but there was still great confidence that Muzorewa would win the election. On the wave of which the DTA could be expected to win the SWA election.

Mugabe, of course, put paid to that — and for South Africa the election negotiations became a nightmare.

There is hardly a serious political observer in SWA today who doesn't believe Swapo would win any free election there, if not as overwhelmingly as Mugabe did then at least comfortably. The BOSS defector, Ivan Himmelhoch, says South African intelligence service estimates are that Swapo would win 83% of the vote. He may or may not be telling the truth, but it is not a preposterous suggestion bearing in mind the combined Patriotic Front won 96% of the vote in Zimbabwe.

This means South Africa has had to reassess its SWA strategy in the knowledge that if the negotiations are concluded and elections held, Swapo will almost certainly win them.

The big question is: What is the result of that strategy reassessment? Is the policy still one of trying to disengage from SWA, the prospect of Sam Nujoma on our doorstep notwithstanding, or has that now changed? What does the stalling indicate?

Let us look at the military considerations first. There is a military view that one should fight one's enemies as far from home as possible, especially in the case of a guerrilla war which is aimed at harassing and demoralising one's own population.

Those who hold this view believe we should stay in SWA and fight our war there, rather than allow the enemy to advance to the Orange River when he has already reached the Limpopo and the Crocodile on our other flanks.

But there is another view that a withdrawal from SWA would



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RDM

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My own view is that the Government is too sophisticated and experienced to risk so patently stupid a step as UDI. At the same time I think it wants out of South West in the long run the war will prove too debilitating and demoralising, and the priority concern is the defence of the South African fatherland.

The main problem, therefore, is how to get around the politically explosive business of a Nationalist Prime Minister handing over that territory to the horrific Mr Sam Nujoma.

And my hunch is that the solution is to try to manoeuvre things so that in the end it is the hapless Dirk Mudge who is seen to be doing it.

Rhodesia has already provided so many analogies that I can imagine the Government seeing one more — in the remarkable way Ian Smith managed to survive the handover to Mugabe without being denounced as a traitor by white Rhodesia.

He survived because he was in fact not the man finally responsible for the handover. Muzorewa was. Smith had already withdrawn himself and handed over to Muzorewa, and it was the latter who finally clinched the deal at Lancaster House against a background of bitter criticisms from good old Smithy.

Could this be the model for South Africa's SWA strategy? Build up the DTA as an internal government, lower South Africa's profile by downgrading the status of the Administrator-General, and at the same time try to disengage from the Western initiative and move towards an African-approved Lancaster House conference of all SWA parties — at which South Africa can allow Dirk Mudge to be the main figure in the negotiating team that opposes Swapo.

Mr Botha can stand back, claiming he is allowing Namibians to settle their own dispute and pledging to stand by the result, whatever it may be.

That would get him off his political hook far better than having himself sign a handover deal with the Western Five and the UN.

It is an interesting thought.

not weaken our military position in South Africa itself but if anything would actually strengthen it.

Those who hold this view note two things. Firstly, a Swapo government taking over in Namibia would be in exactly the same position as Mugabe and Machel consolidating its position and developing the country would be its priorities, and it couldn't afford to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for war against South Africa for fear of devastating reprisals.

Secondly, even if it were foolish enough to offer itself as a springboard, it would be a useless one for guerrilla purposes because the terrain around the SWA-South African border is unsuitable for waging such a war.

Guerrillas need bush country to provide them with cover, and a fairly dense rural population off which they can feed and into which they can blend. The northern border of SWA is ideal for this, as were Zimbabwe and Mozambique. But the southern border of SWA is not: it is semi-desert with hardly any rural population at all.

So South Africa could hand SWA over to Swapo and risk nothing from a defence point of view. In fact it would gain, because it would be withdrawing from the costly defence of another territory and consolidating all its military resources on the home front.

The cogency of this latter view leads me to believe that the reasons for stalling on withdrawal must be political rather than military. So let us examine the political implications for Mr Botha. There are a number.

1. The most obvious and serious political problem for Mr Botha is that, in terms of National Party politics, it would be hugely embarrassing for him to be seen handing over SWA to Sam Nujoma, the man whom John Vorster built up in Nationalist minds as the ultimate in Marxist monsters.

Given his problems with his Rightwing, and given the great fuss Nationalists have made over the years about how the spineless British have sold out the white man to black ogres — Robert Mugabe being the most recent — it is doubtful whether

Captured reports describe SWA raids

STAR

20/9/80
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WINDHOEK — Swapo documents captured in southern Angola, earlier this year include first-hand reports of a terrorist infiltration into the so-called white farming areas of SWA/Namibia in February.

One document describes the movements of a Swapo group that tried to sabotage the Otavi Grootfontein railway line. The other account tells of a section of 13 men which attacked a farmhouse in the Grootfontein district.

"Comrade Kapoko," a Swapo section leader, said a group of 26 men followed the "old" infiltration route through northern SWA/Namibia. In the farming area, they split into two sections because they had been spotted while getting water.

"Enemy hot pursuit by helicopters and recce planes followed the group which crossed several wire fences and farmsteads. At a certain farm they found many Bushmen as well as trails of enemy soldiers. Though hunger and thirst was revealing the sector was unable to visit any of the farmsteads. Enemy was still following them."

Comrade Kapoko's section stopped for the night in the Grootfontein area. They found the next day that "enemy planes" were still pursuing them.

"Gradually enemy movements became more and more numerous. Hunger was increasing all the time and no solution could be found about that for the enemy was almost everywhere."

"The section had to turn back toward Mangetti area. Enemy trucks were pursuing them, all the time and nearly caught with them at a certain cattle post in the Mangetti area," the report said.

The other section, led by "Comrade Hinaunye," was involved in a contact with security forces near Grootfontein, according to its report.

The section split up and the report says that security forces in pursuit of one group detonated two anti-personnel mines. It had laid on retreat.

The "information" the section included in its report was that "many" people in Kavango, especially students, were "eager to join Swapo abroad."

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Swapo hit by famine and 'leak to enemy'

STAR 26/9/80
The Star's Africa 221
News Service

WINDHOEK — The commander of Swapo's armed forces claimed in a confidential report to his superiors that his men in southern Angola were being caught in the pincers of famine and constant "enemy actions" by the South African and SWA/Namibian security force.

In a captured document released to newsmen the commander, Dima Hamaambo, draws attention to the "starving combatants," claiming the food shortage was handicapping the fighting ability of his men.

"The enemy is always there. Battles are raging. But no food," he complained.

He said Swapo could "definitely and firmly hold the situation" if the number of food trucks was increased to at least 10 a week.

"The situation is very serious. Combatants go on long missions without or with very little food. When they return they find nothing to eat. The result is demoralisation and then defection."

Another observation was "Flights have been particularly frequent during day and night. The strength of the aircrafts flying at a time has been quadrupled."

The commander also noted that security forces were receiving intelligence about Swapo operations before they came off, and that the source of the information leak to the "enemy" could not be found.

● Page 3: Captured reports describe SWA raids.

Swapo attack on SWA school

221

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WINDHOEK. — Two groups of Swapo insurgents launched a stand-off mortar and small-arms attack on a South African police post and school at Ongewediva near Oshakati in Owambo, northern South West Africa, early yesterday, according to the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.

Pastor Ndjoba said there had been no police or civilian casualties, but security forces reported two wounded insurgents.

Three mortar bombs had hit the ground of the Valombola Technical School at Ongewediva, shattering windows and damaging walls.

There were no pupils at the school at the time.

Security forces said that two groups of insurgents had been responsible for the attack. A group of 30, with 82mm mortars, attacked from the north, and an undisclosed number of insurgents, with 60mm mortars, from the south.

Two members of the northern group had been wounded by security forces. A follow-up operation is in progress. — Sapa.

Seized documents tell of Swapo starvation

20/9/80
ROM
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By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — One of the biggest problems Swapo guerrillas operating in northern South West Africa and Angola face is a dire shortage of food

This fact is strongly borne out in documents captured from Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) during Operation Smokeshell — the devastating onslaught in which more than 300 guerrillas were killed by South African forces in June

Hundreds of captured documents were shown to the Press yesterday at South West African Territory Force Headquarters in Windhoek

In the captured documents, details of Swapo infiltration into the Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb triangle in February this year are outlined

According to the monthly situational report of PLAN, dated April 5, Swapo guerrillas

are described as "generally starving"

"For our missions to be carried out successfully we need a constant supply of combat food

"For this month combat food was relatively late so that our attacks were postponed to a date that later proved to be a failure

"Generally, our combatants are starving. Usually our food supplies arrive at a time when there is nothing whatsoever to eat

"We eat once a day, yet meals do not satisfy the combatants. They go on combat missions hungry," the report says

It says food was not easily obtainable from the local population because of poor rainfall in the area

Another report tells of the "Mundilo group" operating "deep south"

It describes how, on May 1, a group of six guerrillas, who infiltrated north-east of Tsumeb, were tormented by hun-

ger and thirst

The report describes how insurgents infiltrated villages and obtained support from the local population in the area

Each of the infiltrators is given a combat name

According to PLAN's April report, the general staff decided to

- Initiate a programme to instruct their cadres in combating enemy commanders and to use all weapons at their disposal to hit helicopters and other aircraft,

- Adopt new ways, methods and tactics to avoid leakage of information to the enemy before operations are carried out,

- Instruct combatants to apply defensive tactics to avoid high casualties "that we usually suffer during defensive battles", and

- Ambush vital logistical routes "This decision is already put into practice and results so far are as we anticipated"

(221) RDM 20/9/80

Mudge rejects SWA conference

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance government in South West Africa would not condone a repetition of the Lancaster House "fiasco" for the future of the territory, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministers' Council, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The DTA newspaper, Die Republikein, reported Mr Mudge as saying the DTA government was not prepared to allow compromises with Marxists on matters of principle at such talks.

He described as "absolute speculation" reports that the South African Government was in the process of initiating a Lancaster House-type, all-party conference on SWA.

He expected this to become abundantly clear in Pretoria's reply to the latest letter on SWA by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

"I am convinced the Western powers are beginning to realise that their initiative is foundering ("op die rotse loop") be-

cause of the deviations from the original settlement plan in Dr Waldheim's letter and as a result of Swapo's procrastination tactics," he was reported as saying.

In London yesterday Western diplomats reiterated support for the UN settlement plan for SWA, in reaction to the reports concerning the all-party conference.

"We support the United Nations plan and are awaiting South Africa's reply to the proposals," said a spokesman for the British Foreign Office.

Western diplomats are expecting the reply within the next few days, and the spokesman said Britain would then discuss it with its partners in the Western contact group on SWA — the United States, Canada, West Germany and France.

The all-party conference reports drew cautious reaction in Western diplomatic circles, with most taking the view that such a move was hypothetical at present — Sapa

Soldiers ⁽²²⁰⁾
RDM 21/9/80
on rape
charge

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Judgment will be given today in the trial of two former soldiers who allegedly raped a 49-year-old Owambo nurse in February

The men, Mr Geirrit Johannes van der Merwe, 19, of Strand, and Mr Christoffel Johannes Jacobus Woite, 19, of Vredefort, have both pleaded not guilty

The nurse told the court that the two men arrived at her home at Ondongwa, Ovambo-land, on the night of February 16 and asked to see her identity document

They allegedly assaulted her and both raped her in her yard. After they left on a motorcycle, she found a rifle magazine near her torn-off clothes

Mr Woite's initials were painted on the magazine which was before the court yesterday

220
New call
22/9/80
to Swapo

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Zambia United Nations Association has appealed to Frontline States to reconcile the two factions of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo)

The association has also urged former Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, not to go back to SWA because he would be detained

In a statement issued in Lusaka this week, the secretary-general of the association, Mr Sunde Mutambo, expressed concern on events in the Swapo hierarchy which, he said, would slow the struggle

221 RDM 22/9/80

Security forces kill 15 more guerrillas

WINDHOEK, — Fifteen Swapo guerrillas were killed in the South West African operational area in the past week, bringing the total for the month to 117, according to the SWA Territory Force headquarters

Four South African soldiers were also killed

The communique said that the guerrillas killed in the past week were thought to be members of a group of 70 which fled after a contact with South African and SWA security forces last week

The names of the SADF soldiers killed were announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria earlier

The second-in-command of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said earlier that Swapo groups encountered this month were leaderless and in some instances had shown no fight

He said this could be attributed to the successes of security forces against Swapo in southern Angola

Seventy-three guerrillas were killed in operations in the fortnight to Thursday last week

Last Friday, 29 guerrillas died in a single skirmish in which the four South African soldiers were also killed. — Sapa

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Quick agreement on SWA plan not in sight

STAR 23/9/80
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The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — South Africa and the United Nations are setting up face-to-face talks on independence for SWA/Namibia.

But exchanges between the two sides suggest no quick agreement on a plan to terminate South Africa's administration of the territory

The South African Government has agreed to meet a delegation of senior UN officials in South Africa — a visit proposed at the weekend by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim — but has delayed the suggested talks until October 20

Dr Waldheim wanted the talks to start on September 29, but Foreign Minister Pik Botha proposed the later date, pointing out that he and

the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, will be attending a congress and a special session of Parliament

He said he would also be occupied with the swearing-in of the new Cabinet and the assumption of duty by the new Administrator-General of Namibia

In addition, Mr Botha wrote, "due to another long-standing commitment, the Prime Minister and I will not be available between October 8 and 20

At the weekend, Dr Waldheim had proposed that the UN delegation visit South Africa because he believed "we should now proceed with implementation of the United Nations plan (to supervise elections in Namibia)"

Apparently ignoring the Government's insistence on some proof of UN impartiality, Dr Waldheim

said the UN officials would discuss "the setting of a time-frame and other modalities" of implementing a ceasefire and electoral process in the territory

He did express concern "at the cycle of violence resulting from the unresolved nature of the Namibian question" and urged all concerned to "exercise the maximum degree of restraint with a view to ending the bloodshed"

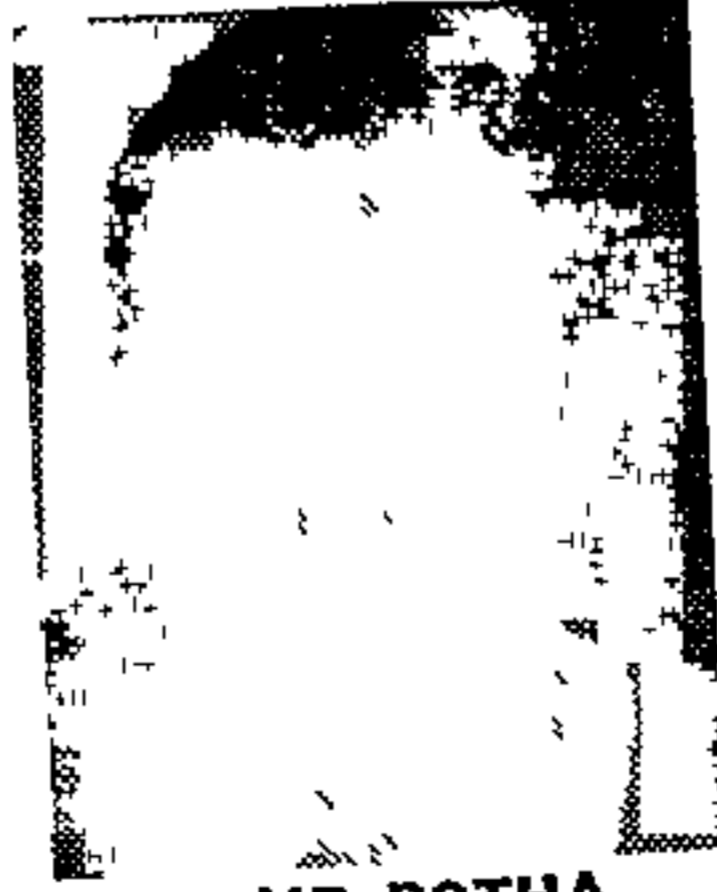
But Mr Botha yesterday indicated that a timetable for implementing the UN plan would take second

place. Sources here suggested that Dr Waldheim and his aides would have no difficulty accepting South Africa's proposed dates for the talks.

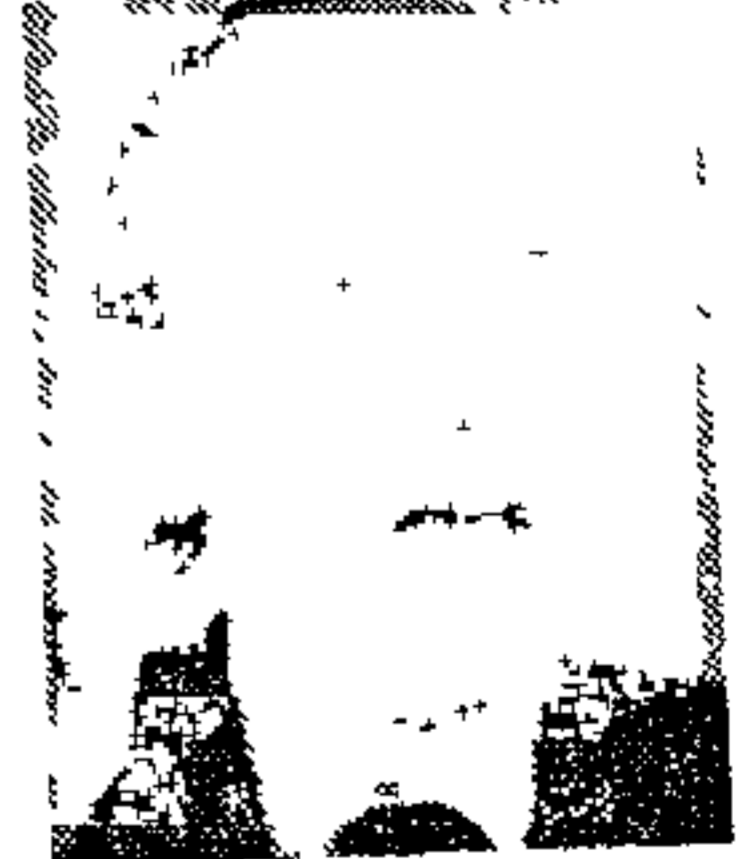
Some Western governments have made fresh public calls on South Africa to allow the UN plan to go ahead



PRESIDENT KAUNDA



MR BOTHA



DR WALDHEIM

Inventory models are designed to achieve two objectives:

- 1 A balance between the cost of acquiring and holding an inventory
- 2 The opportunity cost of not holding an inventory.

RDH
SWA rape: 2
22/1/50
are acquitted

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two former soldiers were yesterday acquitted on charges of raping a 49-year-old Ovambo nurse

Mr Justice Lichtenberg told the two men Mr Gerrit Johannes van der Merwe, 19, of Strand, and Mr Christoffel Johannes Woite 19 of Vredefort, that he did not believe their evidence and believed the woman's claim that she had been raped in February

But he had to give them the benefit of the doubt

The men said the nurse agreed to have sex with them

STAR 25/7/80 (221)

SA attacked over bushmen in war

The Star Bureau

South African use of Kung San bushmen in South West Africa guerilla fighting is going to be protested to the United Nations because training the bushmen as fighters is threatening their whole society, according to a Canadian anthropologist Richard Lee, University

of Toronto anthropologist, plans to take the case before the UN later this week, he said in a Monday interview. He is likely to be backed in his protest by a resolution from the second Annual Conference on Hunting and Gathering Peoples, being held at Laval University in Quebec City this week.

Lee has studied the Kung San bushmen for 17 years and speaks their language. South African recruiting of the bushmen, he said, means they are leaving their traditional way of life in the Kalahari Desert to become soldiers, threatening their life style.

DEATH

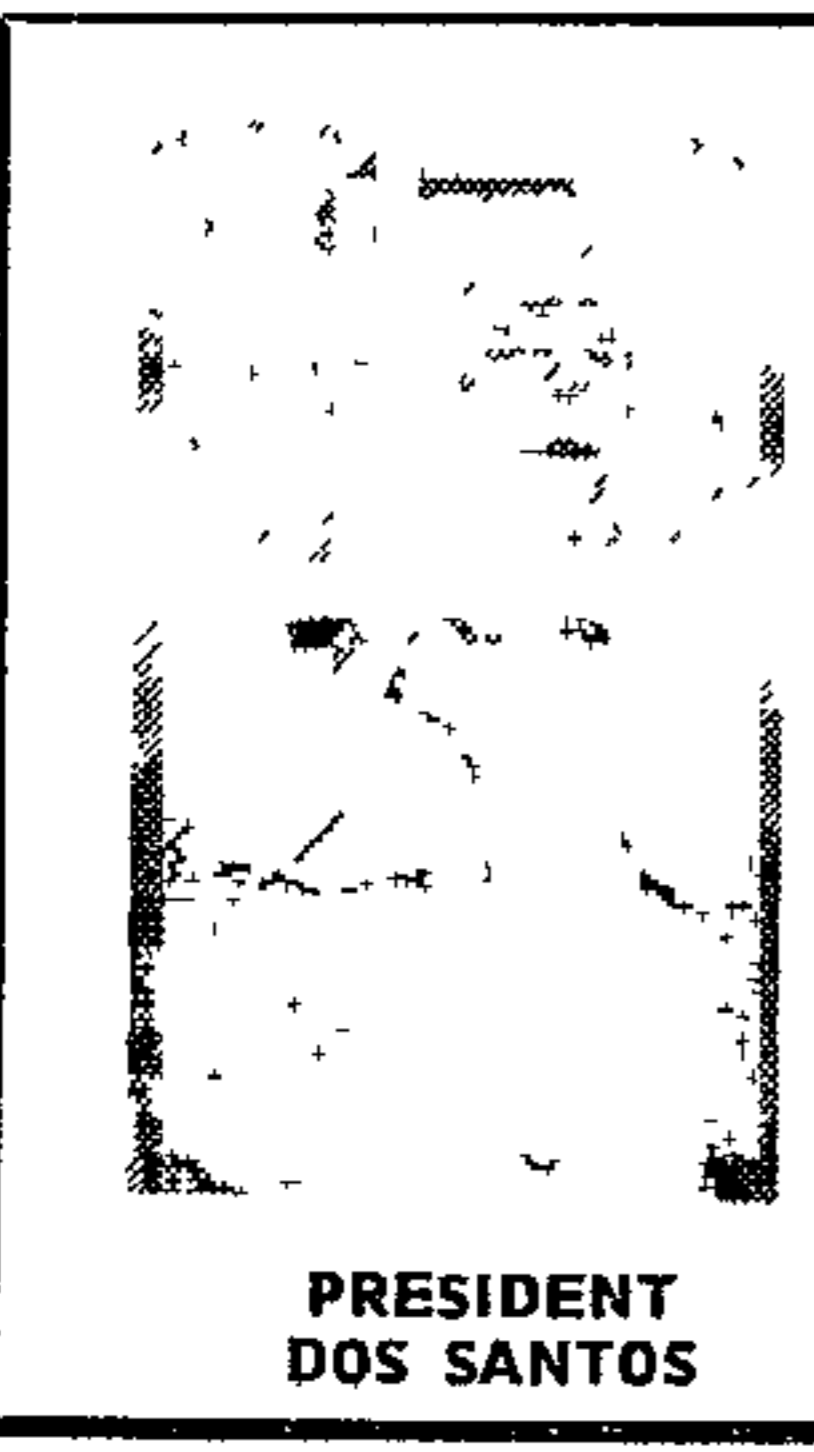
"They are being ground to death in the South African war machine, said Lee. "They are one of the last hunting and gathering peoples in Africa and they are important for science because they represent a way of life which was previously universal"

South Africa has trained and recruited 2000 Kung San bushmen for the guerilla warfare in South West Africa, out of a total Kung San population of 15000. South Africa and the UN disagree strongly on the control of South West Africa, where the UN is demanding the right to have free elections conducted under supervision of the world body.

Originally the Kung San were recruited as trackers, because of their bush skills, but in recent years they have been armed and trained in counter-insurgency warfare

STAR 25/9/80 (221)

'SA, Swapo must negotiate'



The Star's Africa News Service

For the second time in less than a month, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has called for direct talks between Swapo and the South African Government on the South West African/Namibia issue

President Dos Santos said a solution to the

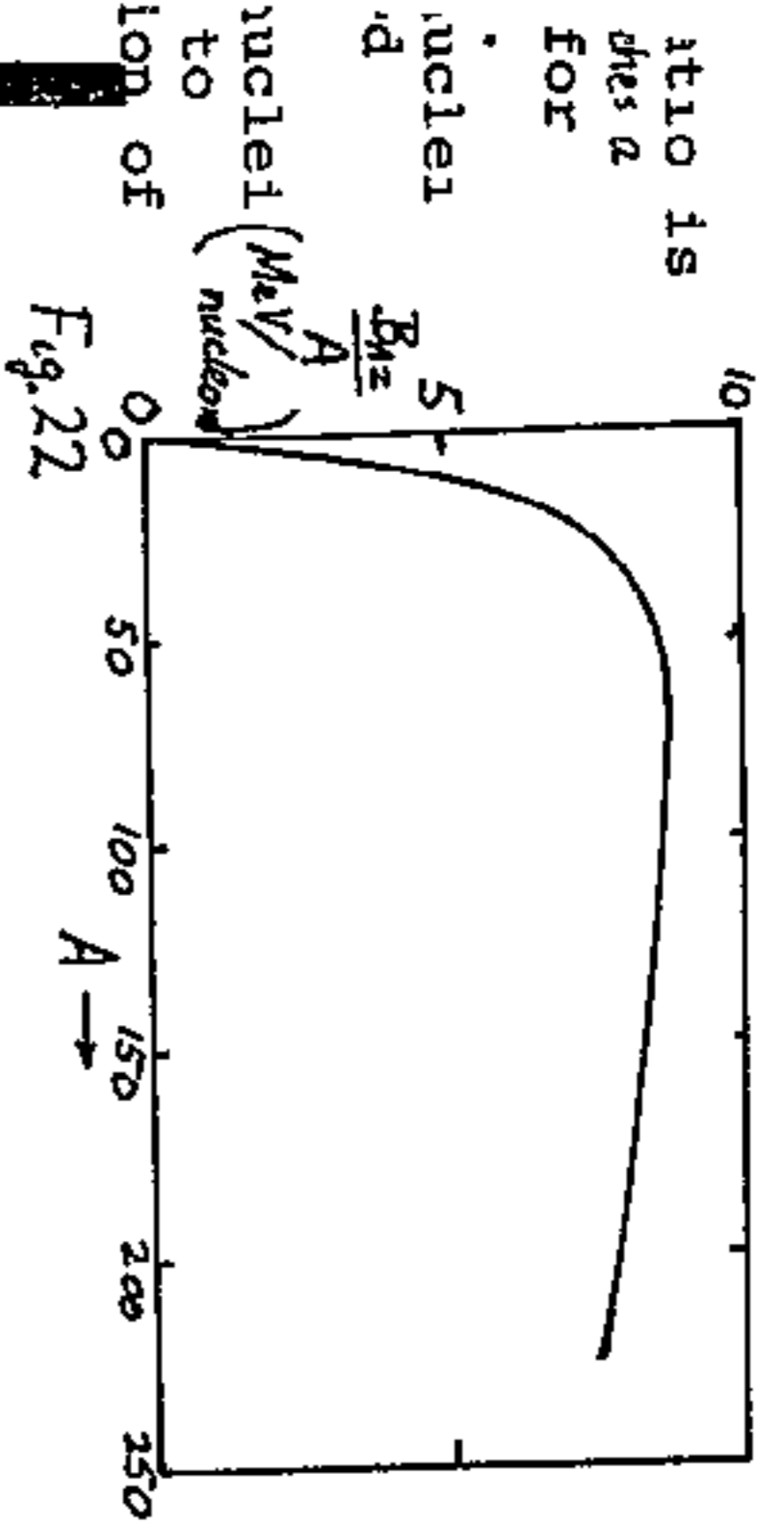
SWA/Namibia logjam could be found only through direct negotiations.

He stressed that his Government recognised Swapo as the only legitimate representative of the people of SWA/Namibia, according to a Radio Luanda broadcast monitored here

The statement by President Dos Santos comes at a time when

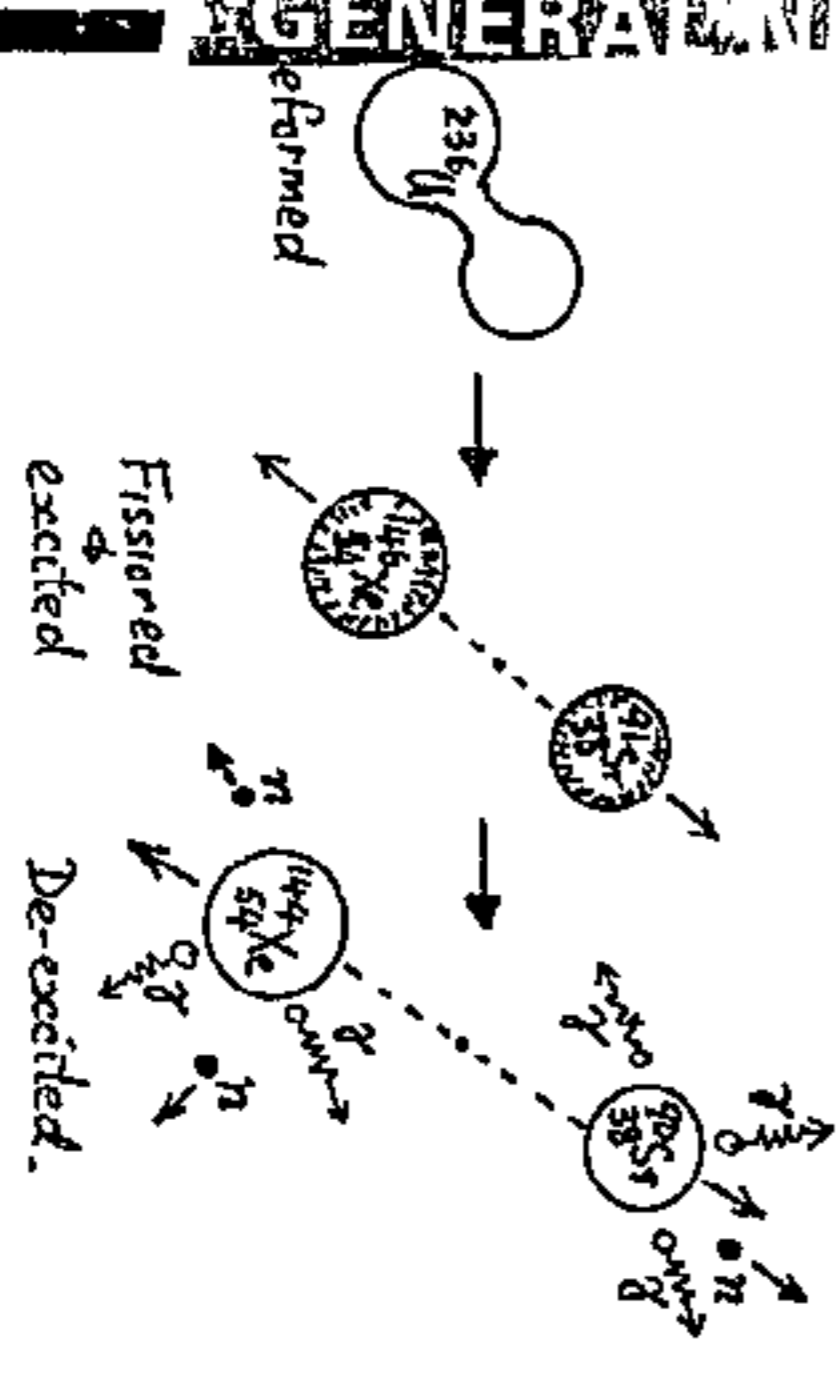
African countries are growing increasingly impatient at the apparent inability of the Western "contact group" of nations to get firm negotiations on SWA/Namibia's future moving

The idea of direct talks between Swapo and South Africa was first mooted by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, earlier this year



ear binding energy B_z increases as A increases. To show the rate of increase

into medium nuclei or if we split it into medium nuclei our final products, there will be a further release of energy which will be liberated as the products. In order to produce fission products, there must be sufficient Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the range of the nuclear force. In some very heavy nuclei and is thus induced. It may also be induced as a result of bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U . The product nuclei (fission products) are usually unstable in their radioactive. Two or three neutrons are emitted in each fission process and these are important in maintaining fission chain reactions. In each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as fission fragments.



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Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along this path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, ($-dE/dx$) is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence ($-dE/dx$)

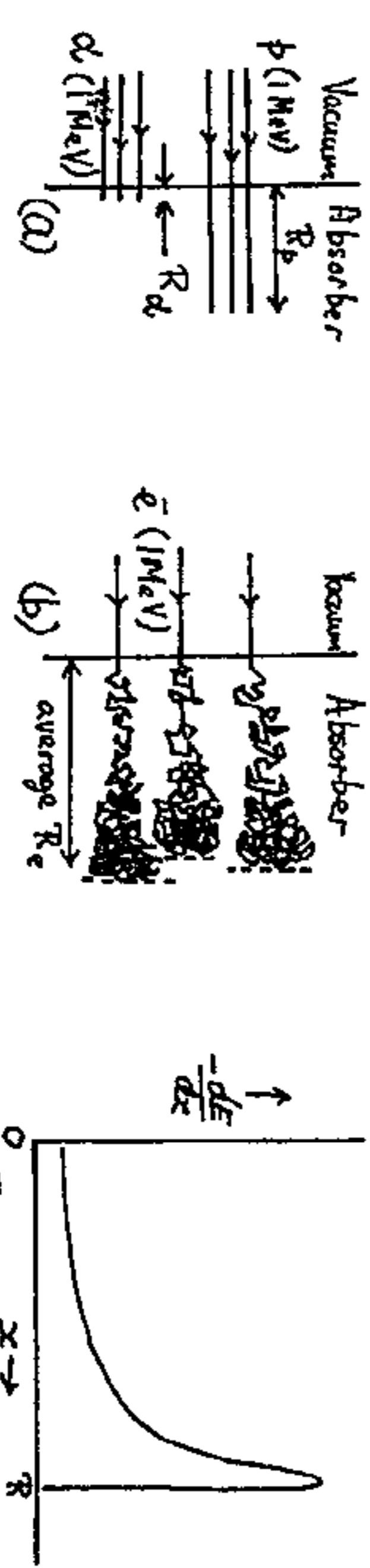


Fig. 25

RDM 25/9/80.

Swapo-D considers disbanding if . . .

221

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Swapo Democrats (Swapo-D) might decide to disband if an internationally-acceptable solution to South West Africa's predicament is not found soon.

The Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in an interview with the "Mail" Africa Bureau that the party might have to consider soon whether it could continue to operate in SWA.

He said that, at the moment, Swapo-D was awaiting South Africa's answer to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, about a proposed demilitarised zone on the SWA/Angolan border in the event of UN-supervised elections.

"If South Africa reacts negatively, our position will be untenable, and we will have to reconsider our stance," said Mr Shipanga.

"We can't get involved in South African arrangements

such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance because it is not acceptable to the people of Namibia. On the other hand, we cannot get involved in the violence of Sam Nujoma's Swapo," he said.

Only two parties could gain from the situation if South Africa showed it was not willing to go for a UN settlement — Swapo and the DTA — said Mr Shipanga.

On the one hand, he said, the DTA could hang on to power for as long as it was prepared to fight a war against Swapo, and Swapo could gain credit for waging an armed struggle for the "liberation of Namibia".

Mr Shipanga said that should South Africa react negatively in its reply, many people in SWA would opt for more militancy in an effort to obtain a solution in the territory.

In such a situation, it would be difficult for Swapo-D to continue on its present course, said Mr Shipanga, "as people would accuse us of being either cowards or hypocrites".

Mr Shipanga was a founder member of the Owambo Peoples Organisation, which later became Swapo. He returned to SWA after 15 years in exile. When he and others became dissatisfied with Mr Sam Nujoma's leadership of Swapo in 1976, they were put into "protective custody" in Lusaka for some months, then spent nearly two years in jail in Tanzania.

They were released in 1977, and in 1978 Mr Shipanga launched his Swapo-Democrats Party in Stockholm, Sweden.

His return to Windhoek in 1978 coincided with the return to SWA of a number of exiles who saw, at the time, positive signs of a settlement of the territory's problems.

Efforts earlier this year to unite Swapo-D with the Namibia National Front — and create a third force in SWA politics — failed.

Mr Shipanga claims his party has 48 000 members — about three-quarters of them in Ovamboland.

Oh well, the black boss won't be voting, anyway

(221)
rom 2/1/80

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Being a black man living in Windhoek's former exclusively white areas has its "lighter" moments, especially while the National Party is canvassing for the forthcoming November white ethnic election

The leader of the Swapo Democrat Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former Swapo exile who now lives in the elite Windhoek suburb of Klein Windhoek, met two National Party canvassers at his door earlier this week.

Mr Shipanga said the two young ladies politely asked, "Is the boss in the house?"

Mr Shipanga replied: "I am the boss "

Looking slightly stunned, the two young ladies stepped back and looked at him disbelievingly

One of them plucked up courage and tried another ploy. "Is the madam then in the

house?" she asked.

"Yes, the madam is at home, would you perhaps like to speak to her?" Mr Shipanga replied confidently

He then left the two slightly puzzled young women standing while he went to call his wife, who was in the kitchen cooking the evening meal

When Mr Shipanga had introduced his wife to the two young ladies at the front door as "the madam", they hurriedly excused themselves and left.

A slightly bemused Mr Shipanga told the "Mail" Africa Bureau yesterday that this type of thing was to be expected when a country like SWA indulged in such things as ethnic elections

A spokesman for the National Party, when asked for his comment, said he had not heard of the incident and could not comment on it

Nujoma lays into Dirk Mudge

27/9/80
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London Bureau

LONDON — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, has been singled out by Swapo as the arch-villain of the territory, the "ruthless, racist colonialist", and accused of using blacks as slaves on his farms.

In an astonishing attack on Mr Mudge at a Press conference in London yesterday, the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, first accused the former Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader of underpaying his farm labourers, then said he did not pay them at all.

"They are ruthlessly underpaid and are given rations of mealie meal, salt and no meat. For several months workers on

Dirk Mudge's farms go without pay and sometimes when he does not want to pay them he dismisses his workers and sends them back to their homelands."

In this unprecedented attack on Mr Mudge, Mr Nujoma did not refer to his statement in Paris two weeks ago that he would accept Mr Mudge as a member of a future South African delegation to settlement talks.

He said then that Swapo would not accept Mr Mudge or any other person as a representative of the South West African people, but he could not object if such people were included in a South African group.

Swapo calls on SA for free and fair election

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday challenged South Africa to "democratic, free and fair" elections in South West Africa.

He threw down the gauntlet to South Africa by saying he was prepared to bring an immediate end to the terrorist war and to enter into negotiations — anywhere in the world except South Africa — for United Nations-supervised elections.

The Swapo leader said this after meeting Britain's deputy Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, to elicit his country's support at the UN Security Council for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

Despite Mr Nujoma's violent attack on the South African Government for "attempting to undermine Swapo's status as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people", well-placed sources here firmly believe there has been Western pressure on Swapo to relinquish this status.

This is borne out by Mr Nujoma's preparedness to negotiate with South Africa, despite his statement that Swapo does not recognise "the illegal, racist Pretoria regime".

Next week a delegation appointed by the "conference in solidarity with the people of Namibia" in Paris two weeks ago will be going to New York to ask the Security Council to crack down on South Africa by forcing the imposition of complete economic, military and trade sanctions.

The delegation, consisting of the Foreign Minister of Senegal, Mr Mustafa Niasse, the Nigerian ambassador to France, Mr Dove-Edwin, the Algerian ambassador to France, Mr Mehmet Sahnoun, conference reporter, Mr Abdul Minty and British MP and former Labour Party national chairman, Miss Joan Lester, will also press UN secretary-general Dr Kurt Waldheim for a full Security Council meeting on SWA on October 15. Mr Nujoma told the gathering

...newspaper and television reporters that he had been impressed by the Zimbabwe settlement and the conditions under which it had been carried out.

He said Swapo's conditions for a negotiated settlement over SWA were.

- A signed ceasefire with South Africa,
- Confinement to bases within SWA of South African troops and Swapo guerrilla fighters, under UN supervision;
- "Democratic, free and fair elections" under UN supervision, and
- Withdrawal of South African troops from the territory within seven days of the election result.

Swapo fighters would agree to confinement to bases inside SWA and Angola, but they would not surrender their arms, and they would "resist with every means at our disposal" moves to have their guerrillas at present in SWA confined in neighbouring Angola.

Swapo in election challenge to SA

STAR
27/9/80
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The Star Bureau
LONDON — Swapo has responded to an alleged crackdown by the South African authorities in the territory with a challenge: "Match your puppets against us in genuine free and fair elections under UN supervision and control."

The organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, threw down this gauntlet when he briefed reporters yesterday on his meeting with Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour.

He charged that Swapo Windhoek office had been closed down by the authorities who had threatened to arrest anyone entering it.

They were doing this to give the internal parties time to gain electoral support, said Mr Nujoma.

"We challenge the South Africans to accept fair and free elections under UN supervision and control, and see whether their puppets or Swapo wins," he said.

He reiterated Swapo's readiness to sign a ceasefire and begin talks immediately with the South African Government.

He also assured the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that Swapo was prepared to immediately cooperate in the implementation of the UN settlement plan for the territory.

NO CONCESSION

However, he emphatically refused to have Swapo guerillas moved out of SWA/Namibia into neighbouring states while South African forces remained in the country.

"We will make no concession on this," said Mr Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma admitted that Britain would not back any UN move for sanctions against South Africa.

Sir Ian had told him that "the efforts being made by the five Western powers are sufficient to exert the necessary pressure."

A Whitehall spokesman reiterated that Britain did not recognise Swapo's claim to be the sole and authentic representative of the SWA/Namibian people.

But he denied reports that Sir Ian had intended to ask Mr Nujoma to

relinquish the ~~territory~~ This was a matter between the UN and Swapo, the spokesman said.

Nujoma lays into Dirk Mudge

London Bureau

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He said then that Swapo would not accept Mr Mudge or any other person as a representative of the South West African people, but he could not object if such people were included in a South African group.

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of energy deposited ($-dE/dx$) is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories vary a great deal from one electron to another and their ranges are not well defined (fig. 24 (b)).

Some range data are listed below:

Energy	Ranges in Aluminum (in mm)	Ranges of 1 MeV protons in different media (in mm)
1 MeV	0.00356	0.0126
	1.56	1.56

Man held after arms discovered

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - A man is being held in connection with a cache of ammunition and explosives found by police in a Swakopmund storeroom.

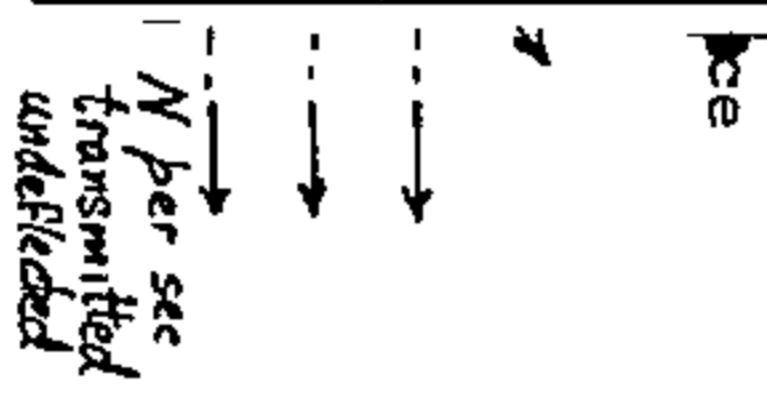
This was confirmed yesterday by the Divisional Criminal Investigation officer in Windhoek, Colonel Johan Greyling.

He said police officer Lieutenant Otto Dornschnirring searched the room after receiving a tip-off. He found 15 sticks of dynamite, seven handgrenades, two 12-gauge TNT pellets, one M26 handgrenade, some detonators, and a 38 revolver.

Lt Dornschnirring told a Windhoek newspaper the man claimed he collected the ammunition while undergoing military training.

$$N = N_0 \exp(-\alpha x) \dots \dots \dots (33)$$

Fig. 26



where α is the neutron interaction coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E / (m_n + m_N)^2 \dots \dots \dots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1, p.5) and pair production (section 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq. (33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{pe} , α_C and α_{pp} corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{pe} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{pp} \dots \dots \dots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{pe} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{pp} for energies above ~ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radio-activity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

$$\text{Thus } N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2}) \dots \dots \dots (36)$$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

UN mission coming to Pretoria

5/11/80 30/9/80

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UNITED NATIONS — A high-level mission of UN officials will go to Pretoria on October 20 for talks with the South African Government on the SWA/Namibia question, it was announced yesterday.

A UN spokesman said the composition of the UN group would be made known later, but it would definitely include Mr Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

In Windhoek, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said certain foreign countries were starting to realise that SWA/Namibia's internal political groups wanted a direct say in any international solution for the territory.

"We are simply no longer prepared to accept that Swapo is the only political party which enjoys status in this connection and we are also not prepared to be tied to South Africa's apron strings," he told a Press conference.

"We have our own views, our future is at stake, and we feel we should have the opportunity to put our views across personally."

"I get the impression that there are interests in the world which are beginning to develop an understanding for this. But time will tell what their attitudes will be for the future," he said.

Mr Mudge said it appeared that the international situation on the SWA/Namibia issue had at this stage stagnated a little. He was awaiting the UN visit to South Africa, but had not been informed yet whether the Council of Ministers would be involved in the discussions — The Star's Africa News Service, Sapa-
Reuter